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SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

Bind 2d in 1

CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY.
1887.

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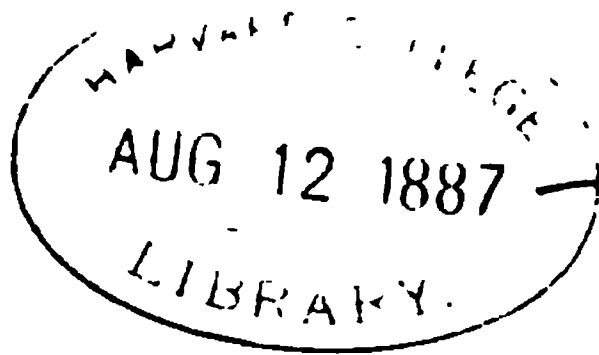
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Jul. 1, 1889

Mr A. B. Hart

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

OFFICE AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

Governor L. F. Hubbard, *Ex Officio*.

C. H. Berry, Winona.....Term expires January, 1887.
M. McG. Dana, St. Paul.....Term expires January, 1887.
W. M. Campbell, Litchfield.....Term expires January, 1888.
G. Vivian, Alexandria.....Term expires January, 1888.
D. C. Bell, Minneapolis.....Term expires January, 1889.
H. R. Wells, Preston.....Term expires January, 1889.

OFFICERS.

Gov. L. F. HubbardPresident.
M. McG. Dana, D. D.....Vice President.
Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul.....Secretary.

COMMITTEES.

On Plans of Buildings—Messrs. Berry, Dana and Vivian.
On Poor Houses—Messrs. Wells, Bell and Berry.
On County Jails—Messrs. Bell, Campbell and Wells.
On State Prison and Reform School—Messrs. Campbell, Dana and Wells.
On Insane Hospitals—Messrs. Vivian, Berry and Wells.
On Children's Institutions at Faribault and Owatonna—Messrs. Dana, Campbell and Vivian.
Auditing Committee—Messrs. Dana, Bell and Wells.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The board of corrections and charities offers recommendations to the legislature on the following subjects:

1. With reference to distinct appropriations for the three state institutions under the charge of the board of directors of the institute for the deaf and dumb, the school for the blind, and the school for idiots and imbeciles. (Page 38.)
2. With reference to special appropriations for "repairs and improvements" for the several state institutions. (Page 39.)
3. With reference to giving authority to the board of managers to remove the state reform school, and to separate the girls' department. (Page 24.)
4. With reference to a custodial building for idiots and imbeciles. (Page 26.)
5. With reference to giving the warden discretion as to the time of paying good conduct money to prisoners. (Page 27.)
6. With reference to making the second state prison a reformatory for young men. (Page 29.)
7. With reference to sentences to city workhouses. (Page 44.)

The board offered, in its first biennial report, recommendations to the legislature upon the following subjects:

1. With reference to a school and other reformatory measures for the younger convicts in the state prison. (Page 16.)
2. With reference to the application of the trustees of the state reform school for an appropriation to erect a building for girls. (Page 18.)
3. With reference to the maintenance of children committed to the state reform school for incorrigibility. (Page 19.)
4. With reference to the creation of a commission to locate and prepare plans for a third hospital for the insane. (Page 21.)
5. With reference to the application of the directors of the institute for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and the school for

idiots and imbeciles for an appropriation to enlarge the latter institution. (Page 26.)

6. With reference to distinct appropriations for the three state institutions under the charge of the board of directors of the institute for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and the school for idiots and imbeciles. (Page 27.)

7. With reference to the taking of an annual inventory in state institutions, poor houses and public hospitals. (Page 27.)

8. With reference to the establishment of workhouses. (Page 29.)

9. With reference to the compensation of its secretary. (Page 36.)

Of these recommendations, No. 8 did not call for immediate action. The remaining recommendations were adopted, except Nos. 1 and 6.

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AN ACT

TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES FOR THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six (6) persons, not more than three (3) of whom shall be from the same political party, who shall constitute a state board of corrections and charities, to serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only being defrayed by the State; two (2) of whom, as indicated by the governor upon their appointment, shall serve for one (1) year, two (2) for two (2) years, and two (2) for three (3) years; and upon the expiration of the term of each, his place, and that of his successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of three (3) years. The governor shall be *ex-officio* a member of said board and the president thereof. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms, may be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments.

SEC. 2. The state board of corrections and charities shall be provided with a suitable room in the state house. Regular meetings of the board shall be held quarterly, or oftener if required. They may make such rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings as they may deem necessary. They shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries public hospitals and asylums; and the officers in charge of all such institutions shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential; and all plans for new jails and infirm

aries shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The governor, in his discretion, may, at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the State; and said board, or committee, in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestion, to the legislature.

SEC. 3. The said board may appoint a secretary and a clerk, whose salaries they may establish and determine; and there is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two thousand five hundred (2,500) dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary for the unpaid expenses of the board for the fiscal year ending July thirty-one (31), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five (1885), and the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars for each year ending July thirty-first (31st), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), and July thirty-first (31st), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), or so much thereof as may be necessary. All accounts and expenditures shall be certified as may be provided by the board, and shall be paid by the state treasurer upon an order from the auditor of state.

SEC. 4. The state board of corrections and charities shall, every two (2) years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable; of which report two thousand (2,000) copies shall be printed for the use of the legislature, and one thousand (1,000) copies for the use of the board.

SEC. 5. Whenever the governor shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practicable workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other states, he may authorize or designate any member of said board, or the secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other states; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful, and of value to be under-

stood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this State.

SEC. 6. No member of said board, or their secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, poor house or jail which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution, jail or poor house be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1882,

Amended March 3, 1885.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES
OF MINNESOTA.

ADOPTED AUG. 7, 1883; REVISED FEB. 2, 1886.

I. OFFICERS.

The officers of this board shall be a president (the governor, *ex-officio*), a vice president, a secretary and a clerk.

- The vice president shall be elected at the annual meeting, and shall act in the absence of the president.

The secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. He shall receive such salary as the board may determine from time to time, besides his necessary traveling expenses. His duties shall be:

1. To be present at all meetings of the board and keep record of the same.
2. To conduct the correspondence of the board.
3. To devise and execute a proper system of statistics for the institutions subject to the inspection of the board.
4. To study diligently the whole subject of corrections and charities, with reference to the present and future interests of the State of Minnesota.
5. To prepare the biennial report to the legislature, subject to the approval of the board.
6. To perform such other duties as the board or president may direct.

The clerk shall hold office during the pleasure of the board, and shall receive such salary as the board may determine from

time to time. He shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the president or secretary of the board.

II. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the board shall occur on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October in each year; provided, that the president of the board may postpone any quarterly meeting at his discretion, not exceeding four weeks.

The July meeting is hereby designated as the annual meeting.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the president of the board; or, on written request of any two members, at the call of the secretary.

At special meetings no final action shall be taken on any subject not specified in the call for said meeting, unless all the members be present.

Meetings shall be held in the office of the board at the capitol, when not otherwise ordered.

III. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the minutes of preceding meetings.
2. Report of secretary.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Communications.
5. Unfinished business of the last meeting.
6. Miscellaneous business.

IV. COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as convenient, the president of the board shall appoint the following standing committees, to be composed of three members each: On insane hospitals, state prison and reform school, children's institutions at Faribault and Owatonna, poor houses, county jails, plans of buildings, and an auditing committee; which committees shall serve until their successors are appointed. These committees shall report at the regular meetings of the board.

V. FINANCES.

All accounts for expenses of the board, except the salaries of the secretary and clerk, shall be certified by the chairman of the

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V. FINANCES.

All accounts for expenses of the board, except the salaries of the secretary and clerk, shall be certified by the chairman of the

auditing committee, approved by the board, and an itemized record made thereof.

VI. VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable, penal and reformatory institutions supported by the State, viz.: the hospitals for the insane, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the institution for the blind, and the school for idiots and imbeciles at Faribault, the state public school at Owatonna, and the state prisons, shall be visited at least quarterly by the secretary, and at least annually by each member of the board.

County jails, hospitals and poor houses shall be visited annually, if practicable, by the secretary or some member of the board.

City and village lockups and private charitable institutions shall be visited as often as convenient.

VII. AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a vote of four members at any regular meeting.

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Corrections and Charities.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD
OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES, }
ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 15, 1886. }

To the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

During the past two years this board has prosecuted its work steadily along the lines laid down by the law of 1883 under which it is established.

The legislature of 1885 adopted six of the eight recommendations contained in the first biennial report of this board.

Thus far the board has followed the rule to adopt no action and make no recommendation except by the unanimous concurrence of its members, believing that this policy will give more value to their action and more weight to their advice.

In accordance with the law and under direction of the governor, the members of the board have not confined their attention to the institutions of Minnesota, but have given such attention as they were able to the institutions of other states in order to profit by their experience. These visits have embraced institutions in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Canada, and have included jails, poor houses, state and county insane hospitals and asylums, state prisons, reformatories and institutions for feeble-minded children.

The meetings of the national conference of charities and cor-

rection at Washington and St. Paul were attended by all of the members of the board.

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The work of the board for the past two years may be summarized as follows:

1. The seven state institutions subject to the inspection of the board have been visited at frequent intervals. On three occasions an informal inquiry has been made, by order of the governor, into complaints of inmates of state institutions as to alleged abuses. In each case, after receiving the results of the informal inquiry, the governor decided that no formal investigation was necessary.

2. The trustees of the state charitable and correctional institutions have been induced to adopt a uniform classification of their expenses; and the work of classifying the accounts has been undertaken by this board, for the time being, in accordance with the expressed desire of said trustees.

3. Heretofore the only sources of information respecting the financial workings of the state institutions have been the biennial reports. A system of monthly reports has been established whereby this board will be able to furnish at the close of each quarter a financial statement, showing on a single page the transactions of all of the institutions subject to its inspection.

4. By agreement with the state board of charities and reform of Wisconsin, uniform blanks have been adopted for the reports of county jails and pauperism in both states.

5. By co-operation with the county commissioners of Otter Tail County, after examination of the best jails in the United States and consultation with leading experts, a plan for a county jail has been prepared which is believed to be a good one. The jail contains twenty-seven cells and was built at a cost of about \$23,000.

6. Plans for county jails have been submitted and considered as required by law for the counties of Goodhue, Mower and Marshall. Goodhue County, on our advice, adopted the Otter Tail plan, introducing several improvements; Mower County, on our advice, made radical changes in its proposed plan; Marshall County, on our advice, discarded its proposed plan and has postponed building.

7. Plans for a county poor house were submitted by the Ram-

sey County commissioners. The time available was too short to admit of perfecting the plans, but this board lent the commissioners all the aid in their power, by suggestion and criticism. The plan of the building is a decided advance upon that of any other poor house in Minnesota.

8. Plans for a city lockup were prepared, under direction of this board, on request of the common council of Brainerd. The plans were adopted and a satisfactory four-cell station house has been built at a cost of about \$2,300.

9. Plans have been prepared, under direction of this board, for a model county jail, to cost, with sheriff's residence, \$10,000 and a model fire-proof village lockup with two cells, to cost about nine hundred dollars.

10. Most of the county jails and poor houses, many city and village lockups and many private and charitable institutions have been visited and inspected.

11. Statistics of the state institutions, county and town pauperism, county jails and poor houses and municipal prisons and lockups have been carefully prepared and are submitted herewith.

12. A circular of instructions has been prepared and issued to sheriffs and probate judges, with directions for the treatment of the insane before commitment to the hospital, of which a copy will be found in another part of this report.

13. By the co-operation of the citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis, local arrangements were made and carried out for the meeting of the thirteenth national conference of charities and correction, which met at St. Paul, July 15-21, 1886.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the board have been held during the biennial period as follows, Aug. 5 and Nov. 5, 1884; Feb. 3, May 5, Aug. 11 and Nov. 3, 1885; Feb. 16, Mar. 17 (at Red Wing) and June 22, 1886.

The most important business transacted by the board at their meetings was as follows:

Aug. 5, 1884. A plan for a county jail in Becker County was submitted for consideration. The following resolution was adopted: "That the secretary be instructed to advise the commissioners of Becker County that, in the judgment of this board it would be wiser to defer the building of a jail until the county can afford to build a jail and sheriff's residence

separate from the court house, but if it is decided to adopt the general plan, the board approves the suggestions submitted by the secretary of the board."

Nov. 5, 1884. The biennial report of the board was submitted and approved.

Feb. 3, 1885. Plans for a new jail in Otter Tail County were submitted, and after examination were referred to the committee on plans of buildings, with power to make such criticisms and suggestions as they might deem necessary. The plans were subsequently approved with some minor changes.

May 5, 1885. Hon. R. Reynolds having resigned his position on this board in consequence of being appointed to the bench, Dr. G. Vivian, of Alexandria, took his seat as a member of the board.

A delegation from the Ramsey County board of commissioners appeared before the board and presented proposed plans for a poorhouse for Ramsey County. After examination it was voted to approve the general plan and to refer it to the committee on buildings with power to act.

The following resolution was adopted: "That inasmuch as the members of this board deem it of importance to the general promotion of the general character and work of correctional and charitable institutions in the Northwest, and believe it would be likely to diffuse intelligence and call public attention to the necessity of such boards in the new states west of us, and in the wise and early establishment of such penal and reformatory and charitable institutions as will be required at an early date; therefore be it Resolved, that we earnestly extend an invitation to the national convention of charities and correction to hold its annual session for 1886 in the capitol at St. Paul, and that a committee of this board be appointed to present this invitation to the convention to meet in Washington June 4, 1885, and to secure such other expression from public bodies here as would lend force to the above invitation and secure for it a favorable consideration."

The secretary was instructed to notify the various state boards of charities of its action. Messrs. Bell, Berry, Campbell, Dana, and the secretary were appointed to extend the invitation of the board to the national conference of charities and correction. It was voted to increase the salary of the secretary to \$2,500 per annum for the balance of the fiscal year, from April 1, 1886, he to pay his own clerk hire.

AUG. 11, 1885.—The committee appointed to extend an invitation to the national conference of charities and correction reported that the invitation had been accepted. A committee consisting of Dr. Dana, Mr. Bell, and the secretary, were appointed to represent the board in all matters pertaining to the next annual meeting of the national conference of charities and correction. The committee on state prison and reform school was instructed, when the secretary shall have obtained and tabulated a statement of the expenses of the school for the year 1885, to confer with the board of managers of the institution and call their attention to the expenses of the school as compared with other similar schools. The secretary was authorized to employ a clerk. The secretary was authorized to visit public institutions in Wisconsin on invitation of the Wisconsin board of charities and reform. Plans for a village lockup were submitted by the secretary.

Nov. 3, 1885.—The committee on state prison and reform school submitted a report on the expenses and methods of the state reform school, which was adopted. The secretary was instructed to submit the report to the governor and to furnish a copy of the same to the board of managers of the reform school. The secretary submitted a circular addressed to probate judges and sheriffs, relating to the care of insane patients pending commitment to the insane hospital. The circular was approved by the board. The committee on plans of buildings, together with the secretary, were authorized to prepare and publish a pamphlet on jail plans.

FEB. 16, 1886.—The secretary presented a report on the necessity of a uniform system of financial statistics for the state institutions. By invitation State Auditor Braden and Public Examiner Knox were present and addressed the board and approved of the secretary's suggestions. It was voted to adopt the recommendations of the report and that the state auditor and public examiner be requested to unite with this board in calling a conference of the authorities of the state institutions. The secretary submitted to the board plans for a county jail estimated to cost not exceeding \$10,000, the plans being intended for insertion in the forthcoming pamphlet on county jails. Plans were submitted for a lockup for the city of Brainerd. The by-laws of the board were revised and amendments adopted. A sketch of a proposed plan for a jail and sheriff's residence for Mower County were presented by Mr. Oscar Ayers, chairman of

the board of commissioners. The proposed plans not being satisfactory to this board, Mr. Ayers and Mr. Philip Herzog, the contractor, met the board at an adjourned meeting, at which meeting it was agreed that Mr. Herzog should consult the secretary and modify his plans, so far as practicable, for submission to the board. The plans were subsequently modified to meet in part the objections made by the state board of corrections and charities.

MARCH 17, 1886.—On request of the board of commissioners of Goodhue County, a special meeting of the state board of corrections and charities was held at Red Wing to examine plans for a proposed county jail. After examination, it was voted to approve the plans for the jail and sheriff's residence.

MARCH 26, 1886.—In accordance with the action of the board, taken February 16th, a meeting was held of the superintendents and stewards of the several state institutions, with the secretary of the board, the state auditor and the state examiner. At this meeting a committee of five was appointed to agree upon a uniform classification of expenses for all the state charitable and correctional institutions. This committee consisted of H. M. Knox, public examiner; H. H. Hart, secretary of the state board of corrections and charities; G. W. Dryer, steward of the first insane hospital; H. E. Barron, steward of the Faribault institutions; and Frank Berry, clerk of the state prison. This committee having completed its work, Gov. Hubbard called a general meeting of the several boards of trustees of the state institutions, with the state board of corrections and charities, the state auditor and the state examiner, to be held at the state capitol June 22, 1886.

JUNE 22, 1886.—The following resolution was adopted: "That a committee of this board be appointed by the president to confer with the boards of managers of the St. Paul and Minneapolis workhouses looking to the use of those institutions either under our present laws or under suitable legislation, to be secured, as district workhouses, this committee to report to the board at its next quarterly meeting."

On the afternoon of June 22, 1886, the board met with the trustees of the insane hospitals, the inspectors of the state prison, the board of managers of the state reform school, and the board of directors of the schools at Faribault. Gov. Hubbard presided. Secretary Hart submitted the classification of expenses adopted by the committee, and, on motion of Hon. R.

A. Mott, it was voted that this classification be adopted. It was also voted that the boards are willing to render abbreviated reports of their transactions to the state board of corrections and charities. It was voted that, in the judgment of the meeting, the detailed classification of expenses should be made at the capitol, under the direction of the state board of corrections and charities, and that the secretary of that board be requested to prepare a circular letter to the several institutions giving directions for the furnishing of the necessary facts for the preparation of the monthly statements.

JULY 15-21, 1886.—The national conference of charities and correction met at the capitol on invitation of the state board of corrections and charities and various local organizations. The conference was welcomed on behalf of the State by Gov. L. F. Hubbard.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Increased knowledge of the state institutions of Minnesota, and observations of similar institutions in other states, confirms the opinion of this board that the institutions of the State are well organized and administered. They are in most respects fully equal to, and in many respects superior to, the institutions of older states. The boards of trustees (except that of the state public school), are composed of men who have filled their places for many years. The superintendents, without exception, are competent and energetic. The stewards are men of business, experience and executive capacity.

Of the superintendents, Mr. Noyes has been in the service of the State 20 years; Dr. Bowers and Dr. Bartlett, each 18 years; Warden Reed, 12 years; Mr. Dow and Mr. Brown, each 10 years. Of the stewards, Mr. Barron and Mr. Kerr have been in the service of the State for 20 years; Mr. Dryer, 19, and Mr. McCormick, 17, years. Many of the trustees have served equally long periods. Of the Faribault board, Hon. R. A. Mott was appointed in 1863, Hon. Hudson Wilson in 1866, Hon. T. B. Clement in 1875, and Hon. Geo. E. Skinner in 1876. Of the insane hospital board, Hon. Wm. Schimmel and Hon. H. B. Strait were appointed in 1867, and Hon. Burr Deuel in 1878. Of the reform school board, Hon. D. W. Ingersoll was appointed in 1866, Hon. C. H. Pettit in 1869 and Hon. W. P. Murray in 1876. Of the state prison board, Hon. E. G. Butts was appointed in 1870, and Hon. John De Laittre in 1878.

These gentlemen, by their long service, have acquired experience which is invaluable to the State. The public has little idea of the amount of time and trouble which is given by the trustees of these institutions, who serve without any compensation.

THE INSANE HOSPITALS.

The insane hospitals at St. Peter and Rochester are managed by the same board of trustees and have the same treasurer, Hon. Wm. Schimmel, but each has its own funds and its own corps of officers. Minnesota is almost the only state in the Union which provides for all of its insane in state institutions, having no insane under county care. This has been rendered possible: First; by building hospitals at a cost of about \$500 per bed at Rochester and about \$750 per bed at St. Peter, as against a cost of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per bed in other states. Second; by reducing the running expenses to the lowest point consistent with proper care. It will be seen by the accompanying tables that the cost of caring for the insane in our hospitals is less per capita than the cost of caring for the poor in our poor houses.

We are convinced of the wisdom of this policy. We are of the opinion that in carrying it out it will be advisable, ultimately, to limit the number of hospitals for the treatment of the acute insane to three or four and establish a system of state asylums for the chronic or incurable insane such as have already been established in the Eastern states. The census of 1880 showed the following proportions of insane persons to the entire population:

In the New England states, one insane person to every 359.

In the Middle states (New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania), one to every 426.

In the Interior states, one to every 610.

In the Northwestern states, one to every 750.

In the territories, one to every 1,263.

In Minnesota, one to every 681.

From this statement it is clear that the ratio of insanity increases as settlements grow older. One reason for this is that new settlers leave their insane relatives behind them. It is altogether probable that the insane population of Minnesota will increase faster in proportion than the sane population, and the problem of their care must be met.

THE ST. PETER HOSPITAL.

The population of this hospital has increased from 806, July 31, 1884, to 860, July 31, 1886.

The detached ward for men, near the north wing, has now been completed, and provides comfortably for about 250 men, including day rooms, dormitories, dining rooms, kitchen and attendants' rooms. It does not provide rooms for officers, laundry or bakery. The entire cost of this building has been less than \$50,000, or \$200 per bed. The corresponding detached ward for women, adjoining the south wing, is nearly completed. It is an improvement upon the men's ward, in its arrangement and in its architectural appearance. This building will increase the capacity of the hospital to about 1,000 patients. The abandonment of the old building in the village, so long occupied as a women's ward, is a great relief. It is the intention to abandon also the temporary wooden barrack which has been occupied as a male ward ever since the fire of 1880. The offices of the steward have been transferred to the other side of the administration building and much improved. The chapel has been renovated and a stage and gallery have been erected. The work of fire-proofing in the basement has been completed. A small greenhouse has been built.

The administration of the hospital has our entire approval. So far as we can discover, the patients are comfortable, well fed, and well cared for. We have observed with satisfaction the gradual disappearance of physical restraints. Three years ago from fifteen to twenty-five patients were usually found wearing muffs, camisoles or belts. At present, seldom more than three or four are seen in the whole institution.

THE ROCHESTER HOSPITAL.

The population of the hospital has increased, during the biennial period, from 387 to 605.

The foundation has been put in for a detached ward for men, similar to that at St. Peter. The interior walls of the north wing have been painted and many of the rooms neatly frescoed by employes and patients, adding greatly to the appearance of the building and facilities for cleanliness. A surprising amount has been accomplished in the way of beautifying the wards by fancy articles manufactured by the patients at very little cost. A few fancy plates and pitchers render the tables attractive, and plants adorn most of the halls.

The old centre building continues to expose the institution to constant danger from fire. The wards in that part of the build-

ing are ill-ventilated and unwholesome. The last legislature appropriated \$75,000 to rebuild it, but the governor was compelled to veto the appropriation for lack of funds. The Rochester hospital has been built at less expense, per bed, than any other state institution, and the State can well afford to replace this structure by a safe and convenient one. There is great need of a suitable chapel and adequate store rooms.

The hospital has been made more accessible by the building of the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, but it continues to be very inconvenient of access from the part of the State which it is designed to benefit.

The administration is, in our judgment, excellent. The superintendent and steward give diligent attention to the details of the institution, and the results are seen in the low per capita cost. The patients are not so generally employed as formerly, the superintendent finding it much more difficult to provide work for six hundred patients than for three hundred. Employment is recognized as the best medicine for the insane, and the fact above stated is a strong argument for small hospitals.

It is the practice of the superintendent to give the visitors of this board a ward key and request them to go where they will, and we have never been able to discover any desire to conceal anything that is going on in the institution.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

The number of inmates of the institution has increased from 129 July 31, 1884, to 191 July 31, 1886.

The efficiency of the reform school in reclaiming vicious youth is demonstrated by the fact that there is in the Minnesota state prison only one convict that has ever been in the state reform school. The late superintendent, Dr. J. G. Riheldaffer, resigned April 1, 1886, after nineteen years of successful work. His successor is Mr. J. W. Brown, who became assistant superintendent in 1873, and has served in that capacity since then, except from the year 1875 to 1879. Mr. Brown has had experience in the state reform schools of Connecticut, Michigan and Maine, and is thoroughly competent.

The location of the state reform school is becoming inconvenient in several respects:

First—The institution has but sixty-two acres of ground. The consequence is that it has been found necessary to sell the

cows for lack of pasture and buy milk. There is very little land for farming. It is our opinion that such an institution should have from 160 to 400 acres.

Second—The institution is rapidly becoming surrounded by the city, exposing the inmates to outside influences. There are no high walls or fences to exclude interlopers. Passers-by at night sometimes shout to the boys in their dormitories from the road.

Third—The water supply is inadequate.

Fourth—There is no sewerage and can be none for several years at best. Slops have to be carried out by hand.

Fifth—The property is becoming too valuable for its present use. It will sooner or later be in the way of the growth of the city.

Sixth—Some of the buildings are not well adapted to the purposes of the school and must sooner or later be replaced.

We believe that the institution ought at an early day to be removed and the girls' department separated, and we are of the opinion that the land is, or soon will be, valuable enough to pay for land and good buildings suitable for one hundred and fifty pupils. We therefore recommend that no more buildings of a permanent character be erected and that the board of managers be authorized to select a site and arrange for the early removal of the institution to a site where there can be obtained drainage, water supply and an adequate quantity of land.

During the past summer some much-needed improvements have been made. The kitchen has been removed from the basement and a good kitchen built on the first floor. Rooms above the laundry have been fitted up for a third family of boys. The double beds, to which we have often objected, have been removed, and single beds have been substituted. New floors have been laid where needed, and a general renovation has taken place. A store room has been established in the basement, with a storekeeper in charge, and a system of issue on requisitions has been established.

DEAF, BLIND AND IMBECILES.

The School for the Deaf.

This school had an average attendance for the year 1885-6 of one hundred and forty-eight pupils. as against an average of one hundred and twenty-eight in 1884-5. The northern part of

the north wing has been reconstructed. A good laundry has been built. A new shop building has been erected adjoining the boiler house: in the basement is a well-equipped gymnasium and a system of water closets for the boys; on the first floor are the shoe shop and tailor shop; on the second floor is a large sewing room, together with rooms for certain employes and a hospital for contagious diseases. A good deal of labor has been expended upon the grounds.

With the opening of the fall term of 1886 an important change occurs. Heretofore, the forenoon has been devoted to school work, and the afternoon to industrial training. Hereafter the school and the shops will be open both forenoon and afternoon, and the pupils will work in relays. It is expected that this plan will improve the work of both departments.

The school has suffered a serious loss in the departure of Mr. Geo. F. Wing, to accept a position in the Illinois institution for the deaf.

The school for the deaf is now well housed and thoroughly equipped. The pupils are under excellent discipline, and its work is thoroughly satisfactory.

The School for the Blind.

This institution labors under the disadvantage of having but small numbers, the average for the year 1885-6 being only thirty-three. The building would readily accommodate twice this number, and the expense of heating, superintending, teaching, etc., is little less than for the larger number. On the other hand, the smallness of the school renders the grading very imperfect, and increases the labor of instruction. Notwithstanding these difficulties, the school does good work and is a credit to the State.

The Training School for Idiots and Imbeciles.

Dr. Geo. H. Knight resigned as superintendent in the fall of 1885. At the same time the State lost the valued services of Miss Powers, an unexcelled teacher of imbeciles. Dr. A. C. Rogers, the new superintendent, has done good work. An epidemic of diphtheria in the spring of 1886 caused three or four deaths, and a pupil was accidentally drowned a little later. The school is full at the present time, containing ninety-six inmates. The new centre building will be completed early in 1887. It will contain a large dining room, kitchen, store rooms, laundry, and boiler

house, a large assembly room and rooms for administrative purposes and employes. It will be separated from the north wing by fire walls and fire doors. The part of the building now occupied will be so far relieved as to increase the capacity of the building probably to one hundred and sixty or one hundred and seventy-five. The additional space will be promptly occupied, and more will be needed at once.

The need of custodial care for adult idiots, especially young women, is increasing. The majority of these women, if unprotected, bring forth children like themselves, who become in turn a charge upon the State. From an economical point of view, if either class must be neglected, it would be wise to let the imbecile children go, and provide for those who are capable of becoming mothers. We therefore recommend an appropriation for a detached ward for custodial cases. These persons are quite similar, in their condition and in the care which they require, to the insane, and can be accommodated in buildings similar to those now being built at St. Peter and Rochester, at a cost of two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars per bed. The new buildings recently built for custodials of this class at Elwyn, Pa., offer many points of suggestion.

THE STATE PRISON.

There were 356 convicts in the Minnesota state prison July 31, 1884, 395 July 31, 1885, and 387 July 31, 1886, or eight less than a year ago, an increase of only eight and two-thirds per cent in two years. The following is the number of prisoners at the end of each biennial period for the past ten years: 1876, 166; 1878, 218; 1880, 254; 1882, 279; 1884, 356; 1886, 387. The increase has been as follows: 1878, 31 per cent; 1880, 17 per cent; 1882, 10 per cent; 1884, 29 per cent; 1886, 9 per cent; average, 19 per cent. Should the population of the prison continue to increase at the same rate (nineteen per cent each two years) there will be 460 prisoners July 31, 1888, and 550 prisoners July 31, 1890. The present capacity is six hundred.

Several important improvements have been made in the prison during the past two years. The new cell rooms are model buildings. The cells are of brick, faced with stone. The situation of the old building compelled the arrangement of cross galleries which shut off several cells on each tier from the sunlight, which is to be regretted. The bathing facilities have been greatly in-

creased. A good building for shoe shop, tailor shop and laundry has been built, and the women's yard has been fenced off from that of the men.

There is great need of a suitable place for temporary detention of insane convicts. The room now used for that purpose is very unsuitable, being poorly ventilated and looking to the north. There is also need of suitable punishment cells, entirely separate from the cell building. The dark cells are so situated that an incorrigible convict in them can disturb every man in the building. Temporary provision for solitary confinement has been made in one of the new cell blocks, but permanent provision is necessary. We would suggest that provision for temporary care of insane and solitary confinement of offenders might be provided in a small building, separate from the main cell building, and arranged for the entire separation of the insane and the punished convicts.

The good-time law, whereby each convict is allowed one-fifth of his earnings on condition of good behavior, works great good. It provides each man on his discharge with a working capital of his own earnings. Under the present law, the warden is obliged to pay to each man, upon his discharge, the whole amount due him. The first few days after being discharged are the times of greatest temptation, and often the whole amount is squandered immediately. This could be prevented, in many cases, if the warden could withhold part of the amount to be sent to the man after reaching home, or could place part of the amount in the hands of some responsible person to be expended for the benefit of the convict. We recommend, therefore, legislation authorizing the prison warden, in his discretion, to retain a portion of any prisoner's good-time money on his discharge, and to pay the same in installments, or in one sum, provided that no part of such good-time money shall be so retained by the warden longer than six months.

The State employs a Protestant chaplain at forty-five dollars per month, who preaches three times a month, and a Catholic chaplain at fifteen dollars per month, who officiates once a month. These chaplains are both in charge of outside parishes and can do but little in the way of personal work for the reformation of the inmates, and nothing at all in the way of school instruction, etc. We are of the opinion that in addition to the Sunday services already maintained, one of the chaplains should devote his entire time to prison work, including systematic teaching of the

illiterate, selection and issue of library books, and personal work from cell to cell.

This board is strongly impressed with the need of a prisoner's aid society to assist such discharged men as desire to lead an honest life. Those who have given no attention to the subject have little idea of the difficulties experienced by discharged convicts in finding employment and encouragement to honest living.

Careful observation has confirmed our good opinion of the administration of Warden Reed. Prison discipline, always difficult, is rendered more so by the presence of a number of cranks, imbeciles and insane men. It seems severe to subject such men to the discipline appropriate to stronger-minded men, yet it is demoralizing to their fellows to allow these men such liberties as are proper in an insane asylum. In the absence of a criminal insane hospital, such as are being established in older states, it is very desirable that a part of the prison should be fitted up for their exclusive use.

THE SECOND STATE PRISON.

At the last session of the legislature a law was passed and a commission created to locate a second state prison (see General Laws of 1885, chap. 157.) At the present rate of increase, the state prison will not be filled before 1890, but it is not too soon to take steps for the coming need. For the past ten years there has been a strong movement in the United States toward separate treatment of corrigible convicts. The State of New York established a reformatory prison at Elmira in 1876 (see General Laws of 1869, p. 931, and 1870, p. 976.) This prison receives only young men, between the ages of sixteen and twenty-six, convicted for the first time. The sentences are like those to the Minnesota state reform school, not for a fixed term, but subject to discharge by the board of managers on satisfactory evidence of reformation. Prisoners are marked on conduct, labor and studies, and must earn certain marks as a condition of discharge. When dismissed they go out on parole subject to return without trial, if guilty of bad conduct. The system is practically the well tried reform school system applied to an older class of boys.

The results at Elmira were so favorable that Massachusetts, in 1884, changed the Concord prison into a reformatory for young men. (See Acts of 1884, chap. 255.) Ohio has adopted

the same policy and is now building an intermediate prison for young men at Mansfield, organized on a plan similar to that of the Elmira reformatory. (See Laws of 1884, p. 206.) Kentucky is now building a reformatory for young men, and the Kansas legislature, at its session of 1885, established the Kansas state reformatory (see Laws of 1885, p. 300), to receive the same classes under like conditions with those at Elmira.

No state in the Union, of like age and population, has as complete a set of public institutions as Minnesota. We have made provision for the deaf, blind, imbecile, insane, for dependent children, delinquent children, and for adult convicts. The only state institutions which the older states maintain, which are lacking here, are a state soldiers' home, a reformatory for women, and a reformatory for young men. Minnesota was one of the first states to adopt improved methods of dealing with juvenile criminals, by substituting the family plan for the prison plan in the reform school. She cannot afford to be left behind in the adoption of improved prison methods.

At the present time 158 out of 382 prisoners, or 40 per cent, are under the age of twenty-six years. Many of the older men were under that age when committed, so that it is probable that 45 per cent of the men committed to our state prison would be fit subjects for a reformatory prison.

We recommend, therefore, that the necessary legislation be adopted to make the second state prison a reformatory for young men.

In this connection we would call the attention of the legislature to the remarks of the warden of the state prison on this subject in his biennial report. He says:

"There are in this, as in all prisons, some incorrigibles. They are, so far as we are able to do it, isolated, but there is a great necessity for a second prison, a reformatory where the more hopeful cases will be sent and can be treated with better results and by more modern prison reform measures.

"And here I would suggest a way to solve the convict labor problem. So far as the reformatory is concerned, if properly located, I would have the prisoners subsist themselves, to a great extent, by farming. They can easily raise all the vegetables necessary for their own use, and to make their beef and pork, and keep milch cows enough to supply them liberally with that very desirable prison diet. To supply the deficiency I would manufacture, on state account, but not insist on a plant or go extensively into the manufacture of any one article."

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The state public school at Owatonna is about to open under favorable auspices. The commissioners have erected three admirable buildings, at the very low cost of \$15,600. The buildings will accommodate about sixty children, besides employes. The cottages are finely located on a good farm, overlooking the city of Owatonna. Mr. Galen A. Merrill, late assistant superintendent of the Michigan state public school has been appointed superintendent. By request of the commissioners, this board has instituted inquiry as to the children in the State entitled to the privileges of the school. Thus far between thirty and forty have been found, of whom about twenty-five are in poor houses.

FINANCES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following is a statement of the appropriations made for the state charitable and correctional institutions for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1885, and July 31, 1886:

Year Ending July 31, 1885.

	Current.	Special.	Total.
First insane hospital.....	\$141,375 00	.....	\$141,375 00
Second insane hospital.....	80,500 00	.....	80,500 00
State reform school.....	35,000 00	\$6,000 00	41,000 00
Deaf, blind, and imbeciles.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00
State prison.....	65,000 00	70,000 00	135,000 00
Second state prison.....	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Third insane hospital.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$381,875 00	\$84,000 00	\$465,875 00
Total amount expended.....	379,118 60	72,514 35	451,632 95
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance unexpended.....	\$2,756 40	\$11,485 65	\$14,242 05

Year Ending July 31, 1886.

	Current	Special.	Total.
First insane hospital.....	\$136,020 00	\$56,000 00	\$192,020 00
Second insane hospital.....	97,240 00	8,700 00	105,940 00
State reform school.....	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
Deaf, blind and imbeciles.....	75,000 00	44,000 00	119,000 00
State prison.....	70,000 00	30,000 00	100,000 00
State public school.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$413,260 00	\$148,700 00	\$561,960 00
Total amount expended.....	381,840 75	127,255 08	509,095 83
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance unexpended.....	\$31,419 25	\$21,444 92	\$52,864 17

Total for Two Years.

	Current.	Special.	Total.
First insane hospital.....	\$277,395 00	\$56,000 00	\$333,395 00
Second insane hospital.....	177,740 00	8,700 00	186,440 00
State reform school.....	70,000 00	6,000 00	76,000 00
Deaf, blind and imbeciles.....	135,000 00	44,000 00	179,000 00
State prison.....	135,000 00	100,000 00	235,000 00
Third insane hospital.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Second state prison.....	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
State public school.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$795,135 00	\$232,700 00	\$1,027,835 00
Total amount expended.....	760,959 35	192,078 84	960,728 78
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance unexpended.....	\$34,175 65	\$40,621 16	\$67,106 22

The balances unexpended from appropriations for current expenses for the two years ending July 31, 1886, were distributed as follows:

	In State Treasury.	In Institution Treasury.	Total.
First insane hospital.....	\$5,432 59	.....	\$5,432 59
Second insane hospital.....	.....	\$2,880 00	2,880 00
State prison.....	4,864 18	214 78	5,078 96
State reform school.....	.....	6 905 75	6,905 75
Deaf, blind and imbeciles.	12,540 99	1,337 36	13,878 35
Total unexpended.....	<u>\$22,837 76</u>	<u>\$11,337 89</u>	<u>\$34,175 65</u>

N. B. — The above are the balances after the payment of bills for July, 1886.

The balances unexpended from special appropriations for the two years ending July 31, 1886, are as follows:

First insane hospital, wards, etc.—		
In state treasury.....	\$4,000 00	
In institution treasury.....	7,690 59	
		<u>\$11,690 59</u>
Idiots and imbeciles, additional building--		
In state treasury.....	\$5,000 00	
In institution treasury.....	11,444 92	
		<u>16,444 92</u>
State reform school.....		4,000 00
Third insane hospital commission.....		1,685 65
Second state prison commission.....		5,800 00
State public school.....		1,000 00
		<u>\$40,621 16</u>

The following appropriations were made by the legislature of 1885, for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1887:

	Current.	Special.	Total.
First insane hospital.....	\$150,280 00	\$31,500 00	\$181,780 00
Second insane hospital.....	106,080 00	52,000 00	158,080 00
State reform school.....	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
Deaf, blind and imbeciles.....	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00
State prison.....	75,000 00	30,000 00	105,000 00
State public school.....	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	<u>\$451,360 00</u>	<u>\$123,500 00</u>	<u>\$574,860 00</u>

PER CAPITA COST.

As a rule, the Minnesota state institutions are more economically managed than the average of such institutions.

The state insane hospitals have made a steady reduction in their per capita expense, the cost per inmate for all current ex-

penses being a few cents over \$3 per week, which is actually less than the cost per inmate of the poorhouses of Ramsey and Hennepin counties; whereas, in other states, the care of inmates of state insane hospitals often costs about twice that of the care of inmates of almshouses. The trustees and officers deserve the highest credit for their wise economy.

The total cost per capita for current expenses for the past two years has been as follows:

At St. Peter—1884-5, \$189, or \$3.62 per week; 1885-6, \$169.29, or \$3.25 per week.

At Rochester—1884-5, \$173.19, or \$3.32 per week; 1885-6, \$161.08, or \$3.09 per week.

It should be remarked that the expenses of the St. Peter hospital for 1884-5 included \$16,000 expended in furnishing new buildings and extraordinary repairs. Had these been deducted, the per capita expense would have been only \$171.93.

The following is the annual current expense per capita for twenty-one insane hospitals and asylums in other states:

Massachusetts.....	Danvers... ..	1885... ..	\$189 19
	Northampton.....	1885.....	166 72
	Worcester, chronic asylum.....	1885.....	155 78
New Jersey.....	Morristown	1885.....	258 13
New York.....	Buffalo.....	1885.....	276 70
	Willard, chronic asylum	1884.....	157 80
Pennsylvania	Norristown.....	1885.....	198 89
	Danville.....	1885.....	180 44
	Dixmont.....	1885.....	212 51
Ohio.....	Columbus	1885.....	200 09
	Dayton.....	1885.....	171 13
	Cleveland.....	1885.....	170 26
	Athens.....	1885.....	167 44
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	1885.....	173 68
Illinois.....	Northern.....	1884	208 45
	Eastern.....	1884.	200 25
	Central.....	1884.....	193 74
	Southern.....	1884.....	178 18
Wisconsin.....	State asylum.....	1884.....	179 85
	Northern.....	1884.....	191 04
Iowa.....	Mount Pleasant.....	1885.....	188 80

Of the twenty-one institutions named, six reached as low a per capita as that of the Minnesota hospitals in 1884-5, two in Massachusetts, three in New York, and one in Ohio. But in every case save two, the difference is due to the higher cost of fuel in Minnesota; these two are the Worcester chronic asylum, and the Willard chronic asylum, both of which receive only the incurable insane, whose care is much less expensive than that of the curable insane. For the year 1885-6 (if the difference in fuel is

taken into account), the per capita expense of the Minnesota hospitals is lower than that of any of the twenty-one hospitals named.

In comparing the expenses of the Minnesota state institutions with those of other states, it was discovered that the expenses of the reform school were much larger proportionally than those of other such schools.

The following statement of the comparative expenses of twenty-nine reform schools is condensed from the proceedings of the national conference of charities and correction for 1885:

STATE.	Name of Institution.	Ave- rage No. Pupils.	Total Current Expense per Pupil.	Net Profit Labor.	Net Current Expense per Pupil.
Rhode Island....	Oaklawn school for girls.....	39	\$114 05	.....	\$114 05
Massachusetts...	Industrial school for girls.....	61	263 43	62	262 81
California.....	San Francisco industrial school.....	80.5	337 18	.....	337 18
Vermont.....	Vermont reform school.....	82	170 18	47 84	122 34
Kansas.....	State reform school.....	95	210 52	.....	210 52
Maine	State reform school.....	97	177 56	7 56	170 00
Colorado	State industrial school.....	120.17	189 71	.....	189 71
Minnesota.....	State reform school.....	128	222 04	.....	222 04
Massachusetts...	State reform school.....	128.8	213 03	20 81	192 22
Michigan.....	Industrial school for girls.....	147	174 70	.....	174 70
Wisconsin.....	Industrial school for girls.....	150	118 88	7 23	111 65
New Jersey.....	Newark city home.....	168.5	118 76	14 40	104 36
Rhode Island....	Sockanosset school for boys.....	171	178 82	9 43	168 89
Indiana.....	Reformatory for women and girls...	186	145 53	4 44	141 09
Ohio	Toledo house of refuge.....	187	111 40	.....	111 40
Missouri.....	St. Louis house of refuge.....	221	162 62	23 77	188 85
Illinois.....	State reform school.....	229	157 82	18 98	138 89
Maryland.....	Baltimore house of refuge.....	269.75	157 82	17 41	140 41
Ohio.....	Girls' industrial home.....	273	180 66	.....	180 66
Kentucky.....	Louisville house of refuge.....	279	90 20	13 29	76 91
Wisconsin.....	Industrial school for boys.....	300	155 88	21 82	134 06
Ohio	Cincinnati house of refuge.....	302	148 80	6 65	142 15
Pennsylvania ...	State reform school.....	342	189 03	22 46	166 57
Michigan.....	State reform school.....	384	132 42	22 83	109 59
Indiana.....	Reform school for boys.....	395	103 73	.....	103 73
Connecticut.....	State reform school.....	410	145 62	16 62	129 00
Ohio	State reform school.....	430	147 00	13 98	133 02
Pennsylvania ...	Philadelphia house of refuge.....	763	130 59	8 59	127 00
New York.....	Soc'ty for Reform'n of Juv. Delinq'ts	771.8	157 10	39 76	117 34
Average of 29 institutions.....		249	\$152 63	14 23	\$138 40

By examining this table it will be seen that the average expenses of the 29 institutions were \$152.63 per capita; the average earnings of the pupils being \$14.23 per capita, leaving a net current expense of \$138.40 per capita. The expenses of our reform school average \$222.04 per capita, the earnings per pupil being nothing (in other reform schools the boys are employed upon labor which produces revenue, but does not fit

them for self-support, while in our reform school the boys are taught work which enables them to get an honest living.) The excess in expenditure appeared to be due partly to better methods, e. g., to our system of industrial training, and partly to increased cost of clothing and fuel, it being necessary to provide underclothing for the boys in this climate; partly to the larger proportion of teachers and other employes.

It did not appear, however, that the climatic conditions were sufficient to account for the difference. The insane hospitals and the school for the deaf have to contend with the same climate. The same causes operate; but the expenses of our insane hospitals are much lower than those of corresponding institutions of other states. The school for the deaf in this State costs just about the same per capita as the reform school. In other states the expenses of the reform school are much less than the school for the deaf. In Illinois and Wisconsin the expenses for the schools for the deaf are one-third more than those of the reform schools. In Ohio the expenses per capita of the deaf exceed those of the reform school by one-half, and the same rule prevails in other states.

In November, 1885, our committee on state reform school submitted a report discussing in detail the difference between the expenses of the Minnesota reform school and the reform schools of other states, and suggesting points of possible reduction. A copy of this report was transmitted to the managers, and we understand that they have taken steps to reduce the expenses, so far as appears consistent with the proper working of the school.

It should be remarked that there has been a reduction in the per capita expenses of the state reform school. The expenses per capita for the fiscal year ending 1881 were \$223.40; for 1882, \$257.69; for 1883, \$228.70; for 1884, \$222.04; for 1885, \$208.12; and for 1886, \$197.38.

So far as we can discover, the actual current expenses of the three institutions at Faribault are below the average of expenses of similar institutions of equal population in other states. It is well nigh impossible, however, to verify this belief, owing to the fact that large amounts of permanent expenditure are charged to the current expense fund.

For the year 1884-5, the Faribault institutions had an appropriation of \$60,000 for current expenses. The total expenditures of the current expense fund were as follows:

School for the deaf.....	\$32,763 15
School for the blind.....	13,430 49
School for imbeciles.....	17,736 14
	<hr/>
	\$63,929 78

This would give an annual per capita as follows: For the deaf, \$255.17; for the blind, \$392.19; for the imbeciles, \$267.64.

These amounts are very much in excess of the average expenditures for such institutions, but it appears that a large portion of this expenditure was for permanent improvements or additions to the property on hand. No inventory of these institutions has been taken heretofore, and at the present writing the inventories required by the law passed in 1885 have not yet been completed, but a careful estimate made by the steward and the superintendents of the institutions, shows the following amount of expenditures for permanent improvements, and additions to property on hand:

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF —

For furniture.....	\$471 00	
For new buildings and other improvements.....	960 00	
For improvements to grounds.....	525 63	
For shop expenses refunded from sales.....	2,111 66	
	<hr/>	\$4,068 29

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND —

For furniture, bedding, etc.....	\$847 36	
For grading and improvements.....	2,588 24	
For farm improvements.....	50 00	
For miscellaneous.....	100 00	
Broom shop expenses refunded from sales.....	386 50	
	<hr/>	\$3,972 10

SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES —

For furniture, bedding, etc.....	\$1,100 00	
For building barn, improvements to grounds.....	2,774 68	
Miscellaneous.....	200 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,074 68

Making a total for the three institutions of.....\$12,115 07
out of \$63,929.78, leaving the actual net current expenses \$51,814.71.

- For the year 1885-6 the appropriation for current expenses was \$75,000. The total expenditures under this appropriation were as follows:

School for the deaf.....	\$36,761 30
School for the blind.....	10,897 86
School for imbeciles.....	19,390 77
	<hr/>
	\$67,049 93

BIENNIAL REPORT—FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. 37

This would give an annual per capita as follows: For the deaf, \$248.39; for the blind, \$329.24; for the imbeciles, \$238.21.

Of these amounts it is estimated that the following deductions should be made for additions to property on hand:

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—

For furniture, bedding, etc.....	\$704 00	
For improvements to the grounds, etc.....	3,001 00	
Miscellaneous.....	175 00	
Expenses of the shops, refunded from sales.....	1,780 64	
	<hr/>	\$5,660 64

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—

For furniture, etc.....	\$166 36	
For improvements, farm stock, etc.....	473 85	
For miscellaneous.....	45 68	
For expenses of broom shop, refunded from sales.....	460 58	
	<hr/>	\$1,146 47

SCHOOL FOR IMBECILES—

For furniture, etc.....	\$379 00	
For repairs, improvements, etc.....	744 00	
For sales of clothing, etc.....	94 33	
	<hr/>	\$1,217 33

Making a total for the three institutions of.....\$8,024 44
leaving a net current expense of \$59,025.49.

For the two years the appropriations for current ex-

penses have been.....	\$135,000 00	
There has been realized from sales, etc.....	9,858 26	
	<hr/>	\$144,858 26

There has been expended for actual running expenses..... 110,840 20

Leaving a balance of..... \$34,018 06

There has been expended for extraordinary expenses and additions to the property on hand..... 20 139 51

Leaving unexpended..... \$13,878 55

In the state treasury.....\$12,540 99

In the institution treasury..... 1,337 56

It appears, therefore, that the appropriations for current expenses for the two years were \$34,000 in excess of the actual current expenses; \$20,000 of the excess being used in extraordinary repairs, improving the grounds, building stables, increasing the supply of bedding, furniture, etc. It need not be inferred that these expenditures were unnecessary or extravagant. In the early years of an institution, while its population is increasing rapidly, it is necessary to accumulate a great many articles, such as bedding, furniture, household supplies, etc., and a wide

margin in the current expense fund is indispensable. When the institution becomes established and the population nearly stationary, estimates of current expenses can be made with a degree of accuracy, and special appropriations can be asked for extraordinary expenditures for lands, buildings, etc.

The institutions for the deaf and the blind are now established, their grounds and buildings in good shape and their supply of furniture and bedding good. The school for imbeciles is growing rapidly and accumulating furniture, etc.; and these accumulations will continue for several years. There is, therefore, and will be, need of a broad margin to its current fund. In other words, the institutions at Faribault differ widely in their present condition and financial needs. They differ radically also in their purposes and methods. The schools for the deaf and blind are essentially educational, the school for imbeciles is essentially charitable.

In view of these facts we renew our recommendation of two years ago "that distinct estimates and separate appropriations be made for each of these institutions." The two insane hospitals under one board of trustees and having one and the same treasurer have always had separate appropriations, and we believe the same rule should be followed here.

A steady reduction is noticeable in the expenses of the state prison. This is due largely to the close supervision exercised by the warden. He has appointed a storekeeper and introduced the system of issuing on requisitions. He has introduced a simple, but complete, record of supplies received, issued and remaining on hand.

Monthly statements are prepared of the quantities consumed of the principal supplies. The effect of these improved methods is noticeable in the anxiety of employes to account duly for stores passing through their hands. It would be for the interest of the State if all the state institutions would adopt similar systems.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIRS.

At the last session of the legislature special appropriations "for repairs" were made as follows, for the two years ending July 31, 1887:

First insane hospital.....	\$8,000 00
Second insane hospital	4,000 00
Reform school	4,000 00
School for the deaf.....	2,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$16,000 00

No appropriations were made for repairs of the state prison, school for the blind and school for imbeciles.

These appropriations are not charged into current expense account, but have been used differently by the different institutions. The first insane hospital used the amount for ordinary repairs, thus reducing their current expenses for the year 1885-6 \$3,000. The reform school used the amount partly for ordinary repairs and partly for building a new kitchen, and other permanent improvements. The second insane hospital used the amount for extraordinary repairs which would not otherwise have been undertaken, such as painting interior walls of wards. The school for the deaf used the amount in reconstructing a part of the north wing and the laundry, those being the purposes for which the money was asked.

In many of the states it is customary to make a special appropriation for repairs and improvements in addition to the ordinary expense fund. In Illinois the annual appropriation for repairs amounts to about one per cent of the cost of the buildings to be repaired. If no such appropriations are made, the officers of the institutions are under temptation to let their repairs run down in order to keep the expenses as low as possible. If such appropriations are made for one institution and not for others it works unequally. With the growth of institutions many extraordinary repairs and improvements are needed which make a heavy tax upon the current expense fund, as is seen in case of the institutions at Faribault and St. Peter, already referred to.

We recommend, therefore, that hereafter a special appropriation be made for "repairs and improvements" for each state institution, amounting to about one per cent of the original cost of buildings and lands, as shown by the official inventories, and that a corresponding reduction be made in the appropriation for current expenses; expenses for repairs, etc., not covered by the special appropriation, to be paid from the current expense fund, as heretofore.

The need of a uniform system of financial statistics in public institutions has long been felt by legislative committees and public officers whose duty it is to pass upon estimates of expenditure, or to audit or examine the accounts of such institutions. The institutions differed widely in the classification of their expenses and in the methods of making up their financial reports. As these reports have been presented hitherto, not only was intelligent comparison of the work of different institu-

tions impossible, but it was often difficult to obtain a clear view of the financial operations of any one institution. To meet this need the state board of corrections and charities, the state auditor and the state examiner, united in calling a meeting of the superintendents and stewards of all the state charitable and correctional institutions, March 26, 1886. At this meeting a committee was appointed consisting of State Examiner H. M. Knox; Mr. Geo. W. Dryer, steward of the first insane hospital, St. Peter; Hon. H. E. Barron, steward of the state institutions at Faribault; F. McCormick, secretary of the state reform school; and Warden J. A. Reed, of the state prison, (at whose request Mr. Frank Berry, prison clerk, was afterwards substituted), to prepare a uniform classification of accounts for the several state institutions, and submit the same to the trustees of the state institutions for their approval.

JOINT MEETING OF BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

This committee having completed the task assigned to them, Gov. Hubbard called a general meeting of the boards of trustees of the state charitable and correctional institutions with the state board of corrections and charities, the state auditor and the public examiner, at the state capitol, June 22, 1886. At this meeting three questions were submitted:

1. "Will the boards of trustees adopt the uniform classification of expenses recommended by the committee of the superintendents and stewards?" The trustees voted to adopt the proposed classification.

2. "Are the boards of trustees willing to render monthly abbreviated reports of movement of population, bills audited, paid, and remaining unpaid, and cash received, paid, and on hand, to the state board of corrections and charities?" The trustees voted that they were willing to render such reports.

3. "Are the boards of trustees willing to render the detailed 'expense lists' now required by law, in classified form under the new classification just adopted?"

Objection was made by some of the trustees to classifying the monthly expense lists, on account of the extra labor involved, and it was finally voted, on the suggestion of the representatives of the institutions at Faribault, that in the judgment of this meeting the classification of expenses should be made at the state capitol, under the direction of the state board of corrections and charities.

The state board of corrections and charities were of the opinion that it would be for the advantage and convenience of the several institutions to do this work for themselves, and to render classified expense lists, as proposed, but, in view of the decided expression of the boards of trustees, consented to undertake, for the time being, the work of classifying the accounts.

Under the General Statutes of Minnesota, chap. 35, sec. 61, and also under the General Laws of 1885, chap. 294, sec. 3, the state institutions are required to submit to the state auditor a monthly expense list, giving the kind, quantity and cost of each article purchased. These expense lists furnish the material for the uniform classification of expenses in the office of this board. These expense lists have a fourfold value. They form the only itemized record of purchases kept by the several institutions except the original vouchers; they furnish the only record by which the auditor of state can perform his legal duty of examining all accounts before issuing warrants for them; they serve the needs of this board as above, and they facilitate the work of the state examiner in performing his duties.

The law establishing this board provides that "the officers in charge of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require, and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential." Hitherto, the board has not exercised this authority with reference to the state institutions. Blanks have now been prepared for monthly statements (1) of the movement of population; (2) of the amount of bills audited by the boards of trustees, with the amount of same remaining paid and unpaid, and (3) of cash received, paid and remaining on hand in the institution treasury. These blanks were accepted by the several boards of trustees at the meeting of June 22, 1886, as stated above. These are the only reports required from the state institutions by this board. The detailed expense lists mentioned above are rendered to the auditor of state, and have been required by law since 1879.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The monthly reports of population and financial transactions, together with the records to be kept in the office of this board, will furnish the material for a financial statement to be issued

quarterly. This statement will give on a single page the following facts concerning the eight state institutions: (1) A statement of the appropriations of the institution drawn during the quarter and remaining undrawn. (2) A statement of the institution treasurer's accounts for the quarter. (3) A statement of accounts audited, paid and remaining unpaid during the quarter. (4) A classified statement of the expenses of the quarter. (5) A per capita statement of expenses. (6) A statement of the movement of population for the quarter. Thus material which has only been available at the end of two years will be presented in condensed form at the close of each quarter.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

The impression has prevailed in some quarters that the state board of corrections and charities was endeavoring to secure the adoption by the state institutions of a system of institution accounts devised by Secretary Fred. H. Wines, of the board of public charities of Illinois, and adopted by the Illinois institution for the deaf and dumb. This system was proposed by Mr. Wines to his board, and published by them in their report for 1880, but it was never officially adopted by that board, and has never been put in practice by any institution except the Illinois institution for the deaf and dumb. It is, in our judgment, too elaborate for practical use. It was suggested that the institutions of Minnesota adopt the classification of expenses which is in use in all of the Illinois institutions, but after careful examination the committee above named concluded that the Illinois classification was not adapted to the needs of Minnesota, and prepared a new one, which has been adopted by the trustees of the Minnesota institutions.

MUNICIPAL PRISONS.

The St. Paul city workhouse has been enlarged to a capacity of 158 cells, with two prisoners to a cell, the cost per cell being \$506; the cost per prisoner \$258. The prison has been placed under the charge of Superintendent John Fitzgerald, formerly connected with the Detroit house of correction. Under his administration it has become a model prison of its kind. Until recently all the prisoners were employed entirely upon outside work upon the grounds of the workhouse, and the adjacent

Como Park. There are now a number of long-term prisoners whom it is not safe to trust outside of the prison limits, and the directors are trying the experiment of introducing knitting machines. Some 25 or 30 machines have been purchased. The work has been done upon city account, and thus far the results are promising.

The Minneapolis city workhouse has just been opened for the reception of prisoners. It has a capacity of 60, and is already well filled. John T. West, late superintendent of police, has been appointed superintendent. No inside industries have been established as yet. Heretofore this class of prisoners have been kept entirely in idleness in the Hennepin County jail. The establishment of the workhouse will be a great blessing to the city. Incidentally also the workhouses have been of great advantage to the state in relieving the state prison of a class of short-term prisoners which has been a detriment to the discipline of the prison. The lack of increase in the number of state prisoners is, probably, due also largely to the establishment of these municipal prisons.

No state legislation has been had, as yet, for the Minneapolis workhouse. It would seem desirable to adopt, so far as practicable, uniform legislation for the government of all city workhouses in the State. In Detroit, Cleveland, and other cities, such prisons have been made self-sustaining. To this end it is necessary that there should be a large number of prisoners. The county jails of the State contain a large number of prisoners serving sentences for petty offenses. The law already provides for the sentencing of county prisoners to the St. Paul workhouse, provided the county commissioners first make contracts with the workhouse officials for the maintenance of their prisoners.

We recommend that the law be so amended as to make it obligatory upon county commissioners to make such contracts for the keeping of prisoners (who would otherwise be sentenced to the county jail) in the St. Paul or Minneapolis workhouse, whenever the managers of said workhouses shall be willing to receive them, provided that no such county prisoner shall be sent for a shorter term than thirty days, and provided that the amount paid for the sending of said prisoner to the workhouse and the cost of his keeping there shall not exceed what it would have cost the county to keep him in the county jail. Such an arrangement will not only effect a saving in the cost of boarding

the prisoners, but will effect a great saving in the erection of county jails. The county jails of the State need not have more than half the capacity, if they are not used for the detention of sentenced prisoners; but the chief advantage will be the removal of a demoralizing element in the county jails. So long as the county jails are used for the imprisonment of convicts it will be impossible to secure proper treatment of unconvicted prisoners, witnesses, etc.

It is the general testimony of the officers of city workhouses in this and other states that short sentences of five and ten days do more harm than good. Prisoners sentenced for drunkenness have barely time to sober up before they are turned loose again. Their stay is too short for them to become accustomed to the discipline of the prison or to perform any valuable labor. They are an element of demoralization and an unnecessary expense. There are in all of these city workhouses a class known as "repeaters" who spend a large portion of their time in prison. Many such persons have been sentenced ten, twenty, thirty and in some cases as many as fifty times. We believe that the sentences of such prisoners should be long enough to become deterrent.

We therefore recommend that hereafter sentences to city workhouses for a shorter period than ten days be prohibited, and that provision be made by law for cumulative sentences increasing with each repeated conviction for the same offense.

LOOKUPS.

Since our last biennial report we have obtained a nearly complete list of the lockups of the State. They number one hundred and fifty, and are almost without exception built with wooden cells, vermin-infested, exposed to constant danger from fire. The only exceptions to this statement are the city lockups of Minneapolis, Mankato, Rochester, Brainerd, Northfield, Fergus Falls, and the new district station houses of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The city of Brainerd has built a lockup divided into two distinct sections, having four cells, fire-proof, vermin-proof and easily kept clean, the entire building being constructed under contract for \$2,300.

This board is prepared to furnish plans for similar lockups to any municipality free of cost. The use of the "black hole" of Winona, described in our last biennial report, has been abandoned.

COUNTY JAILS.

We are glad to report a decided improvement in the matter of county jail building in this State. The commissioners of Otter Tail County in the fall of 1884 consulted this board with reference to plans for a county jail. Acting under the instructions of this board, the secretary of the board visited the county jails in Cleveland and Mansfield, O., Boston and Charlestown, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Washington, D. C., comprising the best county jails in the United States. On several of these visits he was accompanied by Mr. E. P. Bassford, the architect employed by the Otter Tail County commissioners. Consultation was had with Secretary Fred. H. Wines of the Illinois board of public charities, Secretary A. G. Byers of the Ohio board of state charities, with the prison commissioners of Massachusetts, and most important of all, with the Hon. Joseph Perkins, of Cleveland, O., since deceased. a gentleman who had given more attention and thought to the subject probably than any other in the United States. As the result of this investigation, a plan was prepared differing in some respects from any of the jails visited, especially in the matter of the introduction of a larger amount of light. The Otter Tail County jail has seven distinct compartments for the separation and classification of prisoners. The main cell room contains twenty cells, arranged in four tiers of five cells, each tier being in a separate room. Each prisoner has a separate cell, six by eight feet, well lighted, heated and ventilated. The chief defect in the plan is the facility for communication between prisoners in adjoining cells. Acting on our advice the county commissioners adopted the rule that each prisoner should be kept entirely in his own cell, and Sheriff Brandenburg reports the working of this rule to be highly satisfactory.

Early in 1885 the county commissioners of Goodhue County consulted this board with reference to plans for a jail. It was found that the commissioners were making a careful study of the subject and visiting jails in different directions. Acting on our advice they visited the Otter Tail County jail and decided to adopt the essential features of that plan. They, however, made some important changes in the plan. The upper tier of cells instead of being steel clad is iron clad and will be used for petty offenders. The cells are seven by seven feet instead of six by eight feet, giving a larger amount of light to each cell. The divisions between the cells are such as to diminish the facility for

communication. Each cell is supplied with a water closet, so arranged that obstacles can be removed from the trap without any damage to the building or danger of prisoners escaping. The lattice work is composed of steel bars similar to those used in the cage jails of the State. The bars are turned with their edges instead of their sides towards the light, which admits a larger amount of light than any other construction which we have seen. It is probable that the Goodhue County jail will be the best jail in the Northwest.

The commissioners of Mower County consulted this board with reference to a jail plan in March, 1886. Acting under a misapprehension, the board of commissioners had already let their contract, and the work was under way. The plan was criticised by this board. Recognizing its defects, the commissioners arranged with the contractor to modify the plan of the jail, so far as could be done, in view of the material already on hand. In this manner some of the most objectionable features of the plan were changed.

COUNTY POORHOUSES.

Only one poorhouse has been built during the past two years, namely that of Ramsey County. The county commissioners, having donated the county poor farm to the State Agricultural Society, were obliged to remove the paupers forthwith, and make other provision for them. Steps were taken for the building of a poorhouse in the month of April. A site was procured and plans started. In order to get the building finished before winter, the commissioners were obliged to hasten in the preparation of their plans, and the result was unsatisfactory in several particulars. The general plan of the building, however, is excellent. The rooms are well lighted, and liberal provision is made for ventilation. The building is heated by steam throughout. There is complete separation of the sexes. The selection of site is unfortunate, there being no satisfactory provision for drainage or water supply.

TOWN PAUPER SYSTEM.

Brown County is to vote, at the coming election, upon the question of adopting the town pauper system in place of the county system.

This board is decidedly of the opinion that the State of Minnesota is not ready for the town pauper system. That system is

only adapted to thickly settled, populous counties. It has been found in practice in Stearns County, Douglas County, and Benton County, that the less populous towns made inadequate provision for their poor, and in case of emergency the paupers either suffered or were shipped off to other counties to save expense.

After a thorough trial of the town system of poor relief in Benton County the county system was restored by the last legislature, on request of the people of Benton County. The statistics which are submitted herewith show that the expenses of pauperism are no less in counties having the town system than in well managed counties having the county system, while the distribution of the burden under the town system is unequal.

The argument urged in favor of the town system is that the country districts have to bear the burden of the pauperism in the villages. This is true; but investigation proves that much of the village pauperism comes from the farms. When a man becomes disabled by sickness, or a woman loses her husband, the family is likely to move to a village, in the hope of earning support more readily. It is but fair, therefore, that the rural districts should bear their share of the general burden of the State.

The great objection to the town system is that it makes it easy for towns to get rid of the burden of caring for their poor, by shipping them away to some other point. Numerous cases of this sort have been brought to our attention, and we are satisfied that it is of frequent occurrence.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

The following is a summary of the expenses incurred by the board during the biennial period:

	1884-5.	1885-6.	Total.
Traveling expenses of..D. C. Bell.....	\$85 25	\$8 75	\$94 00
C. H. Berry.....	172 80	84 95	257 75
W. M. Campbell...	142 00	20 50	162 50
M. McG. Dana.....	111 90	27 95	139 85
R. Reynolds.....	118 50	.....	118 50
G. Vivian.....	86 25	130 85	217 10
H. R. Wells.....	115 95	50 25	166 20
Secretary.....	247 86	279 25	527 11
Salary of.....Secretary.....	1,481 82	2,499 96	3,981 78
Salary of.....Clerk.....	216 47	750 00	966 47
Miscellaneous, postage, expressage, furniture, stationery, etc.....	295 44	833 98	1,129 42
	<u>\$3,074 24</u>	<u>\$4,686 44</u>	<u>\$7,760 68</u>

The board desires to extend thanks for passes granted by the following railroads: Northern Pacific; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba; St. Paul & Duluth; Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha; Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Minnesota & Northwestern.

In the secretary's report will be found a detailed account of the expenses of the board, as required by law.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. F. HUBBARD,
Governor and President Ex-Officio.

D. C. BELL,
C. H. BERRY,
W. M. CAMPBELL,
M. MCG. DANA,
G. VIVIAN,
H. R. WELLS.

SECRETARY'S
SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

PART I.

Description of the Correctional and Charitable
Institutions.

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1

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities,

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1886.

During the past two years my time has been given largely to the study of the building, organization, management, accounts and statistics of public institutions in this and other states.

The statistical tables submitted herewith present facts, for the most part, similar to those contained in the tables of my last biennial report.

In preparing the statistics of state institutions, I have experienced much difficulty on account of the diversity in the classification of expenses of the several institutions. Hereafter the classification will be uniform and these statistics will be correspondingly improved. In the next biennial report, you will receive accurate and uniform statistics both of the population and of the financial operations of the several state institutions. The system of registration and report which has been adopted under your direction will, I am confident, produce satisfactory results.

The statistics of county jails and county pauperism are taken on blanks uniform with those used in the State of Wisconsin, and I hope to present you at an early date with comparative statistics for the two States. The statistics of county pauperism already published have been found very useful by county officers, and it is to be expected that they will be increasingly so.

I wish to bear special testimony to the promptness and courtesy of sheriffs in making reports of county jails. Only one sheriff failed to make the elaborate report asked for, and he reported that he had not had a prisoner for two months.

In my first biennial report I was able to give a complete detailed description of the county institutions of Minnesota, so far as they had then been visited. In this report I propose to describe the remainder of the county institutions.

The state institutions which were not described in the former report will be described in this; also the private charitable institutions so far as I have been able to obtain information.

THE GROWTH OF TWENTY YEARS.

Minnesota was organized as a state in 1858, twenty-eight years ago. At that time the state prison, the only state institution, contained two inmates. In 1863 the state prison was still the only state institution, and contained twenty-two inmates.

At the close of 1866, the number of state institutions had increased to three. The state prison had 35 inmates; the institute for the deaf and blind had 32; and the insane hospital, 30; total, 97.

At the present time the State has almost a complete list of charitable and correctional institutions, with about 2,300 inmates. The state institutions are a state prison, reform school, two insane hospitals, a school for the deaf, a school for the blind, a school for idiots and imbeciles, and a state public school for dependent children. Legislation has been enacted for the establishment of a second state prison and third insane hospital.

There are in the State 24 county poorhouses, 2 county hospitals, 56 county jails, 2 city workhouses, and 150 city and village lockups.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

There are in the State 12 hospitals for the sick; 9 orphan asylums; 3 homes for indigent adults; 8 or 10 industrial schools and free kindergartens; 4 institutions for fallen women; 5 homes for working women and girls, and 3 womens industrial exchanges. There are numerous charitable societies for various purposes. These private institutions and societies will be described in the supplement.

DESCRIPTION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

SUPERVISION.

The state institutions are subject to supervision from several sources.

The governor gives much personal attention to them, visiting them as often as possible and keeping himself familiar with their operations.

The state auditor is required by law to "examine, adjust and approve or reject" the monthly certified expense lists of the several state institutions before drawing his warrant on the state treasurer for the same.

The public examiner is required by law "in his discretion to assume and exercise a constant supervision over the books and financial accounts of the several public, educational, charitable, penal and reformatory institutions belonging to the State," to "prescribe and enforce correct methods for keeping their financial accounts" and to "make an exhaustive examination of the books and accounts thereof at least twice each year."

The state board of corrections and charities is required by law to "investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums." It is further provided that "the officers of all such institutions shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and, to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential."

The commission to visit insane hospitals consists of W. H. Leonard, M. D., Minneapolis; C. H. Boardman, M. D., St. Paul; G. W. Wood, M. D., Faribault.

The legislature of 1881 enacted that "the governor shall appoint a commission of three doctors, one of whom shall be a member of the state board of health, who shall constitute a commission whose duty it shall be to visit the several Minnesota hospitals for the insane at least every six months of each year, and inspect said hospitals as to the sanitary condition and the general management of the same, and also to examine into the mental and physical condition of the patients therein, frequency, manner and cause of punishment, elopements, deaths, and such other matters as may fall within the scope of a thorough hospital inspection. Such commissioners shall receive their actual expenses and no more."

Detailed reports are made to the governor of the observations of the commission.

The duties of the auditor of state, public examiner and state board of corrections and charities, with reference to the finances, are related, but distinct. It is the duty of the auditor to decide whether the expenditures are legal and proper for the State to pay. It is the duty of the examiner to see that the books of account of the several institutions are duly and correctly kept. It is the duty of the board of corrections and charities to secure and publish accurate statistics of the institutions in such form as to enable the public, the legislature and the officers of the institutions to understand them.

STATE

CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE PRISON.

The state prison is located at Stillwater, twenty miles east of St. Paul.

Warden—J. A. Reed, appointed in 1874.

Inspectors—E. G. Butts, Stillwater; J. F. Norrish, Hastings; John De Laittre, Minneapolis.

The state prison is the oldest of the state institutions, having been organized in 1851. The warden lives in a separate house, outside the prison yard, but overlooking it. The prison is built of stone, and contains five hundred and seventy-nine cells.

The administration building looks east. The first floor contains the offices of the warden and contractor; officers' lavatory, dining room, kitchen and pantries, and prisoners' mess room.

The second floor contains the matron's rooms, women's department, hospital and dispensary. The third floor contains the chapel. The cell room is in the rear of the administration building. The cell room is in the form of a double cross. The main portion runs east and west, one-half the cells looking north. Two cross sections have been built recently, running north and south, the cells looking east and west. The shops are in separate buildings, running for the most part parallel with the main cell room.

The prison yard contains about nine and a half acres. It is surrounded on three sides by a high bluff, and on the fourth by a public street.

The discipline of the prison is less rigid than that in some state prisons, but breaches of discipline are infrequent. A peculiar feature of the Minnesota prison is the good conduct fund. Prisoners, on condition of good conduct, receive an abatement

of six days per month on their sentence. Under the Minnesota law the prisoners are allowed pay, at the rate paid by the contractor, for each day so abated from their sentence. This law provides a fund ranging from \$15 to \$200 or \$300, which is deposited in the savings bank to his credit, and is paid to his family or to himself on discharge. This law greatly simplifies the discipline of the prison. It has been recommended by the prison commission of Massachusetts to the legislature of that State.

The legislature of 1885 established a commission whose duty it is to locate a second state prison upon some one of the stone quarries of the State.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

The hospitals for the insane are under the management of a single board of trustees, consisting of Burr Deuel, Winona; A. L. Sackett and William Schimmel, St. Peter; H. B. Strait, Shakopee; M. J. Daniels, Rochester; John F. Meagher, Mankato, and A. Barto, Sauk Centre.

Minnesota has adopted the plan of making all insane persons a state charge. All insane persons, *bona fide* residents of the State, are cared for without charge to them or to their counties. No insane are kept in almshouses in the State.

The First Insane Hospital

Is located at St. Peter, about eighty miles southwest from St. Paul.

Population July 31, 1886, 860.

Superintendent—C. K. Bartlett, M. D., appointed in 1868.

The institution was established by law in 1866. The first patients were received in temporary buildings in October, 1866. The main building reached final completion in 1876. The north wing was destroyed by fire in 1880, with the loss of twenty-four patients. It was rebuilt fire-proof, with iron beams and brick arches.

The building is of hammered limestone, the walls being lined with brick and the roof slated. It contains a centre building, four stories, with offices and the chapel; also, in the rear, kitchen, laundry, boiler house, etc. There are two three-story wings, each containing nine wards, intended to accommodate comforta-

bly five hundred patients; the cost was about eight hundred and fifty dollars per bed.

A detached building for men has been built just north of the main building, with separate kitchen and heating apparatus, and a capacity of two hundred to two hundred and fifty patients at a cost of \$50,000, including furniture. Most of these patients sleep in large dormitories. A similar building for women is now being built on the south side. The two detached buildings will make the total capacity of the institution about 1,000 patients, the entire plant having cost about seven hundred and fifty dollars per bed.

The hospital is admirably located, overlooking the Minnesota valley, and sheltered by a high bluff on which is located the reservoir. A farm of over eight hundred acres affords employment to the inmates. Beef is purchased on the hoof and fattened on the farm.

The Second Insane Hospital

Is located at Rochester, about eighty miles south from St. Paul.

Population, July 31, 1886, 605.

Superintendent — Dr. J. E. Bowers, appointed in 1879.

The legislature at its session in 1878 passed an act changing the inebriate asylum at Rochester to the second hospital for the insane. The building was in an unfinished condition and unsuitable for the purpose, never having been occupied as an inebriate asylum. Wings have since been built, giving a capacity for six hundred patients. The building is of brick, on the familiar linear plan, the wings consisting of three stories and a basement, the basement, however, being level with the ground.

The building has cost about five hundred dollars per bed. An appropriation has been made for a detached building similar to those at St. Peter. The building is situated on a fine plateau in the suburbs of the city of Rochester. Water is furnished from a large well, and is pumped to a reservoir on a neighboring bluff one hundred feet high, from which it runs by gravitation. The institution has three hundred and twenty acres of land, but more is needed. A cave cellar has been dug in the soft sandstone of the bluff, in the shape of a horseshoe, 200 feet long, having bins on either side with a capacity of 300 or 400 bushels each. Teams can be driven in at one entrance and out at the other.

Third Insane Hospital.

The legislature of 1885 established a commission to locate and prepare plans for a third insane hospital, to be located in the northern section of the State. It is intended to build upon a modest and inexpensive scale, in pursuance of the plan adopted by Minnesota of caring for all insane in state hospitals.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

The reform school is situated at St. Paul, on St. Anthony Avenue, about three miles west of the state capitol.

Population, July 31, 1886, 191.

Superintendent—J. W. Brown, appointed in 1886; appointed as assistant superintendent in 1873.

Board of Managers—D. W. Ingersoll and W. P. Murray, St. Paul; C. H. Pettit and T. B. Walker, Minneapolis.

The reform school was organized in 1867. The institution was opened in 1868. The buildings consist of a stone dwelling house, which contains the apartments of the superintendent and the office; a main building, containing pupils' and officers' dining rooms and kitchens, play rooms, school room and dormitory for the older boys; a separate family building for the younger boys; a building containing laundry and tailor shop, the upper part of which has recently been reorganized to accommodate a third family of boys; a separate shop building, 50x100 feet and three stories high, containing the carpenter and toy shop and tin shop. The girls occupy an entirely separate building, about a quarter of a mile away, but on the same grounds. The several buildings are connected by a tunnel, which carries steam pipes and affords means of communication in very cold weather.

There is a greenhouse in charge of a competent gardener, and a portion of the boys are taught floriculture. The shoe shop and tailor shop are run simply for supplying clothing to the institution. The tin shop teaches the tinner's trade to a considerable number of boys, who become competent workmen. The carpenter and toy shop is fitted up with suitable machinery for the manufacture of toy wagons, handsleds, wheelbarrows, etc. In this shop the boys learn the use of tools and the general principles of wood working, and are found ready employment on their discharge. The shops are not a source of revenue to the school. This system of industrial training accom-

plishes very much the same results which are aimed at in the industrial training now being introduced into the public schools. The institution lacks a sufficient quantity of land, having only sixty-three acres.

Dr. J. G. Riheldaffer has been superintendent of the institution from the beginning until April 1, 1886. Under his administration there have never been bars, bolts, prison doors, or even a cell for the confinement of a boy. Escapes are almost unknown. A yearly encampment has been held at Lake Josephine, all of the boys marching out for a six days' encampment. The boys are put on their honor, and in eight years not a single escape has resulted from this annual excursion. The boys work half a day and go to school half a day. The reformatory results are believed to have been exceptionally good. There is only one convict in the state prison who is known to have been at any time an inmate of the reform school.

THE FARIBAULT INSTITUTIONS.

The school for the deaf, the school for the blind, and the training school for idiots and imbeciles, are under a single board of directors, consisting of Gov. L. F. Hubbard, and State Superintendent of Instruction D. L. Kiehle, St. Paul, *ex-officio*; Geo. B. Whipple, R. A. Mott, Hudson Wilson and T. B. Clement, of Faribault, and George E. Skinner of St. Paul. Steward, H. E. Barron.

All three institutions are located on the brow of a bluff overlooking the beautiful city of Faribault.

The School for the Deaf—Superintendent, J. L. Noyes, appointed in 1866.

Population, Sept. 30, 1886, 142.

The school was opened in 1863, and occupied an old basswood house until the spring of 1868, when the north wing of the building was completed. The blind were educated with the deaf until the year 1874. The building consists of a centre four stories high and two wings (one for each sex), each wing being three stories high. The centre building contains the offices, dining rooms, kitchens, superintendent's departments, school rooms and assembly halls. The wings contain dormitories, etc. Within the past year a building has been added adjoining the north wing, containing in the basement a well-appointed gym-

nasium, on the first floor a shoe shop and tailor shop, and on the second floor sewing room and hospital.

The School for the Blind—Superintendent, J. J. Dow, appointed in 1875.

Population, Sept. 30, 1886, 39.

This school was united with the school for the deaf until 1874, when a separate building was erected, accommodating about thirty pupils. In 1884 the building was enlarged and now has a capacity of about sixty, with good school rooms, sitting rooms, etc. The building is of brick. The basement contains kitchen, dining room and pupils' sitting room. The first floor contains office, school rooms, reception rooms, and officers' sitting rooms. The second floor contains teachers' and pupils' sleeping rooms. The third floor contains dormitories, music rooms and an assembly hall.

The old Fairbault mansion is attached to the building and serves as a residence for the superintendent.

Training School for Idiots and Imbeciles—Superintendent, A. C. Rogers, M. D., appointed in 1885.

Population, Sept. 30, 1886, 87.

This institution is situated near the school for the blind, about one mile south of the school for the deaf, upon a farm of one hundred acres. The school was opened as an experiment, in a rented building, in 1878, being committed to the care of the board of directors of the school for the deaf, who engaged the late Dr. H. M. Knight to inaugurate the work. The experiment proving thoroughly satisfactory, Dr. Knight's son, Dr. Geo. H. Knight, was secured as principal, and a stone building was built in 1881, to accommodate fifty pupils. This capacity was increased to one hundred in 1884, by the addition of a two-story wing. A centre building is now being erected, which will increase the capacity to about two hundred. The centre building contains rooms for administration purposes, a large assembly room, a large dining hall, kitchen, laundry, bakery, boiler house, etc. The wing extends to the north in two sections and is devoted to dormitories, school rooms and living rooms for the superintendent. It is intended to open a custodial department. Further enlargement is inevitable, as many of this class are still unprovided for in the State. Sixty applications for admission are now on file.

THE STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The state public school is located at Owatonna, seventy miles south of St. Paul.

Superintendent—Galen A. Merrill, appointed in 1886.

Board of Commissioners—Gov. L. F. Hubbard, *ex-officio*; S. C. Crandall, Owatonna; William Morin, Albert Lea; Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis; B. B. Herbert, Red Wing, and John Byers, Hastings.

In his biennial message to the legislature, 1885, Gov. Hubbard recommended the establishment of a state public school similar to the institution at Coldwater, Mich. Acting upon his recommendation the legislature passed a bill for the establishment of a state public school for dependent and neglected children.

The school is intended to provide temporarily for dependent and neglected children of sound mind and body until they can be placed in good homes. It is not anticipated that this will become a large institution, but it is hoped that its work can be so carried on that there will never be an accumulation of great numbers of this class of children.

The institution is finely located upon a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of rising ground overlooking the city of Owatonna. Three cottages have been erected, one for boys, one for girls, and one to be used temporarily for administration purposes. The cottages are each 30x40 feet, two stories high, of brick, with stone trimmings; and are being built at a contract price of \$15,600. The cellars or basements are well drained, lighted and ventilated, and finished with water cement floors, and will be used for domestic purposes, such as kitchen, laundry, etc. The gable story in each cottage is high and well lighted, and will be finished off for dormitories for domestics and employes. The first floor of each cottage is divided into a children's room, a suite of rooms for the matron, a bath room, closet, and sewing room, with wardrobes for children's clothing. A hall runs through each building. The second story is divided into a hall and two rooms, one on each side of the hall, for children's sleeping rooms. All of the cottages will be heated by steam. The plan is to place thirty or thirty-five children in each cottage, under the care of a matron, who cares for the children outside of school hours, looking after their behavior, cleanliness, etc.; and seeing that they are ready for and attend school; making the life of the children as near like home life as possible.

Teachers will be employed, who have charge of the children during school hours. There is a common dining room for the children, and the inmates of each cottage will be attended to their meals by the matron in charge.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART II.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS,

WITH TABLES "A" TO "R."

EXPENDITURES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Since the last biennial report of the board the expenditures of the state prison from the organization of the state government in 1860 have been carefully examined and tabulated, together with the earnings of the prison and the disposition of the same.

In presenting the appended tables I wish to repeat the remarks made in my last biennial report.

"In comparing the expenditures of these institutions, the following points must be kept in mind:

"1. The number of inmates. Other things being equal, the large institutions can be run at a lower per capita cost than the smaller.

"2. The class of inmates; e. g., it costs more to care for blind children than deaf children, because they are more helpless and can not do housework or gardening.

"3. The purposes of the institutions. An educational institution is more expensive than a custodial institution, because the former must have skilled teachers and apparatus, while the latter can do with cheap attendants.

"4. The time covered by its operations. The institutions for the deaf and the blind are in session only thirty-nine weeks in the year; the other four institutions run the year round. But it must be remembered that the vacation does not reduce the expenses proportionally. It does not reduce materially the expense of salaries, repairs, fuel, furniture and bedding, or farm expenses, and the household expenses of the superintendents are continuous.

"5. Expense of clothing. In the insane hospitals and the reform school it is borne by the State. In the institutions for the deaf, blind and imbeciles, the children are clothed by parents or guardians, making a difference of from eight to twenty-five dollars per capita."

6. In the case of the reform school and the institutions at Faribault, deductions have been made in the tables for expenditures for permanent expenses charged to the current expense fund. No such deductions have been made in the tables for the insane hospitals and the state prison. (See remarks below in table "C.")

The statistical tables are prepared under the same classification used two years ago, which is essentially the same as that used for the state institutions of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

In addition to the tables which accompanied my first biennial report, I have prepared a statement of the legislative appropriations made for the biennial period. (Table "A.")

Table "A" is a statement of all appropriations which became available for the institutions during the biennial period, showing the amount expended and the amount remaining unexpended July 31, 1886, in the state treasury and the institution treasuries. Some small balances of special appropriations for building, etc., remaining in the treasury of the insane hospitals, are not included, as I have been unable to ascertain the amounts. The balances of the special appropriations will have been mostly expended for their proper uses before the legislature meets.

The balances of current expense appropriations shown in this table are less than those shown by the report of the auditor of state, because the auditor's balances are struck before paying the bills of the institutions for July.

Table "B" is a classified statement of the expenditures of the appropriations for current expenses for the two years, and table "C" is the same reduced to a per capita form. In this table an allowance has been made for "additions to property on hand from current funds" in the case of the reform school, and the schools for the deaf, blind and imbeciles, amounting to \$12,115.07 for the first year, and \$11,264 for the second. These deductions include new barns, additions to buildings, increase of furniture, improvements of grounds, etc.

	Total disbursement per capita.	Deduction for additions to property.	Net current expense.
Reform school — 1884 5.	\$208 12	.....	\$208 12
1885-6.....	216 10	\$19 72	197 38
School for deaf—1884-5.....	255 16	31 68	223 48
1885-6	249 06	38 92	210 14
School for blind—1884-5.....	389 28	103 03	286 25
1885-6	329 24	34 59	294 65
School for imbeciles—1884-5.....	267 91	61 45	206 46
1885-6.....	238 21	15 01	223 20

No such deductions have been made for the insane hospitals and the state prison, the amount expended for extraordinary expenses from the appropriation for current expenses being comparatively small. For the year 1884-5 about \$16,000 were expended for furniture, bedding, improvements, etc., for a new building at the St. Peter hospital. Had this amount been deducted, it would have reduced the per capita expense from \$189 to \$168.

For the year 1885-6 the St. Peter insane hospital had a special appropriation of \$3,000 for repairs, and the Rochester hospital one of \$2,000 not included in current expenses.

The following is a statement of the per capita cost in the Wisconsin insane hospitals for the same period :

	Yearly cost per capita		Weekly cost per capita.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
State Hospital for Insane, Madison	\$183 59	\$180 13	\$3 53	\$3 46
Northern Hospital for Insane, Oshkosh	194 15	167 19	3 73	3 22

In the case of the Wisconsin hospitals, deductions are made for increase of inventory, which have not been made for our hospitals, as stated above.

Table "D" exhibits the average annual and weekly per capita expense for the six fiscal years (five and two-thirds calendar years,) In the last biennial report, p. 59, was presented a similar table for four years, It will be seen that the average has been lowered in every case save the school for the blind, and the increase there is accounted for by enlargement of the building without corresponding increase of numbers.

Tables "E" and "F" exhibit the current expenses of the St. Peter insane hospital, total and per capita, from its foundation.

Tables "G" and "H" exhibit the same facts with reference to the Rochester insane hospital.

Tables "I" and "K" exhibit the same facts with reference to the state reform school.

Tables "L" and "M" exhibit the same facts with reference to the school for idiots and imbeciles; also for the schools for the deaf and blind from the year 1880. Previous to that time the accounts of these two schools were combined.

Tables "N" and "O" exhibit the same facts with reference to the state prison. It will be observed that the cost per capita

for the year 1885-6 is just about one-half that it was in the year 1874.

Table "P" exhibits the expenses of the state prison together with reductions caused by convicts' earnings, petty sales and board of United States' convicts. Part of the convict earnings have been paid into the State treasury, part used for building, etc., and part paid to convicts for good conduct. The table shows, first, the net expense to the State after deducting the amount paid into the State treasury and that used for buildings, etc.; second, the net expense, deducting also the amount paid prisoners for good conduct. The last showing is necessary in order to make a just comparison with the earnings of other prisons.

The table shows that the net expenses, on this latter computation have ranged from 79 to 27 per cent of the gross expenses. The net expense to the state, not deducting money paid convicts, has borne the following percentage to the gross expenses: 1874, 48 per cent; 1875, 40; 1876, 35; 1877, 39; 1878, 38; 1879, 35; 1880, 40; 1881, 39; 1882, 42; 1883, 45; 1884, 43; 1885, 50; 1886, 54.

Table "Q" exhibits the earnings of the prison with the disposition made of the same.

Table "R" exhibits the cost of buildings and improvements of the state prison with the sources from which the same was paid.

The total cost, as shown by the table, has been	\$644,459 01
Deduct estimated loss by fire.....	53,000 00

\$591,457 01

The official inventory, July 31, 1886, was.....	564,043 77
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Leaving a difference of.....	\$27,413 24
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The official inventory, Nov. 30, 1882, was the same as the amount shown by the table, \$408,325.88. The difference has arisen since that time. In response to an inquiry, the prison clerk states that it "is to be accounted for by the fact that not all the amounts appropriated were expended on real estate"—e.g., the State auditor's statement of "cost of buildings" includes \$2500.00 appropriated for "fire apparatus," which is not included in the inventory of real estate.

Table "S" is an abstract of the inventories of the State prison, reform school, and the two insane hospitals, showing property on hand, July 31, 1886. The inventories of the institutions at Faribault were not received in time for this report.

TABLE "A."

STATEMENT OF ALL APPROPRIATIONS, CURRENT AND SPECIAL, FOR STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

	Year Ending July 31, 1885.			Year Ending July 31, 1886.			Total for Two Years.		
	For Current Expenses.	Special Appropriations.	Total for First Year.	For Current Expenses.	Special Appropriations.	Total for Second Year.	For Current Expenses.	Special Appropriations.	Grand Total.
First insane hospital.	\$141,375.00		\$141,375.00	\$186,020.00	\$56,000.00	\$242,020.00	\$277,895.00	\$56,000.00	\$333,895.00
Second insane hospital.	80,500.00		80,500.00	97,240.00	8,700.00	105,940.00	177,740.00	8,700.00	186,440.00
State reform school.	35,000.00	86,000.00	121,000.00	35,000.00		35,000.00	70,000.00		70,000.00
Deaf, blind and imbeciles.	60,000.00		60,000.00	75,000.00	44,000.00	119,000.00	185,000.00	44,000.00	229,000.00
State prison.	65,000.00	70,000.00	135,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00	150,000.00	136,000.00	100,000.00	236,000.00
State public school.		2,000.00	2,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00		10,000.00	10,000.00
		6,000.00	6,000.00					2,000.00	2,000.00
								6,000.00	6,000.00
	\$381,875.00	\$84,000.00	\$465,875.00	\$413,260.00	\$148,700.00	\$561,960.00	\$796,185.00	\$232,700.00	\$1,027,885.00
	\$79,118.60	72,514.85	151,633.45	\$481,840.75	119,564.49	\$601,405.24	760,939.85	192,078.84	\$950,728.78
*Balance unexpended.	\$2,756.40	\$11,485.65	\$14,242.05	\$31,419.25	\$29,135.51	\$60,554.76	\$34,175.85	\$40,621.16	\$74,796.23

STATEMENT OF BALANCE UNEXPENDED.

IN STATE TREASURY.									
First insane hospital.	\$2,756.40		\$2,756.40	\$2,676.19	\$4,000.00	\$6,676.19	\$5,432.79	\$4,000.00	\$9,432.59
State reform school.		\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00					4,000.00	4,000.00
Deaf, blind and imbeciles.				12,540.99	5,000.00	17,540.99	12,540.99	5,000.00	17,540.99
State prison.				4,864.18		4,864.18	4,864.18		4,864.18
State public school.		1,685.65	1,685.65		1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00	1,000.00
Third hospital commission.		5,800.00	5,800.00					1,685.65	1,685.65
Second prison commission.								5,800.00	5,800.00
IN INSTITUTION TREASURIES.									
First Insane Hospital.					7,696.59			7,696.59	
Second insane hospital.				2,880.00		2,880.00	2,880.00		2,880.00
State prison.				214.78		214.78	214.78		214.78
Reform school.				6,905.75		6,905.75	6,905.75		6,905.75
Deaf, blind and imbecile.				1,337.36		1,337.36	1,337.36		1,337.36
Totals (as above)	\$2,756.40	\$11,485.65	\$14,242.05	\$31,419.25	\$29,135.51	\$60,554.76	\$34,175.85	\$40,621.16	\$74,796.23

TABLE "B."
COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES OF
FOR THE TWO YEARS

	No. of days Included.	Average No. Inmates.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture.
First insane hospital—1884-5	365	757.9	\$32,709.67	\$46,152.07	\$9,675.22	\$28,486.03	\$972.86	\$5,164.04
1885-6	365	798.2	33,208.29	46,930.52	9,838.92	26,498.81	1,032.99	4,544.24
Second insane hospital—1884-5	365	464.5	19,798.47	27,927.64	5,629.01	16,674.20	584.60	1,436.54
1885-6	365	581.8	23,536.56	29,028.75	7,694.94	16,601.90	781.43	4,562.36
Reform school— 1884-5	365	147.8	*9,164.74	8,074.81	2,999.03	5,811.03	175.64	1,682.28
1885-6	365	173	9,554.82	8,820.27	3,222.83	5,038.31	270.70	1,756.91
School for the deaf—1884-5	273	128.4	*13,306.99	5,844.22	362.36	4,553.71	49.23	479.36
1885-6	273	148	13,286.95	6,587.74	538.04	5,894.27	42.90	728.15
School for the blind—1884-5	273	34.5	*4,945.79	2,114.09	108.32	1,354.64	24.61	119.33
1885-6	273	33.1	4,410.15	2,247.61	233.71	1,872.98	19.85	86.01
School for im- beciles—1884-5	365	66.2	5,311.78	3,777.48	664.72	1,893.57	71.79	232.56
1885-6	365	81.4	6,967.12	4,721.46	458.95	1,964.81	449.12	381.58
State prison— 1884-5	365	374	24,717.40	†22,389.82	3,381.29	7,087.70	544.44	1,945.12
1885-6	365	412	25,231.87	23,146.47	4,206.39	5,527.48	651.43	1,067.47

TABLE "C."
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF SEVEN

First insane hospital—1884-5	365	757.9	\$43.16	\$60.89	\$12.76	\$37.58	\$1.23	\$6.62
1885-6	365	798.2	41.60	58.79	11.70	33.20	1.30	5.69
Second insane hospital—1884-5	365	464.5	42.66	60.14	12.12	35.91	1.15	3.10
1885-6	365	581.8	40.49	49.94	13.24	28.56	1.34	7.88
State reform school—1884-5	365	147.8	62.03	54.65	20.30	35.94	1.19	11.32
1885-6	365	173	55.23	48.13	18.63	29.12	1.56	10.15
School for the deaf—1884-5	273	128.4	103.64	45.52	2.82	35.47	.38	3.74
1885-6	273	148	89.78	44.51	3.64	36.45	.29	4.92
School for the blind—1884-5	273	34.5	143.60	61.89	3.19	39.33	.71	3.45
1885-6	273	33.1	133.24	67.90	7.06	56.59	.60	2.60
School for imbeciles—1884-5	365	66.2	80.27	57.09	10.05	28.62	1.08	3.51
1885-6	365	81.4	85.57	57.99	5.64	24.13	5.51	4.69
State prison— 1884-5	365	374	66.09	†59.86	9.04	18.95	1.45	5.21
1885-6	365	412	61.24	56.18	10.21	13.41	1.58	2.59

* Includes net expenses of shops in the reform school and schools for the deaf and blind
† Includes tobacco.

TABLE "B."

THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND OF SEVEN STATE INSTITUTIONS
ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

Repairs and Improvements	Farm, Garden and Grounds.	Miscellaneous	Total Current Expenses.	Expense per Inmate.	Addition to Property on Hand from Current Fund.	Total Current Expense Fund.	
\$3,948.20	\$6,076.62	\$5,221.00	\$143,405.71	\$189.00	.....	\$143,405.71	First insane hospital.
2,645.06	63.79	4,557.38	135,135.21	169.29	.....	185,135.21	
3,949.49	2,351.29	2,122.69	80,423.93	173.19	.....	80,423.93	Second insane
4,606.61	3,806.48	2,998.90	93,637.93	161.08	.....	93,637.93	hospital.
1,778.02	747.07	828.82	30,761.44	208.12	.....	30,761.44	Reform school.
2,338.35	1,526.00	2,113.88	34,148.07	197.38	\$3,239.56	37,387.63	
1,613.17	678.65	1,807.17	28,694.86	223.48	4,068.29	32,763.15	School for the deaf.
2,705.19	887.01	1,430.41	31,100.66	210.14	5,660.64	36,761.30	
379.10	180.20	632.31	9,853.39	286.25	3,972.10	13,430.49	School for the blind.
327.97	60.93	492.18	9,751.89	294.65	1,146.47	10,897.86	
305.49	216.75	1,117.32	13,661.46	206.46	4,074.68	17,736.14	School for imbeciles.
1,835.31	316.37	1,078.72	18,173.44	223.20	1,217.33	19,390.77	
1,640.01	.....	3,312.52	63,018.30	173.84	.....	65,018.30	State prison.
1,638.66	.....	3,666.03	65,135.82	158.10	.....	65,135.82	

TABLE "C."

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

				Weekly.			
\$11.81	\$3.02	\$6.88	\$189.00	†33.64	.....	.....	First insane hospital.
8.31	7.99	5.71	169.29	8.25	.....	.....
8.48	5.06	4.57	173.19	3.33	.....	.....	Second insane
7.92	6.55	5.16	161.08	3.09	.....	.....	hospital.
12.03	5.05	5.61	208.12	4.02	.....	.....	Reform school.
18.52	8.82	12.22	197.38	3.79	.....	.....
12.56	5.28	14.07	223.48	5.78	.....	.....	School for the deaf.
18.28	2.61	9.66	210.14	5.39	.....	.....
11.01	5.23	18.89	286.25	7.34	.....	.....	School for the blind.
9.00	1.84	14.87	294.65	7.55	.....	.....
4.62	3.28	17.94	206.46	3.97	.....	.....	School for imbeciles.
22.54	3.88	13.25	223.20	4.29	.....	.....
4.33	.....	8.86	173.84	3.34	.....	.....	State prison.
4.00	.....	8.89	158.10	3.04	.....	.....

†Figures in this column denote weekly expense per inmate.

TABLE "D."
COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF AVERAGE ANNUAL CURRENT EXPENSES PER CAPITA OF SEVEN
STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE SIX YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

	Average No. of Inmates.	Salaries, and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Medical Supplies.	Furni- ture.	Repairs and Improve- ments.	Farm Garden Grounds.	Total Current Expenses.	Weekly Cost per Inmate.
First insane hospital.....	673.5	\$42.84	\$61.12	\$12.39	\$32.56	\$1.28	\$5.51	\$7.46	\$6.31	\$178.08	\$3.42
Second insane hospital.....	340.5	42.15	57.03	12.27	36.11	1.30	4.66	9.61	5.49	175.07	3.36
State reform school.....	136.3	57.80	59.93	20.61	34.92	1.78	9.11	7.51	6.11	209.00	4.92
School for the deaf.....	123.2	101.62	49.57	1.93	40.03	1.60	3.28	10.13	3.61	231.64	5.63
School for the blind.....	31.7	130.27	63.61	4.65	39.22	2.99	3.90	9.05	4.29	277.00	7.38
School for imbeciles.....	47.4	104.65	66.78	5.55	29.12	2.78	5.24	19.80	3.65	244.12	4.79
State prison.....	314.6	74.03	a 69.23	11.61	16.05	1.60	3.39	2.83	.....	186.71	3.80

a—Includes tobacco.

TABLE "E."

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND OF THE FIRST INSANE HOSPITAL, AT ST. PETER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1886.

YEARS.	No. of days in period.	Average number of patients.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expenses.
1866-7.....	323	50	\$4,305.96	\$8,280.79	\$1,255.73	\$951.02	\$463.82	\$3,661.23	\$58.78	\$749.12	\$1,081.74	\$20,758.19
1867-8.....	366	105	6,193.77	12,116.73	734.55	1,123.72	756.48	2,097.72	689.33	1,018.02	1,464.99	26,195.31
1868-9.....	365	140.42	8,020.59	14,284.15	1,282.54	1,984.07	949.97	4,849.63	784.14	5,991.89	2,029.27	40,179.30
1869-70.....	365	195.67	9,488.75	15,650.79	1,957.11	4,235.05	620.01	7,461.73	1,784.82	5,902.68	2,261.41	48,712.35
1870-1.....	365	228.12	11,973.59	15,303.99	2,266.12	4,909.68	466.97	2,923.97	3,634.46	6,745.39	6,209.02	54,433.19
1871-2.....	366	243.45	11,924.81	15,214.38	2,549.79	8,293.16	554.67	3,680.09	1,754.30	4,026.73	2,301.31	50,299.24
1872-3.....	365	273.24	13,865.67	18,691.08	5,273.85	12,176.14	620.53	8,525.69	5,802.85	6,015.51	4,862.90	75,834.22
1873-4.....	365	341.51	14,928.30	23,160.11	2,966.50	18,987.91	664.54	8,733.44	6,044.68	4,548.82	2,982.85	83,017.15
1874-5.....	365	413.68	16,997.09	27,049.81	5,059.56	10,486.71	648.79	5,663.33	2,757.42	4,221.59	4,028.22	76,812.52
1875-6.....	366	486.48	19,237.08	30,511.12	5,475.72	9,943.53	631.97	8,406.98	5,424.27	11,308.95	4,762.70	95,702.32
1876-7.....	365	563.02	22,506.07	36,093.01	7,330.63	18,982.73	629.35	5,485.41	9,778.28	4,754.52	4,148.28	109,708.23
1877-8.....	365	620.80	24,961.59	36,472.73	8,583.42	11,331.26	658.56	6,098.01	4,784.13	7,995.63	4,206.15	105,091.43
1878-9.....	365	621.27	24,735.08	32,429.40	8,487.38	17,264.81	609.98	4,195.66	15,927.82	3,953.25	4,556.15	112,159.53
1879-80.....	366	643.66	25,018.33	35,335.75	7,911.83	12,191.90	632.27	7,579.16	5,872.08	4,484.07	4,090.87	103,186.26
1880-1.....	365	538.44	26,961.84	32,286.56	8,925.31	16,541.90	1,080.63	4,576.82	4,772.93	4,768.78	5,523.47	105,438.24
1881-2.....	365	570.40	28,547.28	41,101.88	8,409.73	18,601.15	806.08	1,634.58	5,130.48	5,465.89	3,463.70	113,160.77
1882-3.....	243	663.60	20,270.39	31,334.90	4,288.33	19,898.16	453.58	2,447.25	3,629.36	3,984.47	3,987.91	90,294.35
1883-4.....	365	712.78	31,448.02	49,197.45	9,432.11	21,551.71	833.01	3,909.29	5,122.34	6,907.11	3,645.45	132,046.49
1884-5.....	365	757.90	32,709.67	46,152.07	9,675.22	28,486.03	972.86	5,164.04	8,948.20	6,076.62	5,221.00	143,405.71
1885-6.....	365	798.20	33,208.29	46,930.52	9,838.92	26,498.81	1,032.99	4,544.24	2,645.06	6,379.00	4,557.38	135,135.21
Totals.....			\$387,302.17	\$567,647.22	\$111,204.35	\$264,439.45	\$14,007.06	\$101,638.32	\$85,295.73	\$104,698.04	\$75,334.72	\$1,721,570.06

TABLE "F."
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE FIRST MINNESOTA INSANE HOSPITAL, AT ST. PETER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1886.

PERIOD ENDING.	No. of Days In-cluded.	No. of Patients.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Pro-visions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furni-ture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improve-ments.	Farm Stock, etc.	Miscella-neous.	Totals.	Average Weekly Cost per Inmate.
1867, November 30.....	323	50	\$36.12	\$165.62	\$25.11	\$19.02	\$9.28	\$73.22	\$1.18	\$14.98	\$20.63	\$415.16	\$9.00
1868, November 30.....	368	105	58.98	115.40	7.00	10.70	7.20	19.98	6.57	9.70	13.95	249.48	4.77
1869, November 30.....	365	140.42	57.06	101.73	9.14	14.14	6.77	34.54	5.61	42.68	14.46	286.13	5.49
1870, November 30.....	365	195.67	48.45	79.99	10.00	21.65	3.17	38.14	8.88	27.10	11.57	248.95	4.78
1871, November 30.....	365	228.12	52.49	67.09	9.93	21.52	2.05	12.82	15.93	29.56	27.22	238.61	4.58
1872, November 30.....	366	243.45	48.98	62.49	10.47	34.08	2.28	15.11	7.21	16.54	9.45	206.61	3.95
1873, November 30.....	365	273.24	50.75	68.40	19.30	44.56	2.27	31.20	21.24	22.02	17.79	277.53	5.32
1874, November 30.....	365	341.51	43.71	67.82	8.69	55.60	1.95	25.57	17.70	18.32	8.73	243.09	4.67
1875, November 30.....	365	413.68	41.09	65.38	12.23	25.35	1.33	13.69	6.67	10.20	9.74	185.68	3.56
1876, November 30.....	366	486.48	39.54	62.72	11.26	20.44	1.30	17.28	11.15	23.25	9.78	196.72	3.76
1877, November 30.....	365	563.02	39.79	64.10	13.02	33.72	1.12	9.94	17.36	8.44	7.36	194.85	3.74
1878, November 30.....	365	620.80	40.21	58.75	13.83	18.25	1.06	9.82	7.71	12.88	6.77	169.28	3.25
1879, November 30.....	365	621.27	39.81	52.21	13.66	27.80	.98	6.75	25.65	6.36	7.33	180.55	3.46
1880, November 30.....	366	643.66	38.87	54.97	12.29	18.94	1.01	11.78	9.12	6.97	6.36	160.31	3.08
1881, November 30.....	365	538.44	50.07	59.97	16.57	30.72	2.00	8.50	8.87	8.86	10.26	195.82	3.76
1882, November 30.....	365	670.40	50.06	72.07	14.75	32.62	1.41	2.81	9.00	9.59	6.07	198.88	3.82
1883, July 31.....	243	668.60	30.54	47.22	6.46	30.00	.68	3.69	5.47	6.00	6.00	136.06	3.92
1884, July 31.....	366	712.78	44.11	69.01	13.23	30.22	1.17	5.48	7.18	9.74	5.11	185.25	3.54
1885, July 31.....	365	757.9	43.16	60.89	12.76	37.58	1.28	6.62	11.81	8.02	6.82	189.00	3.62
1886, July 31.....	365	798.2	41.60	58.79	11.70	33.20	1.30	5.69	3.31	7.99	5.71	169.29	3.25
Average annual rate.....	.....	.....	\$44.28	\$64.90	\$12.71	\$30.24	\$1.60	\$11.62	\$10.90	\$11.97	\$8.61	\$196.83	\$3.78

TABLE "G."

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND OF THE SECOND INSANE HOSPITAL, AT ROCHESTER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1886.

YEARS.	Number of days	Average Number of Patients.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improve- ments.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stable.	Miscella- neous.	Total Current Expenses.
1877-8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$79.50	.....	\$49.40	.....	\$1,111.61	\$135.65	\$1,376.16
1878-9.....	334	68	\$3,982.23	\$3,704.89	\$302.43	3,099.94	\$114.05	6,741.44	\$1,227.52	1,303.59	1,825.75	22,301.89
1879-80.....	366	85	6,491.83	8,294.77	1,195.09	5,657.00	274.34	826.47	914.79	1,833.81	970.43	26,458.53
1880-1.....	365	172	8,140.07	10,485.47	3,537.16	7,308.10	210.10	886.73	2,019.81	1,639.63	1,577.19	35,834.26
1881-2.....	365	215.5	10,526.01	16,586.18	2,028.54	8,732.75	446.88	832.26	3,634.95	1,953.11	1,574.93	46,363.61
1882-3.....	243	260	8,322.79	11,797.32	2,223.44	10,932.98	261.93	895.49	1,544.01	1,629.40	1,142.36	38,754.72
1883-4.....	366	350	15,803.21	20,704.58	3,899.06	13,539.88	417.50	857.37	3,882.07	1,698.45	1,900.45	62,702.57
1884-5.....	365	464.5	19,798.47	27,927.64	5,629.01	16,674.20	534.60	1,436.54	3,949.49	2,351.29	2,122.69	80,423.93
1885-6.....	355	581.3	23,536.56	29,028.75	7,694.94	16,601.90	781.43	4,582.36	4,606.61	3,806.48	2,998.90	93,637.93
Totals .....	.....	.....	\$96,601.17	\$128,523.60	\$26,562.72	\$82,626.25	\$3,040.83	\$17,138.06	\$21,779.25	\$17,327.37	\$14,248.35	\$407,858.60

TABLE "H."

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE SECOND MINNESOTA INSANE HOSPITAL, AT
ROCHESTER, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1886.

YEARS.	Number of Days Included.	Number of Patients.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Pro- visions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furni- ture and Bedding.	Repairs and Improve- ments.	Farm, Garden, Grounds and Stable.	Miscella- neous.	Total Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost per Patient.
1878-9.....	334	68	\$58.56	\$54.48	\$1.45	\$45.59	\$1.68	\$99.14	\$18.05	\$19.17	\$26.85	\$327.97	\$6.88
1879-80.....	366	85	76.37	97.59	14.06	66.55	3.23	9.72	10.76	21.57	11.42	311.27	5.95
1880-1.....	365	172	47.82	60.96	20.86	42.49	1.22	5.04	11.74	9.54	9.17	208.84	4.01
1881-2.....	365	215.5	48.83	76.97	9.39	40.51	2.08	4.08	16.91	9.07	7.31	215.15	4.14
1882-3.....	243	260	32.01	45.37	8.57	42.05	1.00	3.44	5.94	6.28	4.39	149.05	4.26
1883-4.....	366	350	45.15	59.16	11.14	38.67	1.19	2.45	11.09	4.85	5.43	179.13	3.44
1884-5.....	365	464.5	42.66	60.14	12.12	35.91	1.15	3.10	8.48	5.06	4.57	173.19	3.32
1885-6.....	365	581.3	40.49	49.94	13.24	28.56	1.34	7.88	7.92	6.55	5.16	161.08	3.09
Average annual rate.	.....	.....	\$45.79	\$60.93	\$12.59	\$39.17	\$1.44	\$8.13	\$10.33	\$8.21	\$6.75	\$198.34	\$3.72

TABLE "I."

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUND OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL, FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1886.

DATE CLOSING PERIOD.	No. Days In-cluded.	Average No. of Pupils.	Net Expense of Shops.	Salaries and Wages.	Total Shops, Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture.
1868, November 30.....	366	18	.....	\$2, 074.97	\$2, 074.97	\$1, 274.18	\$390.20	\$460.00	\$62.30	.....
1869, November 30.....	365	42	.....	2, 585.00	2, 585.00	3, 884.12	1, 413.74	565.22	166.34	\$1, 154.65
1870, November 30.....	365	65	\$500.00	4, 213.33	4, 713.33	3, 991.18	2, 170.57	.....	.....	.....
1871, November 30.....	365	95.5	*239.15	4, 842.57	4, 603.42	5, 654.95	3, 043.98	1, 535.29	215.58	2, 233.94
1872, November 30.....	366	107.5	1, 504.70	6, 049.49	7, 554.19	5, 811.10	2, 679.11	1, 716.35	296.38	981.51
1873, November 30.....	365	113	619.80	6, 937.78	7, 577.58	7, 484.03	2, 981.49	2, 346.80	261.70	1, 553.04
1874, November 30.....	365	114	41.94	7, 720.42	7, 762.36	7, 654.84	3, 660.16	3, 263.24	726.78	2, 671.46
1875, November 30.....	365	109	1, 294.40	6, 729.55	8, 023.95	8, 168.64	2, 743.39	2, 191.14	117.70	1, 021.98
1876, November 30.....	366	109.42	716.28	7, 263.10	7, 979.38	7, 347.03	3, 095.27	5, 164.21	43.85	1, 072.82
1877, November 30.....	365	112	*1, 416.70	5, 756.46	4, 339.76	7, 980.76	2, 863.11	2, 265.81	45.50	1, 051.28
1878, November 30.....	365	105.33	1, 531.67	5, 691.48	7, 223.15	7, 851.82	1, 656.85	2, 265.81	84.65	995.21
1879, November 30.....	365	108.75	6, 084.21	5, 501.54	11, 585.75	6, 481.90	3, 048.75	3, 651.54	130.60	1, 001.37
1880, November 30.....	366	111.42	570.01	5, 410.70	5, 980.71	8, 103.69	2, 896.78	3, 151.53	40.75	837.61
1881, November 30.....	365	121.42	655.02	5, 556.52	6, 211.54	9, 129.39	2, 882.40	5, 481.00	215.06	776.90
1882, November 30.....	365	122.5	1, 466.56	5, 979.88	7, 446.44	10, 513.04	3, 284.31	5, 477.98	359.10	1, 194.86
1883, July 31.....	243	128	1, 322.19	4, 124.92	5, 447.11	5, 396.27	1, 862.49	2, 097.37	146.50	769.61
1884, July 31.....	366	128	2, 425.70	7, 190.76	9, 616.46	7, 746.57	2, 833.38	5, 168.86	250.80	476.90
1885, July 31.....	365	147.8	278.98	8, 885.76	9, 164.74	8, 074.81	2, 999.03	5, 311.03	175.64	1, 682.28
1886, July 31.....	365	173	1, 404.02	8, 150.80	9, 554.82	8, 326.27	3, 222.83	5, 088.31	270.70	1, 756.91
Totals.....	.....	.....	\$18, 759.63	\$110, 685.03	\$129, 444.66	\$130, 274.59	\$50, 327.84	\$57, 439.06	\$3, 589.92	\$21, 282.28

* Net profit.

TABLE "I"—Continued.
 CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSE FUNDS OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL,
 FROM ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1886.

DATE CLOSING PERIOD.	No. of days In-cluded.	Repairs. and Improve-ments.	Farm, Garden, Grounds, and Stable.	Miscella-neous.	Total Current Expense.	Expense per Pupil.	Additions to Property on hand from Current Fund.	Total Current Fund.
1868, November 30.....	366	.....	\$587.39	\$590.41	\$5,517.15	\$306.51	\$6,759.44	\$12,276.59
1869, November 30	365	.....	771.64	538.98	9,190.78	218.81	4,117.87	13,308.15
1870, November 30.....	365	.....	637.24	1,621.02	15,009.55	230.92	2,393.19	17,402.74
1871, November 30.....	365	.....	841.88	1,784.08	19,873.02	208.09	4,053.00	23,926.02
1872, November 30.....	366	\$59.95	638.07	1,725.65	21,501.89	200.01	1,222.00	22,723.89
1873, November 30.....	365	1,099.03	229.19	1,679.88	27,045.12	239.29	2,589.27	29,634.39
1874, November 30.....	365	2,931.41	1,096.70	1,540.88	29,727.18	260.76	1,392.78	31,119.91
1875, November 30.....	365	1,350.76	257.02	1,436.75	26,120.49	239.74	502.50	26,622.99
1876, November 30.....	366	2,159.97	108.32	2,063.16	27,468.72	251.04	484.50	27,953.22
1877, November 30.....	365	594.68	1,208.80	565.62	23,241.87	207.51	3,875.00	26,616.87
1878, November 30.....	365	2,633.76	872.20	753.34	22,096.00	209.78	3,525.00	25,621.00
1879, November 30.....	365	392.97	753.15	2,402.20	29,716.22	278.25	.....	29,121.29
1880, November 30.....	366	660.96	562.71	952.86	23,118.89	207.48	910.71	24,624.53
1881, November 30.....	365	591.25	768.08	1,098.54	27,125.67	223.40	1,981.35	29,107.02
1882, November 30.....	365	562.77	789.77	1,267.17	31,567.04	257.69	7,007.94	38,574.98
1883, November 30.....	243	1,284.37	1,370.26	1,267.17	19,516.65	152.47	1,218.90	20,735.55
1884, November 30.....	366	19.55	1,507.83	2,407.49	28,421.24	222.04	3,815.05	32,236.29
1885, July 31.....	.....	180.80	1,747.07	639.64	30,761.44	208.12	.....	30,761.44
1885, July 31.....	.....	1,778.02	1,526.00	828.82	34,148.07	197.38	.....	37,887.63
1886, July 31.....	.....	2,338.85	.....	2,113.88	.....	.....	3,239.56	.....
Totals .....	.....	\$18,639.60	\$15,223.27	\$24,995.27	\$451,166.49	.....	\$48,537.51	\$499,704.00

TABLE "K."

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL FROM
ITS FOUNDATION TO AUG. 1, 1886.

DATE CLOSING PERIOD.	Number of Days Included.	Average Num-ber of Pupils.	Net Expense of Shops.	Salaries and Wages.	Total Salaries, Wages and Shops.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture.	Repairs and Improvements.	Farm, Garden, Grounds, and Stable.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expense.	Weekly Aver-age Cost per Pupil.
1868, November 30.....	366	18	.....	\$115.28	\$115.28	\$70.79	\$55.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$32.63	\$32.80	\$306.51	\$5.86
1869, November 30.....	365	42	.....	61.54	61.54	80.58	33.66	\$10.71	\$1.24	.....	.....	18.37	12.71	218.81	4.20
1870, November 30.....	365	65	\$7.70	64.81	72.51	61.40	33.39	8.70	2.40	\$17.77	.....	9.80	24.95	230.92	4.43
1871, November 30.....	365	95.5	\$2.50	50.70	48.20	58.17	31.87	16.07	2.27	28.39	\$.63	8.81	8.68	208.09	4.00
1872, November 30.....	366	107.5	14.00	56.27	70.27	54.06	24.92	15.98	2.75	9.13	10.22	5.93	6.75	200.01	3.82
1873, November 30.....	365	113	5.49	61.52	67.01	66.23	26.38	20.77	2.32	13.74	25.94	2.03	14.87	239.29	4.59
1874, November 30.....	365	114	.37	67.72	68.09	67.15	32.11	28.62	6.38	23.43	11.85	9.62	13.51	260.76	5.00
1875, November 30.....	365	109	11.87	61.74	73.61	74.94	25.17	20.10	1.08	9.38	19.81	2.36	13.19	239.64	4.60
1876, November 30.....	366	109.42	6.55	66.37	72.92	67.14	28.29	47.20	40	9.80	5.44	99	18.86	251.04	4.80
1877, November 30.....	365	112	*12.65	51.40	38.75	71.26	25.76	22.89	41	9.38	23.51	10.79	4.96	207.51	3.98
1878, November 30.....	365	105.33	14.54	54.03	68.57	74.55	15.73	21.52	80	9.45	3.78	8.28	7.15	209.78	4.03
1879, November 30.....	365	108.75	55.95	50.59	106.54	59.59	28.03	33.58	1.21	9.21	6.08	6.92	22.09	273.25	5.25
1880, November 30.....	366	111.42	5.11	48.56	53.67	72.73	26.00	28.29	37	7.51	5.31	5.05	8.55	207.48	3.95
1881, November 30.....	365	121.42	5.40	45.76	51.16	75.19	23.74	45.15	1.77	6.40	4.63	6.32	9.04	223.40	4.28
1882, November 30.....	365	122.5	11.97	48.82	60.79	85.82	26.81	44.72	2.93	9.75	10.49	6.04	10.34	257.69	4.94
1883, November 30.....	243	128	10.32	32.23	42.55	42.16	14.55	16.38	1.14	6.02	.15	10.71	18.81	152.47	4.35
1884, November 30.....	366	128	18.95	56.18	75.13	60.52	22.13	40.38	1.96	3.73	1.41	11.78	5.00	222.04	4.25
1885, July 31.....	365	147.8	1.89	60.14	62.03	54.65	20.80	35.94	1.19	11.32	12.03	5.05	5.61	208.12	4.00
1886, July 31.....	365	173	8.12	47.11	55.23	48.13	18.63	29.12	1.56	10.15	13.52	8.82	12.23	197.88	3.90
Average from beginning.....	.....	.....	\$9.43	\$35.65	\$65.08	\$65.50	\$25.30	\$28.88	\$1.80	\$10.68	\$9.87	\$7.65	\$12.57	\$226.83	\$4.36

* Net profit.

TABLE "L."

COMPARATIVE CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND, AND SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND

SCHOOL FOR

DATE CLOSING PERIOD.	No. of Days Included.	Average No. Pupils.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.
1881, Nov. 30.....	268	104.2	*\$11,798.32	\$5,407.39	\$52.23	\$4,438.70
1882, Nov. 30.....	275	111	12,731.51	6,048.85	81.14	4,926.70
1883, July 31.....	195	122.7	7,951.86	4,151.02	195.63	4,293.38
1884, July 31.....	274	125.7	11,979.02	6,592.81	124.69	4,375.83
1885, July 31.....	273	128.4	13,306.99	5,844.22	362.36	4,553.71
1886, July 31.....	273	148	13,286.95	6,587.74	538.04	5,394.27
Totals.....			\$71,054.15	\$34,632.03	\$1,354.09	\$27,982.09

SCHOOL FOR

1881, Nov. 30.....	268	26.8	*\$3,176.02	\$1,812.40	\$222.23	\$455.24
1882, Nov. 30.....	273	32	3,587.08	2,234.02	139.85	710.41
1883, July 31.....	194	30.7	2,561.17	1,714.82	14.69	1,083.59
1884, July 31.....	210	32.9	4,635.06	2,157.54	113.84	1,541.97
1885, July 31.....	273	34.5	4,945.79	2,114.09	108.32	1,854.64
1886, July 31.....	273	33.1	4,410.15	2,247.61	233.71	1,872.98
Totals.....			\$23,315.27	\$12,280.48	\$832.64	\$7,018.83

SCHOOL FOR

1879, Dec. 31.....	160	15.9	\$1,371.88	\$838.31	\$60.53	\$203.28
1880, Dec. 31.....	366	20.9	2,288.59	1,133.09	82.36	503.19
1881, Nov. 30.....	334	22.1	3,567.20	1,570.54	118.17	438.89
1882, Nov. 30.....	365	29.8	4,138.34	2,268.01	127.17	897.29
1883, July 31.....	343	36.8	2,801.57	2,096.38	49.60	1,094.71
1884, July 31.....	366	46.9	4,824.10	3,152.66	33.16	1,377.57
1885, July 31.....	365	66.2	5,311.78	3,777.48	664.72	1,893.57
1886, July 31.....	365	81.4	6,967.12	4,721.46	458.95	1,964.81
Totals.....			\$31,265.58	\$19,557.93	\$1,594.66	\$8,378.31

* Includes net expenses of shops.

TABLE "L."

PENSE FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB IMBECILES, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

THE DEAF.

Medical Expenses.	Furniture.	Repairs and Improve-ments.	Farm, Gar-den, Grounds, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Expense per Pupll.	Additions to Property on Hand from Current Fund.	Total Cur-rent Fund.
\$239.14	\$191.78	\$77.04	\$337.46	\$580.03	\$23,122.09	\$221.90	\$1,365.29	\$24,487.38
270.46	164.25	816.13	153.15	651.23	25,843.42	232.82	404.54	26,247.96
244.43	186.14	1,755.05	256.04	108.94	19,141.99	156.01	1,446.17	20,588.16
272.52	545.12	132.41	852.10	2,177.08	27,051.08	215.20	2,518.08	29,569.11
49.23	479.36	1,613.17	678.65	1,807.17	28,694.86	223.48	4,068.29	32,763.15
42.90	728.15	2,705.19	387.01	1,430.41	31,100.66	210.14	5,660.64	36,761.30
\$1,118.68	\$2,294.80	\$7,098.99	\$2,664.41	\$6,754.86	\$154,954.10	.....	\$15,462.96	\$170,417.06

THE BLIND.

\$121.78	\$32.89	\$298.17	\$154.87	\$241.57	\$6,514.67	\$243.08	\$1,220.57	\$7,735.24
127.66	53.04	291.06	125.28	262.36	7,530.76	235.33	510.64	8,041.40
92.47	158.55	207.39	84.07	188.66	6,105.41	199.13	1,421.74	7,527.15
137.41	248.65	117.28	163.10	702.57	9,817.42	298.77	5,884.52	15,701.94
24.61	119.33	379.10	180.20	632.31	9,858.89	286.25	3,972.10	13,430.49
19.85	86.01	327.97	60.93	492.18	9,751.89	294.65	1,146.47	10,897.86
\$523.78	\$698.47	\$1,620.97	\$767.95	\$2,519.65	\$49,578.04	.....	\$14,156.04	\$63,834.08

IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

\$8.35	\$177.21	\$282.63	.....	\$604.53	\$3,546.72	\$223.48	\$1,155.00	\$4,701.72
10.69	206.22	.....	\$41.72	705.08	4,965.94	238.17	333.66	5,299.60
48.27	90.13	226.98	.....	756.43	6,816.61	308.44	1,990.03	8,806.64
51.18	101.97	233.13	.....	437.48	8,254.57	276.90	2,218.37	10,472.94
83.30	55.43	79.31	151.35	183.15	6,544.80	177.79	640.00	7,184.80
79.22	519.23	165.38	275.49	410.00	10,836.81	231.31	1,933.46	12,770.27
71.79	232.56	805.49	216.75	1,187.82	13,661.46	206.46	4,074.68	17,736.14
449.12	381.58	1,835.31	816.37	1,078.72	18,173.44	223.20	1,217.83	19,390.77
\$751.92	\$1,764.33	\$3,128.23	\$1,001.68	\$5,362.71	\$72,800.35	.....	\$18,562.53	\$86,362.88

TABLE "M."

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND, AND SCHOOL FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1886.

DEAF AND DUMB.													
DATE CLOSING PERIOD.	No. of Days Included.	Average No. of Pupils.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Prov'ns.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Expenses.	Furniture	Additions and Repairs.	Farm, Garden, Etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expense.	Average Weekly Cost per Pupl.
1881, November 30.....	268	104.2	\$113.23	\$51.89	\$.50	\$42.60	\$2.29	\$1.84	\$.74	\$3.24	\$5.57	\$221.90	\$5.80
1882, November 30.....	275	111	114.70	54.49	.73	44.88	2.44	1.48	7.35	1.38	5.87	232.82	5.93
1883, July 31.....	195	122.7	64.81	33.83	1.59	34.99	1.99	1.52	14.30	2.09	.89	156.01	5.60
1884, July 31.....	274	125.7	95.30	52.44	1.00	34.81	2.17	4.34	1.05	6.77	17.32	215.20	5.50
1885, July 31.....	273	128.4	103.64	45.52	2.82	35.47	.38	8.74	12.56	5.28	14.07	223.48	5.73
1886, July 31.....	273	148	89.78	44.51	3.64	36.45	.29	4.92	18.28	2.61	9.66	210.14	5.39
Average per year.....	.....	.....	\$101.63	\$49.57	\$1.93	\$40.03	\$1.60	\$3.28	\$10.13	\$3.51	\$9.66	\$221.64	\$5.68
BLIND.													
1881, November 30.....	266	26.8	\$118.51	\$67.62	\$8.29	\$16.99	\$4.54	\$1.23	\$11.12	\$5.76	\$9.02	\$243.08	\$6.40
1882, November 30.....	273	32	112.10	69.81	4.37	22.20	3.90	1.66	9.09	3.92	8.19	235.33	6.08
1883, July 31.....	194	30.66	83.54	55.93	.48	35.34	3.02	5.18	6.74	2.75	6.15	199.13	7.18
1884, July 31.....	210	32.86	141.06	65.66	3.46	46.93	4.18	7.57	8.57	4.96	21.88	298.77	9.94
1885, July 31.....	273	34.5	143.60	61.39	3.19	39.38	.71	3.45	11.01	5.23	18.49	286.25	7.34
1886, July 31.....	273	33.1	133.24	67.90	7.06	56.59	.60	2.60	9.90	1.86	14.87	294.65	7.55
Average per year.....	.....	.....	\$130.27	\$68.61	\$4.65	\$39.22	\$2.93	\$3.90	\$9.05	\$4.29	\$14.08	\$277.00	\$7.88
IMBECILES.													
1879, December 31.....	160	15.87	\$86.45	\$52.89	\$3.82	\$12.81	\$.53	\$11.17	\$17.82	.....	.....	\$223.48	\$9.78
1880, December 31.....	366	20.85	109.53	54.35	3.95	24.13	.50	9.89	.....	\$2.00	83.82	238.17	4.55
1881, November 30.....	334	22.1	161.41	71.06	5.34	19.80	2.18	4.07	10.26	.....	84.22	308.44	6.47
1882, November 30.....	365	29.81	138.84	76.08	4.26	30.10	1.71	3.42	7.82	.....	14.67	276.90	5.80
1883, July 31.....	243	35.81	76.10	56.95	1.35	29.74	.90	1.51	2.15	4.11	4.98	177.79	5.12
1884, July 31.....	366	46.85	102.97	67.29	.71	29.40	1.69	11.08	3.54	5.88	8.75	231.31	4.42
1885, July 31.....	365	68.2	80.27	57.09	10.05	28.62	1.08	3.51	4.62	3.28	17.94	206.46	3.97
1886, July 31.....	365	81.4	55.57	57.99	5.64	24.13	5.51	4.69	22.54	3.88	13.25	223.20	4.29
Average per year.....	.....	\$46.4	\$111.45	\$69.72	\$5.68	\$29.85	\$2.68	\$6.28	\$11.15	\$3.57	\$19.12	\$259.50	\$4.99

* Includes net expense of shops.

TABLE "N."

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE TO AUG. 1, 1886.

Year Ending.	Population.		Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furniture.	Repairs and Improvements.	Miscellaneous.	Total Current Expenses.
	Beginning Year.	Average Ending Year.									
Dec. 31, 1860	4	15	\$1,646.84	\$2,445.45	\$407.14	\$276.45	\$103.95	\$157.60	\$707.72	\$64.75	\$5,809.90
Nov. 30, 1861	16	22	2,341.10	2,379.02	242.00	247.42	229.45	60.50	2,747.40	165.15	8,412.04
" " 1862	22	23	2,992.92	2,196.14	384.85	450.49	301.80	80.00	309.60	172.84	6,888.14
" " 1863	23	22	3,834.87	2,395.08	463.06	389.75	166.66	23.65	42.32	97.63	6,913.02
" " 1864	22	19	3,714.18	2,906.20	495.80	552.35	200.00	274.47	900.30	231.25	9,274.55
" " 1865	19	20	4,360.89	3,494.33	1,219.86	697.55	200.00	179.42	258.70	347.13	10,757.88
" " 1866	20	35	4,457.59	4,480.93	692.25	972.65	210.00	146.28	435.88	689.53	12,085.01
" " 1867	35	45	5,258.92	6,007.95	1,284.12	1,789.77	100.48	717.10	700.65	548.84	16,407.33
" " 1868	45	42	5,681.66	6,590.49	1,744.96	1,199.00	249.20	370.88	372.19	706.24	16,915.07
" " 1869	42	62	6,333.24	7,564.04	1,261.22	1,338.67	342.42	310.28	602.57	605.98	18,678.42
" " 1870	62	71	7,105.82	9,019.67	2,688.16	1,440.15	354.70	836.89	30.35	693.37	21,569.11
" " 1871	71	87	9,375.48	9,647.46	2,016.00	1,441.50	459.93	1,613.57	11.10	1,441.32	26,006.36
" " 1872	87	90	11,361.66	10,163.66	2,764.90	1,035.51	509.17	1,666.90	1,001.26	1,982.92	30,485.98
" " 1873	90	103	12,229.40	10,704.36	2,098.93	2,343.86	312.48	2,299.73	2,851.17	2,362.44	35,222.87
" " 1874	.....	112.6	12,868.46	13,089.75	2,403.17	2,603.06	457.23	1,500.00	830.73	2,420.11	36,172.51
" " 1875	.....	138.8	14,835.52	15,349.05	3,045.43	2,842.45	601.25	496.75	913.66	1,891.96	39,999.07
" " 1876	.....	153.7	14,926.07	15,800.54	2,842.56	2,344.59	427.92	801.54	672.18	1,591.38	39,406.78
" " 1877	.....	197.9	16,415.36	18,022.90	3,552.71	3,281.10	427.85	1,279.60	756.45	1,339.58	45,075.55
" " 1878	.....	224.2	18,081.35	17,822.84	3,163.24	2,614.27	341.14	1,022.77	1,330.99	1,862.14	46,238.74
" " 1879	.....	229.6	18,316.31	17,207.30	3,254.47	4,460.03	528.25	1,080.65	701.64	1,827.78	47,376.33
" " 1880	.....	249.8	19,563.48	16,636.68	3,642.58	4,322.35	207.87	940.64	1,496.96	1,867.66	48,678.22
" " 1881	.....	234.5	20,866.05	18,703.72	3,089.97	3,602.71	342.68	705.84	716.67	2,037.62	49,964.56
" " 1882	.....	260	22,220.94	21,720.45	2,568.00	5,499.87	328.21	618.49	259.36	1,757.33	54,972.65
July 31, 1883	.....	285	16,282.94	15,540.45	2,764.04	3,729.61	301.02	736.42	225.52	1,015.64	39,595.64
" " 1884	.....	332	24,392.16	22,605.64	4,795.58	3,425.77	659.90	1,006.20	604.78	2,499.95	59,989.98
" " 1885	.....	374	24,717.40	22,389.82	3,381.29	7,087.70	544.44	1,945.12	1,640.01	3,312.52	65,018.30
" " 1886	.....	412	25,231.87	23,146.47	4,206.39	5,527.43	651.43	1,067.47	1,638.63	3,666.03	65,185.82
Totals....			\$327,935.48	\$318,830.79	\$59,892.68	\$65,416.01	\$9,558.83	\$21,938.21	\$22,758.74	\$37,218.59	\$863,049.33

NOTE.—The above amounts were paid as follows: From convict earnings, \$5,570.77; from petty sales, etc., \$5,108.13; from state treasury, \$852,870.43. Total \$863,049.33.

TABLE "O."
PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON, TO AUG. 1, 1886.

YEARS.	Average Number of Convicts.	Salaries and Wages.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Lights.	Medical Supplies.	Furni- ture.	Repairs and Im- prove- ments.	Miscella- neous.	Total Current Expenses.	Average Weekly Cost per Convict.
1874.....	112.6	\$114.28	\$116.25	\$21.35	\$23.12	\$4.06	\$13.32	\$7.37	\$21.49	\$321.24	\$6.16
1875.....	138.8	107.05	110.58	21.94	20.48	4.33	3.58	6.58	18.63	288.17	5.52
1876.....	153.7	97.12	102.80	18.49	15.26	2.78	5.21	4.37	10.35	256.38	4.91
1877.....	197.9	82.95	91.07	17.96	16.58	2.16	6.46	3.82	6.77	227.77	4.37
1878.....	224.2	80.65	79.50	14.11	11.66	1.52	4.56	5.93	8.30	206.23	3.95
1879.....	229.6	79.78	74.94	14.18	19.43	2.30	4.70	3.05	7.96	206.34	3.95
1880.....	249.8	78.82	66.60	14.59	17.30	.83	3.76	5.99	7.47	194.86	3.74
1881.....	234.5	88.98	79.76	13.18	14.93	1.46	3.01	3.05	8.70	213.07	4.09
1882.....	250	88.89	86.89	10.24	22.00	1.32	2.43	1.04	7.03	219.89	4.22
1882-3.....	285	80.45	81.79	14.53	19.63	1.58	3.89	1.19	5.34	206.40	4.00
1883-4.....	332	73.47	68.08	14.44	10.34	1.98	3.08	1.82	7.53	180.69	3.46
1884-5.....	374	66.09	59.86	9.04	18.95	1.45	5.21	4.38	8.86	173.84	3.34
1885-6.....	412	61.24	56.18	10.21	13.41	1.53	2.59	4.00	8.89	158.10	3.04
Average annual rate.....	.....	\$79.98	\$76.80	\$13.78	\$16.53	\$1.83	\$4.26	\$3.80	\$8.74	\$205.72	\$4.03

TABLE "P."

TABLE SHOWING EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF MINNESOTA STATE PRISON, WITH REDUCTIONS CAUSED BY CONVICT EARNINGS, PETTY SALES AND BOARD OF UNITED STATES CONVICTS.

YEAR.	Gross Current Expenses.	Earnings and Receipts less Amt. paid Convicts for Good Conduct	Expense to the State.	Amt. Paid Convicts for Good Conduct	Net Expense Deducting Amt. Paid Convicts for Good Conduct	Net Exp. What per cent of Gross Exp.
1860.....	\$5,809.90	\$1,968.54	\$3,841.36	.....	\$3,841.36	66
1861.....	8,412.04	1,781.25	6,630.79	.....	6,630.79	79
1862.....	6,888.14	3,267.49	3,620.65	.....	3,620.65	52
1863.....	6,913.02	3,667.75	3,245.27	.....	3,245.27	47
1864.....	9,274.55	3,242.14	6,032.41	.....	6,032.41	65
1865.....	10,757.88	2,692.27	8,065.61	.....	8,065.61	75
1866.....	12,085.01	3,226.32	8,858.69	.....	8,858.69	73
1867.....	16,407.33	4,082.35	12,324.98	.....	12,324.98	75
1868.....	16,915.07	4,961.25	11,953.82	.....	11,953.82	71
1869.....	18,678.42	7,730.70	10,947.72	.....	10,947.72	59
1870.....	21,569.11	9,253.51	12,315.60	.....	12,315.60	57
1871.....	26,006.36	13,645.56	12,360.80	.....	12,360.80	50
1872.....	30,485.98	15,690.88	14,795.10	.....	14,795.10	48
1873.....	35,222.37	14,591.05	20,631.32	.....	20,631.32	59
1874.....	36,172.51	17,274.10	18,898.41	\$2,260.60	16,637.81	46
1875.....	39,999.07	15,901.78	24,097.34	3,886.65	20,210.69	51
1876.....	39,406.78	13,829.19	25,577.59	4,878.10	21,204.49	53
1877.....	45,075.55	17,326.19	27,749.36	5,678.15	22,076.21	49
1878.....	46,238.74	17,757.48	28,481.26	6,047.25	22,434.01	49
1879.....	47,376.33	16,467.05	30,909.28	5,940.80	24,968.48	53
1880.....	48,678.22	19,249.40	29,428.82	6,558.80	22,870.02	47
1881.....	49,964.56	19,658.84	30,305.72	6,759.20	23,546.52	47
1882.....	54,972.65	23,117.68	31,854.97	7,644.60	24,210.37	44
1882-3....	39,595.64	17,916.54	21,679.10	4,977.00	16,702.10	42
1883-4....	59,989.98	26,036.11	33,953.87	7,357.50	26,596.37	44
1884-5....	65,018.30	32,419.76	32,598.54	11,368.80	21,129.74	33
1885-6....	65,135.82	34,922.10	30,213.72	12,550.50	17,663.22	27
Totals	\$868,049.33	\$361,677.23	\$501,872.10	\$85,397.95	\$415,874.15	48

TABLE "Q."—PART I.

**STATE PRISON EARNINGS AND RECEIPTS FOR BOARDING
UNITED STATES PRISONERS, ETC.**

YEARS.	Convict Labor.	Rents of Shops.	Sales, etc.	Total.	Board of U. S. Prisoners.	Grand Total.
1860.....	\$1,860.39	\$108.15	.....	\$1,968.54	.....	\$1,968.54
1861.....	1,377.24	68.75	\$76.42	1,522.41	\$258.84	1,781.25
1862.....	1,824.94	75.00	96.17	1,996.11	1,271.38	3,267.49
1863.....	1,798.55	75.00	62.20	1,935.75	1,782.00	3,667.75
1864.....	2,057.66	75.00	105.50	2,238.16	1,003.98	3,242.14
1865.....	1,904.30	75.00	21.55	2,000.85	691.42	2,692.27
1866.....	2,325.43	91.67	155.00	2,572.10	654.22	3,226.32
1867.....	3,682.71	100.00	38.50	3,821.21	261.14	4,082.35
1868.....	3,909.87	100.00	161.13	4,171.00	790.25	4,961.25
1869.....	5,203.93	100.00	105.81	5,409.24	2,321.46	7,730.70
1870.....	6,449.00	100.00	.....	6,549.00	2,704.51	9,253.51
1871.....	7,787.62	100.00	201.65	8,089.27	5,556.29	13,645.56
1872.....	8,783.87	100.00	1,004.99	9,888.86	5,802.02	15,690.88
1873.....	8,984.09	100.00	784.29	9,868.38	4,722.67	14,591.05
1874.....	11,722.93	100.00	939.09	12,762.02	6,772.68	19,534.70
1875.....	15,000.99	100.00	303.65	15,404.64	4,383.74	19,788.38
1876.....	15,665.17	100.00	505.95	16,271.12	1,931.17	18,202.29
1877.....	21,676.05	100.00	519.97	22,296.02	703.32	22,999.34
1878.....	22,434.58	100.00	487.54	23,022.12	782.61	23,804.73
1879.....	21,342.40	100.00	554.20	21,996.60	411.25	22,407.85
1880.....	24,237.00	100.00	561.45	24,898.45	909.75	25,808.20
1881.....	24,334.58	1,033.33	293.88	25,661.29	756.75	26,418.04
1882.....	28,021.28	1,500.00	639.25	30,160.53	601.75	30,762.28
1882-3.....	21,320.79	1,000.00	.....	22,320.79	572.75	22,893.54
1883-4.....	30,828.86	1,125.00	.....	31,953.86	1,489.75	33,893.61
1884-5.....	39,527.86	1,500.00	.....	41,027.86	1,767.00	42,794.86
1885-6.....	47,237.87	1,500.00	689.44	49,426.81	1,192.85	50,619.66
Totals.....	\$381,298.96	\$9,626.90	\$8,306.63	\$399,232.49	\$49,995.55	\$449,228.04

TABLE "Q."—PART II.

SHOWING THE DISPOSITION MADE OF STATE PRISON EARNINGS
AND MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, FROM 1860 TO 1886.

YEAR.	Used for Current Expenses.	Used for Building and Im- provem'ts.	Used for Purchase of ve Pow & Machinery	Paid State Treasurer from Convict Earnings.	Paid State Treasurer from Bo'rd of U. S. Prisoners.	Paid Con- victs r Good Conduct.	Total.
1860.....	\$1,964.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,964.02
1861.....	1,008.84	.....	.....	.....	\$258.84	.....	1,267.68
1862.....	276.18	\$191.07	.....	.....	1,271.38	.....	1,738.68
1863.....	45.78	.....	.....	\$1,680.86	1,732.00	.....	3,458.14
1864.....	570.14	.....	.....	1,916.96	1,008.98	.....	3,491.08
1865.....	269.47	.....	.....	3,158.83	691.42	.....	4,119.72
1866.....	1,234.86	2,087.16	.....	.....	654.22	.....	3,976.24
1867.....	352.74	4,481.01	.....	.....	261.14	.....	5,094.89
1868.....	199.00	.....	.....	2,155.68	790.25	.....	3,144.93
1869.....	16.75	.....	.....	4,975.90	2,321.46	.....	7,314.11
1870.....	.....	.....	.....	6,428.20	2,704.51	.....	9,132.71
1871.....	201.65	.....	.....	7,702.00	5,556.29	.....	13,459.94
1872.....	1,004.99	.....	.....	8,497.02	5,802.02	.....	15,304.03
1873.....	779.28	.....	.....	9,168.60	4,722.67	.....	14,670.55
1874.....	938.09	.....	.....	9,634.79	6,772.68	\$2,260.60	19,606.16
1875.....	303.65	.....	.....	11,002.88	4,383.74	3,886.65	19,576.92
1876.....	505.95	.....	.....	5,734.84	1,931.17	4,373.10	12,545.06
1877.....	519.97	.....	.....	.....	708.32	5,673.15	6,891.44
1878.....	487.54	39,411.11	.....	.....	782.61	6,047.25	46,728.51
1879.....	.....	.....	.....	14,016.85	411.25	5,940.80	20,368.90
1880.....	.....	.....	\$17,192.87	4,837.85	909.75	6,558.80	29,499.27
1881.....	.....	.....	18,790.41	.....	756.75	6,759.20	26,306.36
1882.....	.....	.....	21,981.98	932.63	601.75	7,644.60	31,160.96
1882-3.....	.....	.....	16,045.99	.....	572.75	4,977.00	21,595.74
1883-4.....	.....	10,730.87	4,997.98	5,467.18	1,439.75	7,357.50	29,993.23
1884-5.....	.....	16,814.57	.....	16,221.22	1,767.00	11,368.80	46,171.59
1885-6.....	.....	.....	.....	25,033.04	1,192.85	12,550.50	*38,776.39
Total.....	\$10,673.90	\$73,715.79	\$79,009.23	\$138,564.83	\$49,995.55	\$85,397.95	\$437,362.25

* In contractor's hands, \$11,943.27.

TABLE "R."
COST OF STATE PRISON LANDS AND BUILDINGS.

	Paid from Ter- ritorial and State Treasury.	Paid from State Treasury as Reported by State Auditor.	Paid from Convict Earn- ings.	Paid from Insurance.	Total.
1851-60.....	\$20,786.62				\$20,786.62
1860.....					
1861.....					
1862.....			\$191.07		191.07
.....	5,589.50				5,589.50
.....	500.00				500.00
1865.....					
1866.....		7,100.00	2,087.16		9,187.16
1867.....		14,157.98	4,481.01		18,638.94
1868.....					
1869.....		17,150.00			17,150.00
1870.....		12,150.00			12,150.00
1871.....		89,596.47			89,596.47
1872... ..		31,387.79			31,387.79
1873.....		40,000.00			40,000.00
1874.....		5,849.35			5,849.35
1875.....		34,836.18			34,836.18
1876.....		3,136.76			3,136.76
1877.....		11,713.30			11,713.30
1878.....		23,061.09	39,411.11		62,472.20
1879.....		33,493.36			33,493.36
1880.		24,734.63			24,734.63
1881.....					
1882.....		20,129.10			20,129.10
1882.....		16,783.45			16,783.45
Total	\$26,876.12	\$335,279.41	\$46,170.35		*\$408,325.88
1883.....		17,408.33			17,408.33
1884.....		54,179.04	10,730.87	18,722.85	83,632.76
1885.....		83,836.67	16,814.57		100,151.24
1886.....		34,938.80			34,938.80
Total	\$26,876.12	\$525,142.25	\$73,715.79	\$18,722.85	†\$644,457.01

* As per official inventory of the inspectors.
† Official inventory, July 31, 1886..... \$564,043 77
Losses by fire 1882-3..... 53,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditures not included under "lands and buildings"..... 27,413 24
Total, as above..... \$644,457 01

TABLE "G."

SUMMARY OF INVENTORIES OF MOVABLE AND FIXED PROPERTY AT THE FIRST AND SECOND MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL, AND THE STATE PRISON.

	First Hospital.	Second Hospital	State Reform School.	State Prison.	Total.
MOVABLE PROPERTY. a					
Machinery, etc., in shops.....	.....	.....	\$6, 962.07	\$36, 212.77	\$63, 174.84
Provisions.....	.....	\$4, 703.39	471.14	558.88	5, 732.91
Steam-heating supplies, etc.	\$14, 152.70	1, 520.26	4, 782.53	463.95	20, 919.44
Clothing.....	2, 730.55	2, 249.38	.....	3, 963.37	8, 943.30
Fuel.....	.....	394.50	1, 767.50	.....	2, 162.00
Furniture and library.....	44, 880.46	22, 761.86	7, 916.78	13, 606.62	89, 115.72
Farm and grounds.....	11, 745.40	5, 745.95	3, 883.40	.....	21, 374.75
Miscellaneous.....	1, 052.73	1, 727.85	.....	458.30	3, 238.88
Total movable property.....	\$74, 511.84	\$39, 103.19	\$25, 783.42	\$75, 263.39	\$214, 661.84
FIXED PROPERTY. b					
Lands.....	\$23, 283.50	\$20, 200.00	\$17, 272.21	{	\$60, 755.71
Buildings.....	638, 078.52	213, 700.00	66, 984.34	{ 564, 048.77	1, 482, 811.63
Water works, etc.....	.....	61, 548.90	10, 052.00	.....	71, 600.90
Total fixed property.....	\$661, 362.02	\$295, 448.90	\$94, 308.55	\$564, 048.77	\$1, 615, 168.24
Grand total.....	\$735, 873.86	\$34, 552.09	\$120, 091.97	\$639, 312.16	\$1, 829, 830.08

a Movable property estimated at its present value to the State.
b Fixed property estimated at its original cost, less losses by fire.
NOTE—The inventories of the schools for the deaf and dumb, the blind, and imbecile, have not been reported.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART III.

LOCAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. COUNTY JAILS, WITH TABLES T, U, AND V.
 2. CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS, WITH TABLES W AND X.
 3. CITY WORKHOUSES.
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THE COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA.

In my first biennial report, pages 66 to 81, I discussed pretty thoroughly the jail system of Minnesota, setting forth its defects and the needed reforms.

Continued study and visits to important jails in different parts of the United States and Canada, have confirmed the views expressed in my last report, namely, that county jails should be used simply as houses of detention; that each prisoner should be kept entirely by himself previous to conviction; that district workhouses should be provided to which all prisoners sentenced for petty offenses should be sent. This plan would diminish the necessary size of county jails and make a corresponding reduction in their cost.

A strong confirmation of this view is found in the statistics which follow. It will be seen that the total number of prisoners in the county jails during the year 1885 was 4,291. Of these persons 76 were United States prisoners, and 86 were insane persons, leaving 4,129 to be accounted for. The attorney general's report for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1885, shows 2,842 persons brought to trial. Of these persons 1,727 were convicted, and 256 cases were still pending, making 1,983 cases, leaving 859 cases where the prisoner was acquitted, the case dismissed, or a *nolle prosequi* entered. In other words, of the prisoners brought to trial, thirty per cent were not shown to be guilty of any offense against the law. It should be remembered that the cases reported by the county attorneys do not include all who are sent to jail. In many cases the grand jury fails to find an indictment and the prisoner is released.

It is the legal right of every prisoner to be deemed innocent until proven guilty, but to be kept in forced association with criminals, and to receive the same treatment as convicts serving sentence in the same jail, is not consistent with being deemed innocent.

PROVISION FOR FEMALES, CHILDREN, INSANE PERSONS AND
WITNESSES.

The reports of sheriffs show that during 1885 there were in our county jails:

Females.....	205
Children under 16 years.....	55
Insane persons	164
Witnesses.....	13
Total	437

Common humanity requires that these classes of persons be kept apart from other prisoners, yet only 25 county jails out of 52 have separate rooms for such persons. Of the 27 jails that have not separate rooms, all but 6 had prisoners of the above description in 1885. Even in those jails where separate rooms are provided the requirements of the law are often disregarded with reference to boys. In Hennepin County a boy eleven years old was recently kept for six weeks in the same cage with hardened criminals. The jailer said: "He was a pretty good boy when he came in, but now he is a regular little tough." In Yellow Medicine County a man held for rape and a woman held for murder occupied adjoining rooms, with a good-sized hole between which admitted heat to the woman's room. In Ramsey County men and women are still kept in the same room, where they can talk without being overheard and where they can see each other by the aid of a piece of looking glass.

I am of the opinion that counties which have not separate rooms for such prisoners as are above mentioned, should be compelled to send them to other county jails.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN CRIME.

Evidence accumulates to show that the county jails, as now managed, are a constant source of crime. It is the concurrent and uncontradicted testimony of jail inspectors, state prison officers, sheriffs, jailers and prisoners from all parts of the country that boys and young men are schooled to be criminals in the county jails. The only way to prevent this is to put a stop to the promiscuous association of unconvicted prisoners. It may be granted that there is some hardship in this, but the hardship is small compared with the injury done by subjecting boys and young men to compulsory education in crime.

IMPROVED JAIL PLANS.

The past two years have witnessed an important departure in jail building in Minnesota. The commissioners of Otter Tail County having asked the advice of the board with reference to a plan for a county jail, it was thought best to make a careful study for a plan. Accordingly the best jails in the United States were visited and leading experts consulted. The advice of the board was followed in the construction of the jail, except the suggestion that the cell partitions be extended into the cell room eighteen inches in order to make communication between prisoners more difficult. The jail was completed in the fall of 1885, and is highly commended by all who have seen it. It contains twenty-two cells and was built at a cost of about \$23,000. The important features of the jail are as follows:

First—It is fire-proof, the floors being of solid stone and the ceiling of the second tier composed of brick arches.

Second—It is well lighted and ventilated, the entire front of each cell being composed of lattice work of round bars, admitting light freely. The windows look east and west, so that the sun shines into the cells.

Third—The jail is divided into distinct sections for heating purposes, so that not more than five cells need be heated at one time. This is an important point, for the reports of sheriffs show that the cost of heating county jails of Minnesota averages thirty-eight cents per week for each prisoner, but in many county jails the cost is much higher. The following statement shows the estimated cost per prisoner for fuel in the jails named for 1885:

COUNTY.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Estimated Cost of Fuel.	Annual Cost per Prisoner.
Washington.....	3	\$125.00	\$41.66
Otter Tail.....	3.2	160.00	50.00
Carlton.....	.7	36.00	51.43
Douglas.....	1.8	100.00	55.55
Carver.....	.9	50.00	55.55
Morrison.....	.4	30.00	75.00
LeSueur.....	.7	50.00	71.43
Anoka.....	.7	50.00	71.43
Waseca.....	1.6	150.00	93.75
Chippewa.....	.4	50.00	125.00
McLeod.....	.5	100.00	200.00
Fifty-two counties.....	245.3	4,748.45	19.40

It should be remarked that the average number of prisoners given above is for the whole year. The average in winter is probably somewhat higher than in summer. In the McLeod County jail, at the time of the visit, the cell room, twenty-four by twenty-two feet and eighteen feet high was being heated for a single prisoner.

Fourth — A separate cell six by eight feet is provided for each prisoner. Acting under the advice of this board, the sheriff and county commissioners of Otter Tail County, on the opening of the new jail, adopted the plan of keeping each prisoner entirely by himself. Sheriff Brandenburg was not an enthusiastic advocate of this plan, but, after a year's trial, he states emphatically he would not think of changing back to the old plan of allowing prisoners to herd together. Each prisoner is kept in his own cell and not allowed to associate with other prisoners, except as they may communicate from cell to cell. The cells are large enough and well enough lighted, so that no inhumanity is involved. Prisoners who need exercise are allowed to exercise in the middle corridor under the oversight of an officer. The jailer corroborates the sheriff and declares his decided preference for the new plan.

GOODHUE COUNTY JAIL.

The commissioners of Goodhue County have been making a careful study of the jail question for the past two years. They visited a number of the best jails they could find, including the county jail at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and decided unanimously upon adopting the essential features of the Otter Tail County plan, upon which, however, they have made some improvements. The cells are 7 by 7 feet instead of 6 by 8 feet, the front of the cell is composed of open lattice work 5½ by 7 feet, a space of 1½ feet being solid iron, to make communication between the cells less easy. The lattice work is composed of flat bars of "chrome steel" about ¾ by 2½ inches, the bars being set with their edges toward the light like the open slats of a Venetian blind. This arrangement transmits light freely, while it gives the security of the combination steel and iron bar.

Each cell has a separate water closet, so arranged that obstructions to the pipes can be readily removed without damage to the building. The second tier of cells is built of iron instead of steel to cheapen the building and will be used for petty offenders.

The cell room is made fire-proof by iron arches instead of brick. Iron floors have been adopted which will, I think, prove less satisfactory than the stone floors in the Otter Tail County jail. The Goodhue County jail contains 27 cells and will be, in my judgment, the best jail in the Northwest. The cost will be about \$1,100 per cell.

See description, with cuts, under Goodhue County, in list of jails following.

The Mower County jail was under way before the board of corrections and charities was consulted. The commissioners modified the plans so far as practicable, under advice of the board. The jail will be less satisfactory than either of the two above mentioned, but it is the best small jail in the State, the general plan being similar to that of the Goodhue and Otter Tail County jails.

Acting under the direction of the board I have caused to be prepared a plan for a county jail having eight cells to accommodate eight prisoners, together with a sheriff's residence, at a cost not exceeding \$10,000. The cell room is fire-proof and is divided into four sections for heating purposes, so that only two cells need be heated at a time. The residence contains, on the first floor, sheriff's office 11 by 12 feet; kitchen 12 by 12½, dining room 12 by 13, sitting room 11 by 13 and a hall. On the second floor are five sleeping rooms, 5 by 11 feet, 10 by 10, 11 by 15, 12 by 12 and 12 by 14, and five closets. This plan will be furnished for the information of county commissioners free of charge on application to this office. It can be readily modified by any architect to provide for a larger number of prisoners or for a larger residence for a sheriff.

The commissioners of Polk County and Kanabec County have put in steel cages, neither of which is satisfactory. It would be desirable that counties should be required to consult this board with reference to important repairs, as well as plans for new jails.

The authorities of Pine County and Marshall County asked advice with reference to building small jails, and in both cases were advised to postpone building for the present.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY JAILS.

In the present report I am able for the first time to submit statistics of county jail population and the cost of maintaining

prisoners in the jails, as well as an abstract of the attorney general's report of trials and convictions.

The reports of sheriffs on county jails for 1885 were remarkably complete and satisfactory. Great pains were taken by the sheriffs in preparing them and reports were received from every county having a jail except Norman County.

Table "T" contains a description of the county jails of the State, showing the material, cost, capacity, and provision for women and minors.

Of the 52 jails, 11 are built of wood and are unfit for use. The 52 jails contain 282 cells and are designed to accommodate 688 prisoners (an average of 2½ prisoners to each cell). The cost of the jail buildings, together with sheriffs' residences attached, has been \$448,200, an average of \$650 for each prisoner accommodated.

Table "U" shows the cost of maintaining prisoners in county jails for the year 1885. The average number of prisoners was 245. The amount paid for board, including washing, was \$45,836.36, an average of \$3.60 per week.

The estimated cost of heating the county jails, exclusive of sheriffs' residences, was \$4,748.45, an average of \$19.40 for each prisoner, per year. In some counties, especially those having "cage jails" the annual cost is much higher, as shown by the statement given above.

Table "V" exhibits the movement of the jail population for 1885, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in jail, July 1, 1885.....	231	5	236
Received during the year.....	3,855	200	4,055
Total.....	4,086	205	4,291
Sent to the state prison during the year.....	281	4	285
Sent to the reform school.....	39	10	49
Released on bail.....	175	5	180
Released on writ of habeas corpus.....	20	.....	20
Escaped.....	21	.....	21
Died in jail.....	5	.....	5
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	2,102	88	2,190
Otherwise removed from jail.....	1,224	94	1,318
Total number passed out of jail.....	3,867	201	4,068
Remaining Dec. 31, 1885.....	219	4	223

The following additional facts respecting prisoners in county jails are shown by the reports of sheriffs for 1885. The results have been tabulated, but the tables are omitted to save space.

SUMMARY OF ADDITIONAL FACTS SHOWN BY REPORTS OF
SHERIFFS FOR 1885.

Number of prisoners foreign born.	1,580	Number committed in default of	
Number of prisoners native born.	1,172	paying a fine.....	1,802
Number who could not read and		Number of persons detained as	
write.....	48	witnesses	13
Number habitually intemperate.	165	Number of vagrants lodged with-	
Number between 16 and 21 years		out being committed.....	76
of age.....	224	Number of insane persons in jail	
Number under 16 years of age...	55	during the year.....	164

The total number of prisoners confined in the county jails in 1885 was: Males, 4,086; females, 205; total, 4,291. Of these there were: Awaiting trial, 1,642; serving sentence, 2,649; total, 4,291.

OFFENSES CHARGED AGAINST PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

Crimes Against the Person.

Murder.....	31	harm	83
Manslaughter.....	21	Indecent assault.....	6
Rape	40	Accessory to murder	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	24		—
Assault with intent to do bodily		Total	207

Crimes Against Property.

Arson	24	pretenses	30
Burglary.....	76	Robbery	36
Embezzlement	34	Receiving stolen goods.....	1
Forgery.....	50	Intent to defraud.....	4
Grand larceny.....	494		—
Horse stealing.....	34	Total	783
Obtaining property under false			

Other Crimes.

Adultery.....	15	Keeping house of ill fame	13
Bigamy	2	Cutting timber on state lands.....	6
Incest.....	10	Crimes not specified.....	348
Seduction	10		—
Perjury.....	8	Total.....	412

OFFENSES AGAINST UNITED STATES LAWS.

Selling liquor to Indians.....	42	Cutting United States timber	14
Violation of revenue laws.....	5	Crimes not specified.....	3
Robbing the mail.....	4		
Counterfeiters.....	8	Total	76
Insane persons.....			164
Total number awaiting trial.....			1,642

OFFENSES OF PERSONS SERVING SENTENCE IN COUNTY JAILS.

Assault and battery.....	207	Malicious mischief.....	15
Bastardy.....	16	Prostitution	9
Contempt of court.....	10	Violation of liquor law.....	19
Drunkenness.....	1,684	Vagrancy	172
Fornication.....	4	Keeping house of ill fame.....	10
Petit larceny.....	303	Other offenses.....	200
Total sentenced to jail.....			2,649
Grand total			4,291

The reports of county attorneys to the attorney general for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1885, exhibit the following facts:

Total number of criminal cases brought to trial by county attorneys—	
In district courts	1,058
In municipal and justices' courts.....	1,784
Total	2,842

The result of these prosecutions was as follows:

Convictions.....	1,727	Pending.....	256
Acquittals.....	436		
<i>Nolle prosequi</i> and dismissals.....	406	Total	2,842
Result not given	17		

TABLE "T."

COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA, DEC. 31, 1885.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—COUNTY JAILS.

101

County.	Year of Construction.	Material.	Cost.	Number of Cells.	No. of Prisoners to a Cell.	Capacity of Jail.	Largest No. Prisoners at one time.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Separate Rooms for Women.
Anoka.....	1877	Stone †.....	.....	2	2 to 3	4	4	.7	.....
Becker.....	1885	Brick.....	\$6,000.00	2	4	8	3	.8	1
Blue Earth.....	1876	Stone.....	\$15,000.00	9	1 to 2	12	14	6.3	1
Brown.....	.....	Brick and stone.....	\$10,000.00	8	1	8	9	3.4	.....
Carlton.....	1878	Wood.....	1,000.00	4	2	8	4	.7	.....
Carver.....	1862	Brick †.....	\$3,000.00	3	2	6	3	.9	.....
Chippewa.....	1882	Brick.....	2,000.00	2	1	2	4	.....	.....
Clay.....	1883	Brick.....	\$3,000.00	6	2 to 6	30	16	7.8	2
Crow Wing.....	1882	Brick.....	8,000.00	4	2 to 4	10	9	3.7	2
Dakota.....	1869	Iron and stone.....	\$20,000.00	10	2 to 3	20	.....	7.8	1
Douglas.....	1881	Brick.....	6,000.00	5	1	5	7	1.8	1
Faribault.....	1880	Brick and Iron.....	8,000.00	2	1 to 4	8	9	1.9	.....
Fillmore.....	1870	Brick.....	16,000.00	10	2	20	6	4.0	2
Freeborn.....	1877	Brick and Iron.....	4,500.00	4	1	4	9	3.9	.....
Goodhue.....	1858	Stone †.....	\$3,000.00	8	2	16	5	2.8	1
Hennepin.....	1867	Stone.....	45,000.00	33	2 to 6	126	121	85.4	1
Houston.....	1875	Stone.....	29,000.00	21	1	21	11	1.3	1
Isanti.....	1875	Wood.....	550.00	2	.....	4	1	2.0	.....
Kanabec.....	1883	Wood.....	2,100.00	2	4	10	5	.4	.....
Kandiyohi.....	1883	Brick.....	10,000.00	3	4	12	9	3.5	2
Kittson.....	1881	Wood.....	1,200.00	4	2	4	4	1.0	.....
Le Sueur.....	1880	Brick.....	15,000.00	5	4	14	7	.7	1
McLeod.....	1877	Brick.....	7,000.00	2	2	6	6	.5	.....

TABLE "T."—Continued.

COUNTY.	Date of Completion	Material.	Cost.	Number of Cells.	No. of Prisoners to a Cell.	Capacity of Jail.	Largest No. Prisoners at one time	Average No. of Prisoners.	Separate Rooms for Women.
Martin	1881	Brick	\$6,000.00	2	4	8	3	.6	.....
Meeker	1882	Brick	3,500.00	2	4	8	8	2.3	2
Mille Lacs	1876	Wood	450.00	2	1	2	6	1.4	.....
Morrison	1871	Wood	400.00	2	2	4	4	.4	1
Mower	1874	Brick and iron	6,000.00	4	1 and 2	5	6	.....	1
Nicollet	1869	Stone and iron	16,000.00	8	1	8	7	2.1	.....
Nobles	1877	Wood	1,200.00	1	6	6	.....	3.7	1
Norman .....	.....	Logs	†600.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.2	.....
Olmsted	1856	Stone	†5,000.00	4	2	8	11	2.7	.....
Otter Tail	1885	Brick, stone and iron	22,000.00	26	1	26	.....	3.2	2
Polk	1874	Wood	600.00	2	.....	8	11	5.0	.....
Pope .....	.....	Stone †	†500.00	2	2	4	.....	0.	.....
Ramsey	1857	Stone .....	.....	24	2	48	53	36.2	.....
Renville .....	.....	Stone and wood	†3,000.00	3	1	3	2	8.0	.....
Rice	1874	Stone and iron	7,000.00	4	2	10	6	1.6	1
St. Louis	1882	Brick	15,000.00	8	4	26	52	9.0	2
Scott	1882	Brick	11,000.00	8	1	8	7	3.7	1
Sibley	1871	Brick	4,500.00	3	2	6	4	1.1	.....
Stearns	1868	Brick	10,000.00	6	2	12	18	6.7	.....
Steele	1876	Stone and brick,	9,000.00	3	6	14	6	8.0	1
Stevens	1883	Brick	†6,000.00	3	4	10	7	2.9	1
Swift	1878	Wood	†1,500.00	2	2	4	2	.3	.....
Todd	1883	Brick	3,900.00	4	4	16	4	1.0	2
Wabasha	1872	Stone and brick	28,000.00	9	2	18	17	2.8	.....
Waseca	1878	Stone and brick	18,000.00	8	1 and 2	10	9	1.6	1
Washington	1868	Brick	†15,000.00	9	2	18	7	8.0	.....
Wilkin	1883	Brick	†1,200.00	2	2	4	8	.3	.....
Winona	1871	Stone	28,000.00	24	.....	28	19	9.6	1
Yellow Medicine	1879	Wood	600.00	4	.....	6	3	1.1	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	\$448,200.00	282	.....	688	.....	245.8	.....

† Basement of Court House. † Estimated.

TABLE "U."

COST OF MAINTAINING PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR 1885.

COUNTIES.*	Capacity of Jail.	Average No. Prisoners.	No. Weeks Board Furnished.	Price per Week.	Extra Charges.	Total Bill	Estimat'd Cost of Heating exclusive of Sheriff's Res.
Anoka.....	4	.7	32	\$4.00	.....	\$128.00	\$50.00
Becker.....	8	.3	17	4.00	.....	68.00	20.00
Blue Earth.....	12	6.8	327	{ 2.80 4.00 }	\$149.90	1,355.18	150.00
Brown.....	8	3.4	178	4.00	58.30	770.30	100.00
Carlton.....	8	.7	36 1-2	4.00	4.00	146.00	36.00
Carver.....	6	.9	45 2-3	4.00	.....	187.50	50.00
Chippewa.....	2	.....	20	4.00	.....	74.50	50.00
Clay.....	30	7.8	406 5-7	4.00	.....	1,627.03	250.00
Crow Wing.....	10	3.7	195 1-2	4.00	.....	782.00	60.00
Dakota.....	20	7.8	405 1-7	4.00	50.83	1,671.40	200.00
Douglas.....	5	1.8	96	4.00	22.00	406.00	100.00
Faribault.....	8	1.9	100 1-4	4.00	23.75	424.27	75.00
Fillmore.....	20	4.	207	3.00	.....	621.00	100.00
Freeborn.....	4	3.9	202	4.00	53.00	861.52	60.00
Goodhue.....	16	2.8	143 5-7	3.00	71.50	503.00	60.00
Hennepin.....	126	85.4	4,452 5-7	{ 3.00 4.00 }	1,113.19	14,655.79	750.00
Houston.....	21	1.3	120 5-7	2.90	.....	359.60	75.00
Isanti.....	4	.2	10	4.00	3.00	43.00	7.00
Kanabec.....	10	.4	21	4.00	6.40	90.40	12.00
Kandiyohi.....	12	3.5	184	4.00	.....	736.00	30.00
Kittson.....	4	1	59	4.00	.....	237.69	50.00
Le Sueur.....	14	.7	35	4.00	.....	140.00	50.00
McLeod.....	6	.5	25	4.00	4.50	129.50	100.00
Martin.....	8	.6	29	4.00	5.00	121.00	30.00
Meeker.....	8	2.3	120 4-7	4.00	49.00	561.30	20.00
Mille Lacs.....	2	1.4	.....	.....	.....	288.54	20.00
Morrison.....	4	.4	23	4.00	6.50	98.50	30.00
Mower.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicollet.....	8	2.1	110	4.00	55.00	495.00	100.00
Nobles.....	6	3.7	190 2-7	4.00	42.82	804.18	50.00
Norman.....	2	.2	9	4.00	.....	35.10	5.00
Olmsted.....	8	2.7	143	3.00	.....	429.23	50.00
Otter Tail.....	26	3.2	167	4.00	82.00	700.00	160.00
Polk.....	8	5	262 1-2	4.00	.....	1,050.00	90.00
Pope.....	4	0	.....	.....	.....	0.00	.....
Ramsey.....	48	36.2	1,885	{ 2.00 4.00 }	738.55	5,098.03	525.00
Renville.....	3	.8	40	4.00	.....	160.00	20.00
Rice.....	10	1.6	82	4.00	.....	328.00	135.00
St. Louis.....	26	.9	467 3-7	4.00	54.32	1,924.03	248.45
Scott.....	8	3.7	192 4-7	4.00	.....	769.28	50.00
Sibley.....	6	1.1	58	4.00	15.30	247.30	25.00
Stearns.....	12	6.7	348 6-7	4.00	.....	1,395.00	60.00
Steele.....	14	3	156	4.00	.....	623.99	100.00
Stevens.....	10	2.9	152 4-7	4.00	8.90	619.17	100.00
Swift.....	4	.3	16	4.00	.....	64.00	10.00
Todd.....	16	1	54	.....	.....	216.00	20.00
Wabasha.....	18	2.8	144 3-7	4.00	.....	577.00	125.00
Waseca.....	10	1.6	83	4.00	.....	332.00	150.00
Washington.....	18	3	156	4.00	73.00	697.00	125.00
Wilkin.....	4	.3	13 4-7	4.00	.....	54.28	25.00
Winona.....	28	9.6	498	{ 3.50 4.00 }	150.00	1,896.00	125.00
Yellow Medicine.....	6	1.1	55	4.00	13.75	234.75	15.00
Totals.....	688	245.3	12,781	\$3.37	\$2,804.01	\$45,836.36	\$4,748.45

TABLE "T."—Continued.

COUNTY.	Year of Completion	Material.	Cost.	Number of Cells.	No. of Prisoners to a Cell.	Capacity of Jail.	Largest No. Pris- oners at one time	Average No. of Prison- ers.	Separate Rooms for Women.
Martin	1881	Brick	\$6,000.00	2	4	8	3	.6	.....
Meeker	1882	Brick	3,500.00	2	4	8	8	2.3	2
Mille Lacs	1876	Wood	450.00	2	1	2	6	1.4	.....
Morrison	1871	Wood	400.00	2	2	4	4	.4	1
Mower	1874	Brick and iron	6,000.00	4	1 and 2	5	6	.....	1
Nicollet	1869	Stone and iron	16,000.00	8	1	8	7	2.1	.....
Nobles	1877	Wood	1,200.00	1	6	6	.....	3.7	1
Norman .....	.....	Logs	1600.00	.....	.....	2	.....	.2	.....
Olmsted	1856	Stone	\$5,000.00	4	2	8	11	2.7	.....
Otter Tail	1885	Brick, stone and iron	22,000.00	26	1	26	.....	3.2	2
Polk	1874	Wood	600.00	2	.....	8	11	5.0	.....
Pope .....	.....	Stone †	1500.00	2	2	4	.....	0.	.....
Ramsey	1857	Stone .....	.....	24	2	48	53	36.2	.....
Renville .....	.....	Stone and wood	\$3,000.00	3	1	3	2	8.0	.....
Rice	1874	Stone and iron	7,000.00	4	2	10	6	1.6	1
St. Louis	1882	Brick	15,000.00	8	4	26	52	9.0	2
Scott	1882	Brick	11,000.00	8	1	8	7	3.7	1
Sibley	1871	Brick	4,500.00	3	2	6	4	1.1	.....
Stearns	1868	Brick	10,000.00	6	2	12	18	6.7	.....
Steele	1876	Stone and brick,	9,000.00	3	6	14	6	3.0	1
Stevens	1883	Brick	16,000.00	3	4	10	7	2.9	1
Swift	1878	Wood	11,500.00	2	2	4	2	.3	.....
Todd	1883	Brick	3,900.00	4	4	16	4	1.0	2
Wabasha	1872	Stone and brick	23,000.00	9	2	18	17	2.8	.....
Waseca	1878	Stone and brick	18,000.00	8	1 and 2	10	9	1.6	1
Washington	1868	Brick	115,000.00	9	2	18	7	3.0	.....
Wilkin	1883	Brick	11,200.00	2	2	4	3	.3	.....
Winona	1871	Stone	28,000.00	24	.....	28	19	9.6	1
Yellow Medicine	1879	Wood	600.00	4	.....	6	3	1.1	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	\$448,200.00	282	.....	688	.....	245.3	.....

† Basement of Court House. ‡ Estimated.

TABLE "U."

COST OF MAINTAINING PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR 1885.

COUNTIES.*	Capacity of Jail.	Average No. Pris- oners.	No. Weeks Board Furnished.	Price per Week.	Extra Charges.	Total Bill	Estimat'd Cost of Heating exclusive of Sher- iff's Res.
Anoka.....	4	.7	32	\$4.00	.....	\$128.00	\$50.00
Becker.....	8	.3	17	4.00	.....	68.00	20.00
Blue Earth.....	12	6.3	327	{ 2.80 4.00 }	\$149.90	1,355.18	150.00
Brown.....	8	3.4	178	4.00	58.30	770.30	100.00
Carlton.....	8	.7	36 1-2	4.00	4.00	146.00	36.00
Carver.....	6	.9	45 2-3	4.00	.....	187.50	50.00
Chippewa.....	2	.....	20	4.00	.....	74.50	50.00
Clay.....	30	7.8	406 5-7	4.00	.....	1,627.03	250.00
Crow Wing.....	10	3.7	195 1-2	4.00	.....	782.00	60.00
Dakota.....	20	7.8	405 1-7	4.00	50.83	1,671.40	200.00
Douglas.....	5	1.8	96	4.00	22.00	406.00	100.00
Faribault.....	8	1.9	100 1-4	4.00	23.75	424.27	75.00
Fillmore.....	20	4.	207	3.00	.....	621.00	100.00
Freeborn.....	4	3.9	202	4.00	58.00	861.52	60.00
Goodhue.....	16	2.8	143 5-7	3.00	71.50	503.00	60.00
Hennepin.....	126	85.4	4,452 5-7	{ 3.00 4.00 }	1,113.19	14,655.79	750.00
Houston.....	21	1.3	120 5-7	2.90	.....	359.60	75.00
Isanti.....	4	.2	10	4.00	3.00	43.00	7.00
Kanabec.....	10	.4	21	4.00	6.40	90.40	12.00
Kandiyohi.....	12	3.5	184	4.00	.....	736.00	30.00
Kittson.....	4	1	59	4.00	.....	237.69	50.00
Le Sueur.....	14	.7	35	4.00	.....	140.00	50.00
McLeod.....	6	.5	25	4.00	4.50	129.50	100.00
Martin.....	8	.6	29	4.00	5.00	121.00	30.00
Meeker.....	8	2.3	120 4-7	4.00	49.00	561.30	20.00
Mille Lacs.....	2	1.4	.....	.....	.....	288.54	20.00
Morrison.....	4	.4	23	4.00	6.50	98.50	30.00
Mower.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nicollet.....	8	2.1	110	4.00	55.00	495.00	100.00
Nobles.....	6	3.7	190 2-7	4.00	42.32	804.18	50.00
Norman.....	2	.2	9	4.00	.....	35.10	5.00
Olmsted.....	8	2.7	143	3.00	.....	429.23	50.00
Otter Tail.....	26	3.2	167	4.00	32.00	700.00	160.00
Polk.....	8	5	262 1-2	4.00	.....	1,050.00	90.00
Pope.....	4	0	.....	.....	.....	0.00	.....
Ramsey.....	48	36.2	1,885	{ 2.00 4.00 }	738.55	5,098.03	525.00
Renville.....	3	.8	40	4.00	.....	160.00	20.00
Rice.....	10	1.6	82	4.00	.....	328.00	135.00
St. Louis.....	26	9	467 3-7	4.00	54.32	1,924.03	248.45
Scott.....	8	3.7	192 4-7	4.00	.....	769.28	50.00
Sibley.....	6	1.1	58	4.00	15.30	247.30	25.00
Stearns.....	12	6.7	348 6-7	4.00	.....	1,395.00	60.00
Steele.....	14	3	156	4.00	.....	623.99	100.00
Stevens.....	10	2.9	152 4-7	4.00	8.90	619.17	100.00
Swift.....	4	.3	16	4.00	.....	64.00	10.00
Todd.....	16	1	54	.....	.....	216.00	20.00
Wabasha.....	18	2.8	144 3-7	4.00	.....	577.00	125.00
Waseca.....	10	1.6	83	4.00	.....	332.00	150.00
Washington.....	18	3	156	4.00	73.00	697.00	125.00
Wilkin.....	4	.3	13 4-7	4.00	.....	54.28	25.00
Winona.....	28	9.6	498	{ 3.50 4.00 }	150.00	1,896.00	125.00
Yellow Medicine.....	6	1.1	55	4.00	13.75	234.75	15.00
Totals.....	688	245.3	12,781	\$3.37	\$2,804.01	\$45,836.36	\$4,748.45

TABLE V.

COUNTY JAILS—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 1885.

COUNTIES.	Number in Jail Jan. 1, 1885.		Received year ending Dec. 31, 1885.		Total prisoners during year.		Sent to State Prison during year.		Sent to Reform School during year.		Discharg'd on expiration of sentence.		Released on bail.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Anoka.....			16	1	16	1	3		4		6	1	1	
Becker.....			8	1	8	1	1				4		1	
Blue Earth.....	7		37	3	44	3	7				22		2	
Brown.....	7		43	2	50	2	5				23	1	5	1
Carleton.....			29		29						4			
Carver.....	1		19		20		2				7		2	
Chippewa.....	3		4	1	7	1					3	1	2	
Clay.....	8		54	1	62	1	2				30	1	5	
Crow Wing.....	6		19	6	25	6			1		20	6	2	
Dakota.....	16	1	95	2	111	3	7				49	1	5	1
Douglas.....	2		17	1	19	1	4				13	1		
Faribault.....	5		27		32		5				10		5	
Fillmore.....	1		18		19		2				11			
Freeborn.....	6		25		31		2				18			
Goodhue.....			20		20		8		1		4			
Hennepin.....	68	2	1,752	105	1,820	107	87	2	7		1,194	54	17	2
Houston.....	3		15		18		2				10		1	
Isanti.....			3	1	3	1							2	
Kanabec.....	1		21		22						5		2	
Kandiyohi.....	5		19		24		7				15		2	
Kittson.....			13		13						1		2	
Le Sueur.....	2		7		9				1		5			
McLeod.....			25		25						2		1	
Martin.....	1		7		8		3				1		3	
Meeker.....	1		24		25		3				3		4	
Mille Lacs.....			19		19						15			
Morrison.....			36	3	36	3	1				2		2	
Mower.....			39		39		3				26		4	
Nicollet.....	7		20	2	27	2	1				19	2		
Nobles.....	2		35	1	37	1	3				16			
Norman.....														
Olmsted.....	3		26	3	29	3	7		1	2	11		2	
Otter Tail.....	2		31	2	33	2	4				10	2	7	
Polk.....	6		53	2	59	2	2				32	1	9	
Pope.....														
Ramsey.....	27	1	428	28	455	29	64	1	18	7	6		35	
Renville.....			9		9						7		1	
Rice.....	1		56	2	57	2	2				27		2	
St. Louis.....	10		367	14	377	14					228	10	2	
Scott.....	1		28	4	29	4	2				5	1	3	
Sibley.....	1		8		9		2						5	
Stearns.....	9		102	3	111	3	3				87	3	4	
Steele.....	5	1	20	3	25	4	4				4		1	
Stevens.....	1		44	1	45	1	1				24		3	1
Swift.....			6		6		1				3		2	
Todd.....	1		18	2	19	2	2				2	1	3	
Wabasha.....	1		38	1	39	1	9		1		28			
Waseca.....			19		19		2		1		14		2	
Washington.....	4		28	1	32	1	4		3		10	1	7	
Wilkin.....			9	1	9	1					2			
Winona.....	7		86	1	93	1	13		2		63	1	8	
Yellow Medicine.....			13	2	13	2	1	1			1		3	
Total.....	231	5	3,855	200	4,086	205	281	4	39	10	2,102	88	175	5

TABLE V.—Continued.

COUNTY JAILS — MOVEMENT OF POPULATION DURING THE
YEAR 1885.

COUNTIES.	Discharged on habeas corpus.		Escaped during year.		Died in Jail during year.		Otherwise removed from Jail.		Total num- ber passed out of Jail.		Number in Jail Dec. 31, 1885.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Anoka.....			2						16	1		
Becker							2	1	8	1		
Blue Earth.....							7	3	38	3	6	
Brown.....			1				11		45	2	5	
Carlton.....			2				23		29			
Carver.....							9		20			
Chippewa.....							2		7	1		
Clay	2						11		50	1	12	
Crow Wing.....			1						24	6	1	
Dakota.....			1		1		39	1	102	8	9	
Douglas.....									17	1	2	
Faribault.....							6		26		6	
Fillmore.....							5		18		1	
Freeborn							11		31			
Goodhue.....	1						3		17		3	
Hennepin	2		1				446	46	1,754	104	66	8
Houston.....	2				1				16		2	
Isanti			1					1	3	1		
Kanabec.....							15		22			
Kandiyohi									24			
Kittson							8		11		2	
Le Sueur			1						7		2	
McLeod							22		25			
Martin									7		1	
Meeker.....	1						13		24		1	
Mille Lac.....			1				3		19			
Morrison	1						30	3	36	3		
Mower							8		36		3	
Nicollet									20	2	7	
Nobles.....	4		4				8	1	35	1	2	
Norman												
Olmsted							5	1	26	3	3	
Otter Tail.....	1				1		8		31	2	2	
Polk.....			4				9	1	56	2	3	
Pope												
Ramsey.....					1		312	21	436	29	19	
Renville									8		1	
Rice.....							24	2	55	2	2	
St. Louis.....					1		120	4	351	14	26	
Scott.....	1						13	2	24	3	5	1
Sibley							1		9			
Stearns.....	1						5		100	3	11	
Steele.....							16	4	25	4		
Stevens.....	1		1				8		43	1	2	
Swift									6			
Todd.....							10	1	17	2	2	
Wabasha							2		39	1		
Waseca									19			
Washington.....	3								27	1	5	
Wilkin.....			1				6	1	9	1		
Winona									86	1	7	
Yellow Medicine..							8	1	13	2		
Total	20		21		5		1,224	94	3,867	201	219	4

THE INSANE IN JAIL.

The following circular was issued for the instruction of officers called upon to deal with insane patients before commitment to the insane hospital:

The treatment and care of the insane is often a difficult matter for those who lack experience and conveniences. The following suggestions are offered for the benefit of officers called upon to deal with insane patients:

First—An insane person is a sick person, and as such should receive every attention and care in the power of the officer.

Second—People do not change their nature by becoming insane. Wherever possible they should be treated as reasonable beings. Their feelings and rights should be regarded. No one should be allowed to make them an object of ridicule or banter.

Third—Harshness is never necessary, and physical force only occasionally. The use of steel handcuffs, leg irons, chains and ropes is unnecessary severity. In those exceptional cases where it is necessary to restrain patients, much suffering will be saved if each sheriff will procure and keep at hand a few simple articles of apparatus. The following will suffice: A sole leather muff, to be used in cases where the patient tears off the clothing; a belt with wristlets to prevent persons from striking, the belt being fastened by lock buckles, and the wristlets so arranged as to slide freely on the belt; one or two camisoles, which consist of a jacket buttoning behind, made of duck or stout denims, with sleeves extending beyond the hands ten or twelve inches. The sleeves can be crossed and secured behind the back. The camisole prevents violent demonstrations and is especially adapted to female patients. In the more populous counties it might be desirable to obtain leather anklets which prevent kicking.

Fourth—Do not be afraid of insane patients; usually they are harmless, and when otherwise, the use of the apparatus suggested is a sufficient protection. Gentleness and tact will often render the use of apparatus unnecessary.

Fifth—It is the general practice to confine insane patients in jail, pending examination. This practice is without express warrant of law, but is doubtless sometimes necessary to keep the patient safely. There can be no excuse, however, for treating an insane patient as a criminal, still less for locking him up in the same apartments with other prisoners, as is often done. In many cases, especially where the patient is suffering from an acute attack, the jail is not a proper place for him, but he should be kept in a suitable room in charge of a competent person.

Sixth—MEDICAL ADVICE. In all cases of great excitement or prostration, a physician should be called at once. In some cases a sedative or a hypodermic injection is needed to give opportunity for the excitement to pass away; in other cases medical advice is needed as to food and treatment.

Seventh—DECEPTION. Do not tell untruths to insane people; it is cowardly and very injurious. When a patient is to be taken to the hospital,

do not tell him that he is to be taken to a hotel or a summer resort, or on a visit. Explain quietly and pleasantly, but firmly, that he is to be taken to the hospital for treatment, in order that he may be freed from his troubles of mind.

Eighth—Special care is necessary in moving insane patients; particularly in entering or leaving buildings, vehicles and cars. Patients often suffer serious bodily injury in these transfers, which might be prevented by care and tact. Explain beforehand what you are about to do; a little deliberation and patience will often obviate the necessity for force. When force is used it should be gently applied but sufficient to overcome resistance easily.

Ninth—TREATMENT OF WOMEN. The greatest care and delicacy should be observed in dealing with female patients. No indignity should be offered, nor any violation of their sense of propriety. In some states there is a provision of law that female patients' shall always be accompanied by a woman en route. This should always be the case, but our great distances sometimes render it impracticable. Insane women traveling under the care of a male officer sometimes suffer great hardships. Women from the country are often unaccustomed to the use of water closets and other conveniences in hotels and rail cars. It is not uncommon for women to be brought to a hospital in a filthy condition and under great mental excitement, simply because they have not received proper attention.

Tenth—When you visit the hospital ask to be shown how they deal with new comers. You can obtain valuable information.

Eleventh—If at all practicable, avoid reaching the hospital in the night. The new patient receives a gloomy and depressing first impression of the institution, amounting in some cases to positive horror, which it is sometimes impossible to counteract. Officers and attendants must be roused, and scores of patients are sometimes awakened and disturbed by the arrival of an excited patient.

C. K. BARTLETT,	J. E. BOWERS,	H. H. HART,
<i>Supt. First Insane Hospital.</i>	<i>Supt. Second Insane Hospital.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>

*Approved by the State Board of
Corrections and Charities, Nov. 3, 1885.*

THE COUNTY JAILS.

(Alphabetically by Counties.)

The first biennial report of the secretary contained a detailed description of most of the jails in the State. (See pages 82 to 131.) In the present report the remaining jails are described. Most of the jails have been revisited. Counties not mentioned have no county jail.

ANOKA COUNTY JAIL, ANOKA.

The jail was visited Dec. 2, 1885.

This jail has already been described as one of the worst in the State. (See first biennial report, p. 82.) When visited previously it was empty. On the present occasion it contained two prisoners, and its abominations were more apparent. The jail is in the cellar of the court house. It consists of a corridor 12 by 15 feet, and two cells each 5 by 10 feet. The cells are unlighted except by the door, and are gloomy dungeons. The floor was dirty. Furniture consisted of the remains of a broken stand, two chairs, bucket, wash basin, one cot with a quilt and blankets.

One prisoner was sleeping on the floor of the cell, the prisoner having burnt his bed. The blankets were clean. Three panes had been broken out of the one window, by a prisoner retaliating upon boys who threw stones at him from outside. A blanket covered two-thirds of the window to keep out the cold. One prisoner was just completing a ninety days' sentence in this wretched cellar. Another was commencing a ten-day sentence.

This jail is utterly insecure. Three prisoners recently escaped by digging under the wall into the adjoining cellar. The man who served a term of ninety days would not have stayed there if he had been full witted. There ought to be some power to compel the abandonment of such jails as this. The jail is separate from sheriff's residence. Sheriff, C. W. Lenfest. No jailer.

BECKER COUNTY JAIL, DETROIT.

This jail was visited July 7, 1885.

Built in 1885 at a cost of \$6,000.

The original plan of this jail was submitted to the board of

corrections and charities Aug. 5, 1884. In a communication dated Aug. 6, 1884, the board of corrections and charities said: "It is the judgment of this board that it would be for the interest of your county to postpone building a jail until such time as the county can afford to build a jail and sheriff's residence apart from the court house.

"The board is of this opinion from the fact that it does not seem practicable in the space which you are able to inclose with your present means, to provide adequate prison facilities and suitably accommodate the sheriff's family. By separating the two buildings you can have better light, both in the court house and the sheriff's house."

In case the county commissioners should deem it necessary to go forward with the present plan, it was suggested:

First—That there be a vegetable cellar.

Second—That there be a jail yard.

Third—That the plan of heating the jail by a furnace placed under the court house be abandoned.

Fourth—That there be no water closet in the jail.

Fifth—That the cage be so placed as to receive more light.

Sixth—That ventilation be provided.

Seventh—Cells to be provided for women and boys.

Eighth—That a suitable sitting room be provided for the sheriff's family.

Of these suggestions the first, fifth, sixth, and seventh were adopted.

The jail is in the jailer's residence, attached to the rear of the court house.

Jailer's corridor 3½ feet wide at two sides, 4½ on the rear, 2½ on the other side. The cage is of steel and iron, built by the Detroit Safe and Lock Company. Cell room 19 by 20, by 12 feet high; steel cage 12 by 13 feet, by 7 feet high, having two cells, each 6½ by 8 feet, and prisoner's corridor 4 by 13. The cells are designed for four persons each, and are supplied with hammocks. The ironwork is an inferior job, the lever bars being of primitive construction and the locks all being within easy reach of the prisoners.

The cell room is built with very little attempt at security. There are four windows, each consisting of eight panes of 18 by 22-inch glass, protected by three-fourth-inch iron bars secured by iron straps built into the brick walls one-half inch from the edge. A stout kick could loosen these bars. The cell-room

floor is of pine, without grouting or other protection underneath. A feed door 2 by 1½ feet communicates with the hall, and would readily afford exit to a prisoner.

The jail is unprotected from fire. Heat is supplied by a furnace under the court house and is carried by nearly horizontal pipes about 20 feet. The secretary was assured that the jail had been heated without difficulty last winter when the mercury was 40 degrees below zero. He will risk his reputation on the prediction that when the windows become seasoned and the wind blows from the southeast it will be found difficult, if not impossible, to heat the jail. If otherwise, this jail will be the only exception among nine jails in the State similarly heated.

The sheriff's residence is, as was anticipated, inadequate. There is a good-sized kitchen, a room 12 by 13, which serves as family dining room and sitting room, looking to the north. These are the only family rooms on the first floor. Upstairs there is a sitting room 13 by 18, looking north and east, in the part of the building furthest from the staircase. This room is not in every-day use, and it is impracticable to use it constantly, on account of the inconvenience of access. There are three bed rooms 10 by 18, 8½ by 18, and 10 by 13½ feet respectively. There is a cell for women and one for insane, each 9 by 9½, closed by pine paneled doors not sufficiently secure. Each room is supplied with a ventilating flue. The building is well constructed, except as to security, but is on too small a scale, and will ultimately prove unsatisfactory.

Sheriff, J. H. Phiuney; jailer, Geo. W. Taylor.

BIG STONE COUNTY JAIL, ORTONVILLE.

The jail was visited October 16, 1885, but not inspected, the sheriff being absent and the jail locked.

In my last biennial report I said: "The building has been set on fire once by a prisoner and is in danger from fire. Nov. 1, 1885, the jail was set on fire through the upsetting of the stove by an insane person and was burned to the ground with the court house. The insane prisoner narrowly escaped with his life."

A number of other jails in the State are exposed to like danger, notably those of Nobles and Wilkin counties, which are also in court houses.

The jail was not connected with the sheriff's residence.

Sheriff, A. E. Randall.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY JAIL, MANKATO.

Built in 1868.

Described in first biennial report, p. 86.

Visited Jan. 15, 1886.

There were nine prisoners, most of them held for non-payment of fines.

The jail was clean and well kept, with sheets and straw pillow on each bed. There was a strong stench from the sewer.

The jail is very insecure; the cell room having a lath and plaster ceiling under the court-room floor above.

Female prisoners are kept in the jury room above the cell room. Sometimes they are kept over night in an iron cage in the cell room. The jail is connected with the sheriff's residence.

Religious services are held in the jail by various persons.

The secretary being consulted with reference to building a jail in connection with the proposed new court house, recommended that no jail be connected with the court house.

Sheriff, Geo. W. Monks; jailer, S. H. Whitney.

BROWN COUNTY JAIL, NEW ULM.

Described in first biennial report, p. 87.

Not revisited.

The jail is connected with the sheriff's residence.

Sheriff, John B. Schmid; jailer, J. H. Schapakam.

CARLTON COUNTY JAIL, THOMPSON.

Built in 1878, at a cost of \$1,000.

Not visited.

The jail is built of wood and contains four cells.

The jailer lives in the jail building.

Sheriff, Hugh Ferguson; jailer, Thomas Halliday.

CARVER COUNTY JAIL, CHASKA.

Built in 1862.

Carver County jail was visited Oct. 14, 1885.

The jail is in the basement of the court house, adjoining the sheriff's residence, its floor being five feet below the surface. It has brick cells arched over head, and a corridor five feet wide.

The floor is of brick; the ceiling of one-eighth inch boiler iron nailed to wooden rafters. The cell doors are of iron grating fastened by bolts running into brick wall, locked with Scandinavian locks, and very insecure.

There are 4 windows, each consisting of 4 panes of 12x16 glass.

There is a privy seat in the jail corridor, with vault beneath, very offensive; imperfectly ventilated to a distant flue.

The beds are furnished with sheets and blankets, no pillow-cases. The sheets were very dirty, being changed once in two weeks. Blankets were moderately clean.

One cell is set apart for tramps.

The sheriff stated that when insane persons are kept over night they are lodged in the tramps' cell.

This is one of the worst jails in the State. It is very damp, requiring fire in summer. It is very insecure. The outside windows are readily accessible to all comers. The entrance is through a dark passageway, placing the officer at the mercy of the prisoners, to whom stove wood ready at hand furnishes convenient weapons.

The jail should be abolished forthwith.

Sheriff, F. E. Du Toit; jailer, Henry Ehrmantraut.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY JAIL, MONTEVIDEO.

Built in 1882, at a cost of about \$2,000.

The jail was visited Oct. 15, 1885, with L. M. Gore, county commissioner. The jail is situated in the rear of the court house. The cell room, 22 by 24 and 14 feet high, has brick walls furred out and plastered. It is well lighted by six windows, each having four panes of 12 by 32-inch glass. The floor is of very poor grouting. There are two cells composed of 2 by 4-inch pine scantling, spiked together, 6½ by 4 by 7 feet high and 6½ by 6 by 7 feet high respectively. One cell has two shelves or bunks and the other three. One cell has no light or ventilation except through a grated opening 8 by 9 inches in the door. The other has two such holes—one in the door and one on the opposite side. The cell doors are of four-inch pine stuff. The inner door to the cell room is of the same, with an opening 10 by 12 inches. The outer door is of plate iron. Heat is furnished by coal stoves. The ventilation by windows and chimneys is good. The bedding consists of husk mattresses; blankets and quilts

not very clean. The furniture consists of two arm-chairs and a Bible. The walls are disfigured with rude drawings. The jail was very dirty and neglected. The village has no lockup, and the county has now refused the further use of the jail for that purpose.

This is one of the worst jails in the State. There is no provision for the separation of the sexes. The cells are unfit for use. The cell room is very difficult to heat. The sheriff lives nearly half a mile away, and the prisoners have no protection from fire. The jail was built with the intention of putting in steel or iron cells, but it should be abandoned and refitted for court-house purposes, and a suitable jail built.

Sheriff, A. Amundson; jailer, Ole H. Blom.

CLAY COUNTY JAIL, MOORHEAD.

The jail is described in first biennial report, p. 88. Not revisited.

Built in 1883.

Sheriff, W. J. Bodkin; jailer, Andrew Ellingson.

CROW WING COUNTY JAIL, BRAINERD.

Built in 1882, at a cost of about \$8,000.

The jail was visited July 8, 1885. The jail is in the rear of the sheriff's residence. The brick cell room is 24x24 feet and 22 feet high. There is a steel and iron cage built by P. J. Pauly & Brother, of St. Louis, of the usual type. The cage contains two cells, each 6½x8 feet and 7 feet high, cells designed for four prisoners each; the jailer's corridor surrounding the cage is too narrow, being only 4 feet wide on the north and south, 6½ feet to the rear, and 6 feet on the west side. The jail is entered from a hall through a plate door and a grated door with basket. The outer and inner entrance doors have jail locks. The cage and cell doors are controlled by a lever, of which the bar is in a steel box outside the cage. Swede locks are used. The floor of the cell room is of concrete, a very poor job already out of repair; the ceiling is of lath and plaster. There is no basement. There are twelve windows, six looking north and six south, each having four panes of 10x16 glass; nevertheless the jail is unusually dark even for a cage jail; the windows are in two tiers, the lower tier having the abominable iron blinds, which shut out light but do not prevent communication nor the introduction of tools.

The interior of the cage is so dark that a lamp is necessary for reading even in the daytime. Heat is furnished by a box stove, and excellent ventilation by a flue 2 feet square with a 10-inch smokestack inside. There is a water closet in the cage, supplied with city water and connected with a sewer which works well in summer but has given great trouble by freezing and closing up in winter. Furniture: canvas hammocks, woolen blankets, tables, benches; one prisoner slept in a bed outside the cage. There are no peepholes for the observation of prisoners. Women and insane persons are provided for by two commodious cells, each 7x12 feet, and lined with light boiler iron, well lighted and comfortable, but there is no provision for heating them in winter—a surprising oversight. One of these cells was used as a store room. The jail was not very clean. Prisoners admitted having some vermin upon them. The prisoners do their own washing in the corridor, and have good facilities for bathing in a wash tub, having a boiler to heat water on the stove; bathing is not compulsory and is somewhat neglected. The darkness of the cage has led to the practice of giving prisoners the liberty of the outer corridor; an escape was made some time ago by digging through the brick wall with a case knife.

The sheriff stated that boys are not kept separate from older prisoners.

The sheriff receives \$4 per week for boarding prisoners. The jailer is paid \$35 a month and board of self, wife and child.

Capacity, 10. Too small, as the sheriff has had repeatedly to have prisoners sleep outside the cage at the risk of escapes.

The sheriff's residence is inadequate. The kitchen and dining room are in the cellar 5 feet below ground, damp and unwholesome. On the first floor is the sheriff's office, 12x14, which serves also for his family sitting room and bedroom. He has also a parlor 12x14. On the second floor, in addition to the women's cells, is a room 11x13, occupied by the jailer with his wife and child. The servant sleeps in the dining room, and there is no spare room. In the basement are a kitchen and dining room 12x14.

Bill of fare reported by prisoner:

Breakfast and supper: Tea or coffee with sugar, bread and butter, fried potatoes. Dinner: Fresh meat, potatoes and miscellaneous vegetables, bread and butter, sometimes pudding. Food abundant.

Sheriff, Peter Mertz; jailer, F. L. Mattson.

DAKOTA COUNTY JAIL, HASTINGS.

Not revisited.

Sheriff, Hugh Connelly; jailer, Niel Connelly.

DOUGLAS COUNTY JAIL, ALEXANDRIA.

The jail was visited June 25, 1885. It is situated in the basement of the sheriff's residence; built of brick, with six cells—two of iron, two of wood, and two brick dungeons underground, outside the walls. It was built in 1881, at a cost of \$6,000.

There was one prisoner, who was reported to be "hoeing in the garden." The jail was clean, but damp, musty and unwholesome. The bedding was carefully inspected, and was, apparently, clean.

The jail remains the insecure and abominable institution that it always was. The underground dungeons are entirely dark. The jail is so constructed that officers can not enter it without danger of their lives. The privy is ventilated into the jail. Escapes are easy. The place is utterly unfit for use.

The cell for insane persons on the first floor was found clean and fit for use.

Sheriff, Ole J. Urness; jailer, Gilbert Sargent.

FARIBAULT COUNTY JAIL, BLUE EARTH CITY.

The jail was visited for the first time Jan. 15, 1886. The jail is attached to the sheriff's residence. It consists of a brick cell-room 21 by 27, and 18 feet high, with two iron cells, each 6 by 8 by 7 feet, built in 1880, at a cost of about \$8,000.

There is no cell for women or insane persons.

A jailer's corridor five feet wide extends across one end of the cell room, composed of round 1½-inch bars, four inches between centres. The outer doors and cell doors are fastened with tumbler locks.

There are windows looking east and west, each having 8 panes of 12 by 22 inch glass, protected by ¾-inch round bars.

The floor, walls and borders of ceiling are lined with ⅜-inch boiler iron.

Each cell has a double-deck bunk, intended to accommodate four men to a cell. The beds are furnished with sheets, pillow-cases and blankets, in good condition. The furniture consists of two stoves, a table, wooden chairs, buckets, and a mirror.

There is a water closet which was frozen up and useless. Five long chains have been furnished by the commissioners, bolted to the floor, and provided with shackles. The chains were not in use. The jail is well lighted, but is very insecure and very hard to heat. Warm water is furnished, on request, for bathing purposes. The prisoners reported the bill of fare as follows:

Breakfast—Bread, butter, potatoes, and coffee.

Dinner—Fried salt meat; occasionally fresh meat; potatoes, tea, with sugar and milk.

Supper—Potatoes, bread and butter, tea and cookies.

The sheriff's residence has four rooms on each floor of equal size, 14 by 15 feet, like the jail in Le Sueur county.

Sheriff, A. Cummings; jailer, A. L. Crandall.

FILLMORE COUNTY JAIL, PRESTON.

This jail is described in the first biennial report, page 93. It is a brick building, with iron cells. Built in 1870, and cost \$16,000.

Not revisited.

Sheriff, S. A. Langum; jailor, J. J. Hattlestad.

FREEBORN COUNTY JAIL, ALBERT LEA.

Described in first biennial report, page 94. The jail was built in 1877, of brick, with iron cells, and cost \$4,500.

Not revisited.

Sheriff, Jacob Larson; jailer, Frank Merchant.

GOODHUE COUNTY JAIL, RED WING.

In my first biennial report it was said of the Goodhue county jail: "This jail has been condemned by one grand jury after another. There is none worse in the State." It is a pleasure to reverse the statement, and to say of the new jail: There is none better in the State, and there are few, if any, better in the United States.

The county commissioners first levied a tax to build a county jail, and then entered with Sheriff Carlson upon a thorough study of the subject of jail building, visiting several of the best jails in Minnesota and Iowa, and consulting the state board of corrections and charities. After mature deliberation, they de-

cided to adopt the general plan of the Otter Tail county jail, and employed P. J. Pauly & Brother, of St. Louis, as architects. The plans were prepared with great care, under the direction of the county commissioners, and with the advice of the state board of corrections and charities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW JAIL.

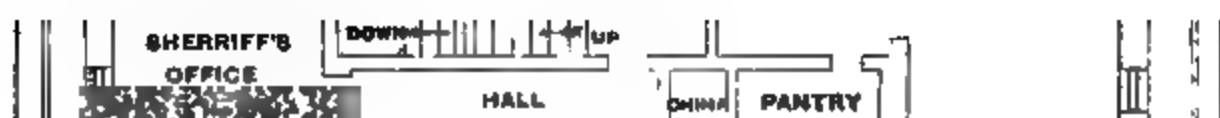
By the courtesy of the Rotary Jail Company of Chicago, contractors for the iron work, we are enabled to present herewith the plans of the first and second floors of the jail and sheriff's residence, and also a view of the interior of the building.

The jail was built at a cost of \$30,313. It is situated in the rear of the sheriff's residence. The general plan is the same as the Otter Tail county jail at Fergus Falls. It consists of a brick cell-room 30x50 feet 16 feet high, divided into two stories by a fire-proof floor of iron and concrete.

There are 20 cells, each 7x7x8 feet, 10 on each floor, arranged in rows of 5 cells, set back to back, and separated by a middle corridor 6 feet wide. The cells are entered from the middle corridor. The front of each cell is composed of lattice work 5½x8 feet and boiler plate 1½x8 feet. The lattice work is composed of flat bars set with the edges towards the light, like the slats of a venetian blind when open, but running up and down. These bars are so secured as to make a solid structure.

The cell partitions are deadened, to impede communication. The central corridor has a brick wall on each side which forms the rear of the cells and is lined with boiler iron on both sides. The cells are entered from the middle corridor by plate iron doors, so that there is no opportunity for communication between prisoners on opposite sides of the jail.

The ten cells on the first floor are constructed for security. The lattice work is made of a combination of alternate layers of iron and steel—the steel to resist cutting tools and the iron to resist blows. The floors and ceilings of the cells are made of combination iron and steel plates ¾-inch thick. The ends of the central corridor are composed of steel lattice work, and the end cells are protected by steel, so that the entire cell block is inclosed in iron and steel. The cells are provided with lever locks of a new pattern, whereby the sheriff can, at his option, open or close any one cell or five cells at a time, standing in the jailer's corridor outside the cell block.



The entire cell block is surrounded by a jailer's corridor. The cells of the second story are of like construction, save that they are of ordinary iron, being designed for petty offenders. There is no communication between the first and second stories, the entrance to each story being from the sheriff's residence.

In connection with the sheriff's residence are a solitary cell, two cells for witnesses or insane persons, and three cells for women or boys.

LIGHT, HEAT, VENTILATION, ETC.

There is a large window opposite each cell, and the open lattice work (5½ by 8 feet) renders the cells as light as any ordinary room.

The jail is heated by steam. Each corridor has a bath cell with hot and cold water. Each cell is supplied with city water and with a cast-iron, enameled water closet, automatically flushed at regular intervals, the flushing apparatus being so arranged that one or more hoppers may be flushed as often or as seldom as may be desired, without requiring any attention.

The flushing tanks, water pipes and soil pipes are so placed as not to be easily tampered with by prisoners, yet so placed that repairs can be made and obstructions removed with very little trouble, access to the pipe being had from the jailer's corridor. Each cell has a separate ventilating flue, 8 by 10 inches, built into the brick wall of the middle corridor and extending through the roof, a current of air through the flues being secured by artificial means.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The jail is absolutely fire-proof, being composed of brick, iron and concrete, the ceilings being composed of corrugated iron arches, filled in with cement, and the jail being so connected with the sheriff's residence as to avoid danger of suffocation by smoke.

The middle corridor has but one door to the jailer's corridor. The middle corridor is designed as a passage way and an exercise room where prisoners may exercise one at a time, but is not intended for a congregating place for prisoners, the jail being designed to keep each prisoner in his own cell.

The cell room is over-looked by peep-holes opening from a guard-room or hallway crossing the building between the sheriff's residence and the jail proper.

Above the sheriff's office is an isolated cell for punishment or for condemned prisoners, and three cells for witnesses or insane persons, with bath. Above the kitchen is the women's department, with bath room.

The sheriff's residence is ample in size, well arranged and supplied with modern conveniences.

Taken as a whole, this is one of the best jails of its size in the United States.

ITS IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. *Separation and Classification.* There are twenty-four separate cells so arranged that no prisoner need see any other, and prisoners talking to prisoners in adjoining cells can be easily overheard. There are seven entirely distinct compartments with from one to five cells in each, providing for the complete isolation of the insane, incorrigible children, witnesses, etc.

2. *Security and Protection of Officers.* It is believed that this jail is as secure as a jail need be; it is so arranged that prisoners, if kept in their cells, cannot combine for mischief, and that officers need never be exposed to assault from prisoners in the jail.

3. *Heating and Sanitation.* The jail is well lighted. Only that part which is in use need be heated; ventilation is perfect; bathing facilities ample. There is a good water closet in each cell. There is no refuge for vermin and cleanliness is easily secured. In this jail it is believed that the difficult problem of jail plumbing has been solved for the larger class of jails.

4. *Fire Protection.* The jail is entirely fire-proof.

5. *The sheriff's residence* is commodious and convenient.

6. *The architectural appearance* is in keeping with the purposes of the building.

7. *The expense* has been moderate for such a building, being only a little over a \$1,000 per cell, while the cells are as large as those used for four prisoners in some counties.

GOODHUE AND OTTER TAIL COUNTY JAILS COMPARED.

The Goodhue County jail differs from the Otter Tail County jail (1) in the size of the cells, which are 7x7x8, instead of 6x8x8; (2), in having a section of plate iron 1½x8 feet in front of each cell to impede communication between cells. This was made practicable by adopting the 7x7 foot cell; (3), in having a water closet in each cell instead of buckets; (these three points are undoubtedly improvements;) (4) in the use of steam heat in-

stead of stoves; (5) in the use of corrugated iron instead of brick arches for ceilings; (6) in the use of flat bars with edges to the light, instead of round bars; (these three points are claimed to be improvements, but their superiority will have to be proved by experience;) (7) in the use of lever locks; (the board of corrections and charities did not favor the use of lever locks, because they facilitate the herding of prisoners, but consented to their introduction provided they were so arranged as to be operated for each cell separately;) (8) in the use of iron and concrete floors, instead of stone (in this respect the Otter Tail County jail is, in my opinion, decidedly superior).

Sheriff, Frank A. Carlson; jailer, P. J. Lundquist.

HENNEPIN COUNTY JAIL, MINNEAPOLIS.

Described in first biennial report, page 95.

Built in 1868; enlarged in 1882.

It is a stone building, with Pauly & Bros.' "steel" cells, and cost \$75,000.

Was revisited Sept. 23, 1885, and at various other times.

The administration of this jail is by no means what it ought to be. There is no classification of prisoners; there are no printed rules; no bathing facilities; soap is issued once a month; one towel is furnished for eleven men once a week, "more if necessary."

The jail is dark, as formerly. The light could be materially increased by cleaning the windows of the skylight and painting the skylight-well, white; also by painting the interior of the cells a light color.

G. L. Spaulding, under sentence of death, was kept for five months in one of the dungeons, a room 4 by 6½ feet, damp, ill-ventilated, and darker even than the iron cells. This dungeon is intended for a punishment cell, and is unfit for any other purpose. Hennepin County should certainly have some different provision for the solitary confinement of murderers.

At a subsequent visit the sheriff reported the following verbal rules:

1. Cells to be kept clean.
2. No loud talking.
3. No quarreling.

Prisoners can never be kept decently in this jail until the county commissioners furnish jail suits. It is an admitted fact that the prisoners do not and can not keep free from vermin.

A prisoner from Wright county was recently confined eight months awaiting trial in this jail. During this time his wife and child died. When brought up for trial the judge promptly dismissed the case, saying that he should never have been indicted.

Sept. 13, 1886, a boy 12 years of age was found running loose in the cage with fifteen men. The boy had been confined there for more than a month, though there is a separate room which could have been used for the purpose. The jailer said that he was a pretty good boy when he came in, but was becoming "a regular little tough."

In my last biennial report, page 68, I said: "Five prisoners are reported to have escaped through a ventilator, which remains unprotected." A sixth prisoner escaped Dec. 5, 1884, through the same ventilator, which is, I believe, still unprotected.

The women's department needs a complete reorganization. The following letter, published in the *Minneapolis Tribune*, contains a truthful description:

"To the Editor of the Tribune:

"I desire to add a word of indorsement to the pointed letter of 'Visitor' on the subject of the women's department of our county jail. All that she says is true, but she stops at the beginning. The whole system is a disgrace to civilization, and it is time something was done. This spring I visited the jail and found huddled in the one room denominated the women's 'ward' twelve women. One young girl of 19, accused of a crime, of which accusation she was cleared upon trial, sat that morning, wild-eyed and silent, hugging her little Bible as though her life depended on it. Another young girl had climbed up to the grated window and was carrying on a flirtation with two young men on the outside. The rest of the twelve were ugly old haridans, too terrible to look at. Two were barefooted, one's head was tied up for an ugly wound from a beer glass. One was nearly blind with sore eyes. All were foul and filthy in speech, soul and body. Not one was there for less than thirty days; some more. Four or five of the women had left little children at home. There was not a chair or a table in the room.

"Last year the Sisterhood of Bethany petitioned for the privilege of placing in this bare room, at their own expense, a few chairs, a table, writing materials, a small case of books, an outfit for sewing, sufficient for the needs of common repairs at least,

two or three scripture wall rolls and a movable screen, such as are used around hospital beds. We also begged that the prisoners might be divided into at least two classes, and that they be provided a bath room. We were told in reply that it would be utterly useless for us to supply these things, for they would all be destroyed, stolen or broken up inside of three weeks.

"Now, Mr. Editor, I submit that a room full of women who are permitted at their pleasure to destroy chairs, tables and working materials is not a model reformatory. It is useless to claim that it can not be prevented. Attach penalties to disorder and destruction of property, there as well as outside. Do you say no woman who would be fit for the place of matron would take it? I could pick up two dozen in one week, who for the love of Christ and souls, would gladly do it.

"In all this I do not intend to cast any reflection upon the officers about the jail. They see these evils more plainly than we, but they are practically powerless. But it is the whole miserable system against which we protest—the practice of locking into one room ten, twelve, fifteen women, of all ages, classes and degrees of sin, filth and disease, keeping them in enforced and utter idleness, with no possible opportunity of personal cleanliness or privacy, and no check upon their vile and blasphemous tongues.

MRS. T. B. WALKER."

The grand jury in their report of Jan. 11, said: "It seems impossible, at the present time, to classify and separate the persons held in confinement with reference to their years and criminal experience as fully as should be done; but upon the completion of the proposed city workhouse, and removal of city prisoners to that institution, much improvement can and doubtless will be made in the direction referred to."

The workhouse is now completed, and the county commissioners should take steps at once to provide for such classification of prisoners.

HOUSTON COUNTY JAIL, CALEDONIA.

Described in first biennial report, page 99. The jail is a stone building, with iron cells. It was built in 1875, at a cost of \$29,000.

Not revisited.

Sheriff, Geo. C. Drowley; jailer, Geo. T. Samples.

ISANTI COUNTY JAIL, CAMBRIDGE.

The jail was visited Dec. 1, 1885. It was built of wood in 1875, and cost about \$550. It is situated near the court house. The jail stands in a stockade of tamarack posts 10 feet high, having an area of about 50x50 feet. It is built of pine and consists of a corridor about 10x16 feet, and two cells, each about 6x8 feet, the whole being built of 2x6 pine scantling. The cell doors are of wood, with grated opening about 8x10 inches to admit light, heat and air. There is one bunk in each cell. The jail is heated by a stove in the corridor, which does not heat the cells comfortably. The jail is supplied with blankets, straw ticks, etc. The sheriff was out of town, and the visitor was therefore obliged to inspect the jail from the outside.

This jail is entirely insecure, and is unfit for the purpose.

Sheriff, Alexander Martin; no jailer.

KANABEC COUNTY JAIL, BRUNSWICK.

This is a wooden jail with two cells.

Not visited.

Sheriff, Charles E. Williams; jailer, N. A. DeWolf.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY JAIL, WILLMAR.

The jail consists of a brick cell room with "steel cells," built in 1883 by the Herzog Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, at a cost of \$10,000. Described in last biennial report, page 100. The jail was visited Dec. 15, 1885. The prisoners' corridor opens towards the inside wall instead of towards the windows. The cells, with one exception, are very dark. There is good ventilation by flues into the chimney. At the time of the visit, the iron cell room, 27x21x14 feet, was being heated for one prisoner, at a cost of about \$3 a week. The water closet, like that in Stevens County jail, proved a nuisance, and had been disused. The bedding consists of blankets, quilts and pillows. The jail was reasonably clean.

This jail illustrates the evils of such jail buildings. The cells being too dark to keep prisoners humanely, the sheriff gave them the liberty of the corridor. Two prisoners went through a ventilator into the adjoining cell for women, and thus escaped.

Other prisoners sawed the window bars with tools furnished from outside.

Since the last visit, the sheriff's residence has been finished off in the second story. It consists of a sitting room 12x14, kitchen 12x16, two bed rooms each 12x12, closet, pantry and a jury room. There is no cellar, and the noise of the prisoners in the cell room below is very annoying. This is not a satisfactory jail building.

Sheriff, P. A. Odell.

KITTSOON COUNTY JAIL, HALLOCK.

This is a wooden jail, built in 1881 at a cost of \$1,200. It contains four cells, and is intended to accommodate eight prisoners. Not visited.

Sheriff, J. A. Vanstrum; jailer, A. P. Holmberg.

LE SUEUR COUNTY JAIL, LE SUEUR CENTRE.

Described in first biennial report, page 101.

The jail consists of a brick cell room with iron cage, built in 1880 at a cost of \$15,000.

Not visited.

Sheriff, Henry L. Gish; no jailer.

M'LEOD COUNTY JAIL, GLENCOE,

Was visited Oct. 17, 1885.

The jail is situated in the rear of the sheriff's residence, one block from the court house, in a brick building with twelve-inch walls. It was built in 1879, at a cost of about \$7,000. The iron work of the jail was manufactured by the Cincinnati Jail Works. The cell room is 22 by 24 and 18 feet high. The cage is 13 by 13 and 7 feet high, of chrome steel. There are 2 cells, each 6½ by 8 feet, intended for 4 prisoners, with a prisoners' corridor 5 by 13 feet. The cage consists of 2 by ½-inch bars, with openings 2 by 4½ inches.

There are two entrances to the cell room, one from the kitchen and one from the hall. The entrance from the hall is by a grated door with a basket, but inside of this door is a wooden door opening into the jail, which entirely defeats the object of the basket grating. The kitchen door is a grated door with no

basket. A wooden door inside opens into the jail. This construction is entirely wrong. The solid doors on the inside place the officers wholly at the mercy of the prisoners, since they cannot see the position of the prisoners until they have opened both doors.

The position of the grated door and wooden door ought to be reversed. There should be but one entrance to the jail, as doors are favorite points for escapes.

The kitchen door is locked by a tumbler lock and two Swede locks. The cell doors are locked by a lever, which works very imperfectly. There is a water closet in the cage, but it is insufficiently flushed, and is offensive. The cell room has twelve windows, each consisting of 8 panes of 12 by 14 inch glass. Nevertheless the interior of the cage is very dark, owing to the use of iron venetian blinds, which exclude light, but do not prevent intruders from looking in and from passing articles to prisoners. Parties have been detected handing in whisky.

The upper part of the rooms above the cage is well lighted. Heat is furnished by wood stoves. There is a furnace which is now disused. Last winter about 50 cords of wood were used, costing \$3.60 a cord, \$180. About three-quarters of this expense was for heating the jail. There was only one prisoner at a time, except drunks. Some of the time the cost of heating the jail was about one dollar a day per prisoner. The jail is plastered on brick wall. The floor is of grouting, and is not standing very well. The furniture consists of four iron bedsteads. Three of these bedsteads are of peculiar construction, the invention of one of the county commissioners. The bottom of the beds consists of light sole leather, so arranged by a system of lacing that it can be tightened up. It makes an excellent bed, but the cost is about twelve dollars for each bedstead. The furniture consists of two good dining tables, six chairs, good towels and lamps. The bedding consists of quilts and pillow-cases, but no sheets; a very bad plan. Some plants were growing in the jail. There are no bathing facilities. The jail was clean, except the interior of the cage. The prisoners were sleeping in the corridor, where escapes are easy.

Good ventilation by the chimney.

There is a water closet in the cage, flushed from tank overhead.

The women's department consists of two good cells, each six and a half by ten feet, with grouted floors and brick wall, plas-

tered. Heated by a furnace. Water closet in each cell. Food is reported abundant and excellent. Abundance of good reading matter is furnished by the sheriff.

The jail is an illustration of the evils of cage jails. The cage is so dark that the sheriff is unwilling to keep prisoners in it, preferring to run the risk of their escape. The cell room is so high that heating is very expensive. The construction is such that officers enter the jail at the risk of their lives. The best that can be done with this jail now is to put in a floor dividing the cell room into two stories, and to remove the iron shutters, substituting gratings to admit the light.

Sheriff's Residence. First floor contains sitting room 12 by 15, kitchen 12 by 15. The second floor contains sleeping rooms 12 by 15. There is too little room and the house is badly arranged.

The sheriff receives \$4 a week for the board of prisoners.

Sheriff, F. X. Kohler; jailer, Zimri Harrison.

MARTIN COUNTY JAIL, FAIRMONT.

Described in first biennial report, page 103. The jail consists of a brick building, with two of Pauly & Brothers' steel cells, and was built in 1881, at a cost of about \$6,000. Not revisited.

Sheriff, Sommerville Hill; jailer, W. P. Hill.

MEEKER COUNTY JAIL, LITCHFIELD.

Visited Dec. 15, 1885. The jail consists of a brick building with two of Pauly & Brothers' steel cells. It was built in 1882, at a cost of about \$5,000.

This jail is much better lighted than most of these jails. The cell room is 20 by 30 feet and 12 feet high. It was being heated for a single prisoner. The water closet had been abolished by order of the local board of health. The cells were papered with cuttings from the Police Gazette. Washing is done only twice a month. The bedding was clean. The general aspect of the jail was neat and clean.

The sheriff has asked the commissioners to build a wall or fence, which is much needed, because the jail is at a distance from the sheriff's residence.

MILLE LACS COUNTY JAIL, PRINCETON.

The jail was built of wood in 1876, at a cost of \$450.

This jail was visited Dec. 1, 1885. It is situated in the rear of the court house, surrounded by a stockade of oak plank about ten feet high.

The jail consists of a corridor 15 by 13 feet and two cells each 6½ by 9 feet, the cell structure being composed of 2 by 6-inch oak scantling spiked together. The jail door is of the same, guarded by heavy iron bolts which give it the ponderous air of an old-style prison. The cell doors are of 2-inch pine stuff. Each cell is lighted and ventilated by a window 12 by 27 inches. There is no way whatever to heat the cells. The corridor is lighted by two smaller windows. This is the best ventilated jail in the State, there being no sash whatever in the windows. The furniture consists of a broken bench, two chairs, crazy table, wash basin, tin cup, two wooden pails, a dirty towel, a canvas cot with very dirty blankets and quilts. A chain two feet long with a ring is bolted to the cell wall for securing prisoners. A large hole has been burnt in the roof by an insane man who narrowly escaped burning himself with the building in an attempt to escape.

The sheriff was found in bed, but stated that the jail was unlocked. The jail was inspected at 11 o'clock at night by the light of a lantern. It was utterly neglected, and without either stove or window sash, presented as depressing a spectacle as I have yet seen in the inspection of prisons.

Sheriff, Arthur Howard; no jailer.

MORRISON COUNTY JAIL, LITTLE FALLS.

Visited July 9, 1885.

This jail is situated in the jailer's house. It was built of hewn oak in 1871, at a cost of \$400, and has two cells, each 8 by 10 feet. Each cell has a window with two panes, each 8 by 24 inches. Cells open directly into jailer's sitting room, and are heated by a stove in the same. The outer cell doors are composed of 4 inches of oak plank. The inner doors are of 1½ inch flat bars, fastened by hasps running through the door posts, locked by Swede locks. Cells were furnished with wooden bunks, shelf, chair, straw bed, blankets, calico pillow, not clean, no sheets or pillow cases.

There is a large iron ring in the floor to which prisoners may be chained if refractory or likely to escape.

No bugs were found, though there were evidences of constant warfare.

This is a very primitive, insecure jail, used chiefly as a village lockup. Important prisoners are sent for safe keeping to Saint Cloud. A register is carefully kept.

The sheriff receives \$4 per week for the board of prisoners; the jailer, \$20 per month and his house rent.

The jailer's house is of a piece with the jail. It consists of a sitting room 13 by 15, kitchen 12 by 18, and two attics 12 by 18 and 10 by 15.

Sheriff, Henry Rasicot; jailer, Anthony Porter.

MOWER COUNTY JAIL, AUSTIN.

Revisited Feb. 27, 1886.

The old jail was built of brick with iron cells in 1874, at a cost of \$6,000.

Described in first biennial report, page 104. The building had caved in, as was anticipated, and had been braced up with timbers. The cells were very dark. The jail was not very clean.

THE NEW JAIL.

In March, 1885, the county commissioners consulted the board of corrections and charities with reference to the construction of a new jail. The contract for the cell work was already let to the Herzog Manufacturing Company, of Minneapolis, and the construction of the cells had been commenced. The plan called for a cage of eight cells, to be set in a solid block, back to back, four on each floor, with corridors designed to allow prisoners to run together by day. The board of corrections and charities objected to the plan, because of defective light, and ventilation, expensive heating and enforced association of prisoners. After hearing the objections, the county commissioners, with the consent and co-operation of the Herzog Manufacturing Company made radical modifications in their plan, adopting the essential features of the Goodhue County plan. (See cuts under Goodhue County jail.)

The cell room is entirely fire-proof. The first and second stories are entirely separated by a floor. A middle corridor, four feet wide, with brick walls, divides each story into two sections;

so that the jail is divided into four distinct compartments, only one of which need be heated at one time.

The cells are each $6\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ feet, those on the first floor being 9 feet, and those on the second 7 feet, high. The entire front of each cell is composed of a lattice work of "five-ply iron and steel bars," of the same material as those of the Goodhue County jail; but the bars cross each other at right angles and are placed with flat sides to the light, instead of edges to the light. These bars cut off about two-thirds of the light, instead of about one-fourth; nevertheless the cells are fairly well lighted, there being a large window opposite each cell.

The floors of the cells are of iron, an objectionable feature on account of noise. The floors of the lower cells, the ceilings of the upper floor and the sides of the cells, next the corridor, are protected by a lattice of steel bars riveted to the iron, and the ends of the middle corridor are composed of a steel and iron lattice work, so that the jail is thoroughly secure.

A jailer's corridor surrounds the cell block, being 8 feet wide in front, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide at the sides, and 3 feet wide in the rear.

The cell doors open into the middle corridor, and are of plate iron. The entrance door to the middle corridor is of steel, secured by jail padlocks.

Each cell is provided with a water closet, flushed by tank overhead. There is a bath tub in the jailer's corridor, on the first floor. The cells are ventilated to the roof. The jail is heated by stoves.

The cell room is entered through an outer door of plate iron and an inner, grated door. The windows are protected by round iron bars, and wire screens to prevent introduction of tools.

It is the design to build a sheriff's residence in connection with the jail, but as yet this has not been done.

On the whole, this is the best small jail in the State. Its chief defect is likely to be a lack of sufficient light in the cells.

Sheriff, Allen Mollison; jailer, John Bechel.

NICOLLET COUNTY JAIL, ST. PETER.

Visited May 13, 1885.

This jail is described in the biennial report of 1884, page 106. It is in the rear of the sheriff's residence. It was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$16,000. There is no direct light inside the cage, which is very dark. The beds and bedding were found

clean. There is no separate cell for women or children. A cell 4½ by 9 feet ought to be constructed in the unused hallway of the second floor, for women.

Sheriff, Henry Mott; jailer, Frank Holmberg.

NOBLES COUNTY JAIL, WORTHINGTON.

Described in first biennial report, page 106.

Revisited Sept. 4, 1885.

The jail is attached to the wooden court house. It contains a Pauly & Brothers' cage 9 by 7 feet by 7 feet high, and was built in 1877, at a cost of \$3,000. Three men were confined in the cage, and one boy in a separate cell. This boy, named Walter Smith, was one of the boys brought in from New York by the Children's Aid Society. The three prisoners had escaped by sawing through the wooden wall of the jail, with pieces taken from the frame of a valise, but were recaptured.

The jail was pretty clean. No sheets or pillow cases were furnished.

The jail and court house are exposed to great danger from fire.

The Nobles County jail serves for the counties of Pipestone, Murray, Rock and Nobles. It has but one secure cell, 9x7x7 feet. As many as nine prisoners have been found in this cage at one time. The three prisoners above mentioned were kept in it together day and night for several days at a time to prevent their escape.

The sheriff lives some distance away. The jailer sleeps in the jail.

Sheriff, R. R. Miller; jailer, D. C. Neff.

NORMAN COUNTY JAIL, ADA.

This is a jail of logs, 16x16 feet.

Not visited.

Sheriff, K. G. Lee.

OLMSTED COUNTY JAIL, ROCHESTER.

Visited Sept. 21, 1886.

The jail is in the sheriff's residence; erected about 1856 (cost not known).

Described in first biennial report, page 107.

There were four prisoners, of whom one was a woman twenty-six years old, serving a sentence of nine months. The prisoners are kept in separate cells, unless it is necessary to put two in a cell, and are not allowed to run together.

This jail is very insecure.

Sheriff, H. M. Richardson; jailer, E. L. Dickerman.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY JAIL, FERGUS FALLS.

Visited June 26, 1885, and at sundry times.

The old jail was described in my first biennial report, page 108. It was unfit for use and exposed to great danger from fire, and had been condemned repeatedly by the grand jury.

The county commissioners, having decided to build a new jail, sought the advice of this board, and expressed their purpose to make the new jail a model in every respect. They visited jails and made a careful study of the subject, and their architect, E. P. Bassford, visited the leading jails of the United States, in conjunction with the secretary of this board. The resulting plan proved very satisfactory, and has been commended by all who have seen the jail. For plans, see cuts, page 118.

The jail was built in 1885, at a cost of about \$22,000.

The contractors, the Van Dorn Iron Works of Cleveland, O., and Stanford Bros. of Fergus Falls, executed the work in a thorough and workmanlike manner.

The Otter Tail County jail was a new departure in jail building in the Northwest. It is planned on the separate system, whereby each prisoner is supplied with an abundance of light, heat and fresh air, but is separated from his fellows. This system punishes the tramps and low criminals who receive sentences to county jails, by keeping them aloof from companions of their own kind, with whom they would be quite happy, and at the same time protects from such degrading associations the decent men who are sometimes confined to await their trial. By the courtesy of the Van Dorn Iron Co., contractors for the iron work, we are enabled to insert the accompanying cut, showing the jail and sheriff's house from the rear. It is from a photograph taken before its completion, to show the interior construction.

The jail is of two stories, with ten cells on each floor, five on a side, and each cell is 6x8 feet. The twenty cells are inclosed in an iron cage without a break, and of peculiar construction. It is 30 feet long by 24 feet wide by 17½ feet high (weighing

about twenty tons), all in a continuous structure made of 1½-inch round uprights placed 4 inches apart and 2½x½-inch horizontal bars, all framed together. The great peculiarity is in the material, which is highly carbonized by a special process that renders it fire-proof. The uprights are hollow and through the cavity runs a continuous rod of soft iron. The latter will prevent heavy blows from breaking the tubes. A jailer's corridor runs around the cells on the outside. The iron cage forms the outside wall of each cell. A centre corridor runs through the cage on both floors, the cells being on the left and right sides. Outside of all is built the brick outer wall of the building, perforated by a strongly-barred window opposite each cell. The floor of cells and corridors in both stories is composed of huge slabs of Ohio blue stone. The centre corridor has no openings into the cells except solid iron doors. Thus, prisoners on opposite sides of the centre corridor have no communication with each other, and the jailer, by walking round the outside corridor, can see what each prisoner is doing, and has a clear view of the corridors from the "peep holes," of which there are four, opening into each of the four corridors. The two sides of the jail are separated by solid walls, so that it is practicable to heat one side or one floor of one side, without heating any of the rest of the jail. The cells are provided with ventilating shafts, and each is furnished with an air-tight cell bucket. One cell is used for a bath room, with all conveniences. Another is a dark cell for refractory prisoners.

The jail is rendered completely fire-proof by solid brick arches built above the top of the iron cage.

Besides the four divisions of the jail above described, there are two separate cells for women and insane persons, and a Pauly & Bros.' steel cage in a separate room. Thus there are seven distinct divisions of the jail, and twenty-four cells.

This jail excels in the following particulars:

First—It is well lighted, the cells being as light as the rooms of a dwelling house.

Second—It can be more economically heated than other cage jails, being divided into sections.

Third—It is well ventilated and can be easily kept clean.

Fourth—It is the cheapest cage jail in the State. The cells are 6x8 feet, intended for one prisoner each. If four prisoners were placed in each, as is common in cells of this size, and two in each insane cell, the new cells in this jail would accommodate

THE OTHER TAIL COUNTY JAIL AT FARQUHAR FALLS, MINN. (REAR VIEW, SHOWING CELLS COMPLETE, BUT BRICK AND STONE WORK INCOMPLETE.)

80 prisoners at a cost of \$275 each. The Clay County jail cost \$20,000, and accommodates 28 at a cost of \$715 each. The St. Louis County jail cost about the same. Winona and Houston County jails cost more. Counting only one prisoner to a cell, this jail accommodates 23 prisoners at a cost of \$950 each.

Fifth—It is the only jail in the State, except those of Goodhue and Olmsted counties, providing for separation, or even classification, of prisoners. This prevents contamination, diminishes danger of escape and protects officers from assault.

Sixth—It is believed to be as secure as any jail in the State. The cost of the jail and sheriff's residence has been about \$22,000, exclusive of the old cage removed from the court house.

Upon the completion of the new jail it was decided to try the plan of keeping each prisoner entirely in his own cell; and a rule to that effect was adopted by the sheriff and the county commissioners. The experiment has been perfectly satisfactory. The sheriff and his jailer state that it is greatly superior to the old plan. Visitors are struck by the difference in the aspect and demeanor of the prisoners from the lawless appearance of prisoners allowed to associate freely.

The Otter Tail County jail is now the best kept jail in the state.

RULES OF THE OTTER TAIL COUNTY JAIL.

1. Prisoners will be required to keep their cells clean, their hammocks rolled up, and their person and clothing clean.
2. Prisoners will not be allowed to lie upon their beds in the daytime, unless sick.
3. Prisoners will be required to take a bath once a week.
4. Each prisoner will be kept in his own cell.
5. Any prisoner requiring more exercise than can be had in his cell, may be allowed to exercise in the centre corridor; he must walk briskly up and down the corridor, until he is returned to his cell. Any effort to converse with other prisoners will be promptly punished.
6. Prisoners are forbidden to converse with prisoners in adjoining cells at any time.
7. No one will be allowed to deface or soil the walls of the jail in any manner.
8. No loud talking, singing or obscene or profane language, or whistling will be allowed.

9. Prisoners are forbidden to speak or motion to any one through the windows.

10. No disrespectful or impertinent behavior to officers or visitors, or to fellow prisoners, will be tolerated.

11. The use of intoxicating liquor is prohibited. Those using tobacco must spit only in the spittoons provided for that purpose.

12. Prisoners sentenced to labor shall do such work around the jail or elsewhere as shall be provided for them.

13. Prisoners may receive visitors by permission of the sheriff, and under such conditions as he may prescribe.

14. All letters and parcels passing in and out of the jail must be inspected by some authorized officer before delivery.

15. Complaints and requests of prisoners should be made to the sheriff, and all such will receive due attention.

16. Written orders will be given to officers and prisoners as occasion may arise for issuing them, which will have the same force as these rules.

17. For disobeying these rules or any other lawful order, either verbal or written, such punishment will be given as is provided by law.

Sheriff, A. Brandenburg; jailer, S. Jacobson.

PINE COUNTY JAIL, PINE CITY.

The Pine County jail was burned in 1884, two prisoners being burnt with it. It has not been rebuilt. The auditor of the county called upon the secretary about May 1, 1885, to ask advice as to placing a county jail in the basement of the new courthouse. He was strongly advised against so locating it.

POLK COUNTY JAIL, CROOKSTON.

This jail was built of pine in 1874, at a cost of \$600. Two steel and iron cells have been recently put in; cost not stated, probably \$1,800. The jail has not been revisited.

Sheriff, W. F. Zwickey; jailer, Ole Hanson.

POPE COUNTY JAIL, GLENWOOD.

Described in first biennial report, page 110.

Visited Oct. 21, 1885.

There has been no improvement in this jail. It was condemned by the judge and the grand jury at the recent term of court as unfit for use.

The bedding was in a more advanced state of decay than at the previous visit, the mattress having been disemboweled and only a few rags remaining of the blanket.

There are suggestions of the advisability of building a new jail.

The sheriff reported Dec. 30, 1885: "We have not had a county prisoner of any kind for two years."

Sheriff, Joseph Peacock.

RAMSEY COUNTY JAIL, ST. PAUL.

Described in first biennial report, page 111.

Visited Jan. 5, 1885, and at sundry times.

By request of Sheriff Richter, the jail was thoroughly inspected Jan. 5, 1885, by Dr. A. B. Ancker, city physician; Dr. H. F. Hoyt, health officer, and the secretary of this board.

The following report was submitted to the sheriff, and by him submitted to the board of county commissioners:

Report on the Condition of the County Jail.

"The jail is not very clean, the corridors being strewn with sweepings, and the cells, several of them, in an untidy condition.

"Many of the cells are without beds or bedding. The bedsteads, where there are any, consist of iron bars fixed in the wall. They are very poor bedsteads, and being easily removed afford convenient weapons and material for tools.

"The bedding consists of filthy straw ticks, which have been apparently unrenewed for a long time, a partial supply of pillows, still more filthy, one sheet to each bed, reasonably clean, and a good supply of woolen blankets in fair condition. There seems to be a sufficient supply of towels. There is no other furniture except iron cell buckets.

"At the rear of each corridor is a fixed wash stand with three bowls, for which the water connection is out of order, a galvanized urinal and an open sink serving as a water closet. The contents lay undrained in one closet, vitiating the atmosphere. The jailer stated that the water supply did not admit serving the upper and lower corridors simultaneously. Each of these closets is in a very unwholesome condition, food and other garbage being scattered about and thrown in the tanks.

"The ventilators in the cells and those connected with the water closets have no draft whatever. The ventilators in the floor, connected with the rear shaft, have a feeble draft, but the air was reasonably good. The jailer stated that the ventilators are infested with rats, some of which have died therein, making the air very bad at times.

"There is no provision whatever for separation of different classes of prisoners.

"The women's corridor is so cold that the one female prisoner is given the liberty of the jailer's corridor, where communication with male prisoners is unavoidable. Even in the women's corridor unobserved conversation with male prisoners is easy. The women's water closet is an open sink unscreened from the jailer's corridor. It has been the practice to use a cell on the women's corridor for punishing refractory men, there being no other place where they can be separated from their comrades.

"Boys have to be locked up with the men.

"Two men held for examination as insane persons are locked up in the common corridor.

"Three men held as witnesses, not accused of crime, are locked up with the other prisoners.

"There is no hospital cell.

"There is no bath tub.

"The jailer reports the prisoners of one corridor infested with lice.

Suggestions offered.

"We offer the following suggestions:

"1. Cleanliness is an indispensable requisite in a public institution. The condition of the bedding calls for immediate attention.

"2. The iron rods should be removed and canvas hammocks substituted, such as those in the city workhouse.

"3. The women's water closet should be screened. The lavatory and water closets should have an adequate supply of water. The deposit of food and other garbage should be strictly prohibited.

"4. If practicable, the smokestack of the furnace should be placed in the air shaft. It is impossible to secure good ventilation by unheated flues.

"5. There should be a bath tub in each corridor.

"6. The county should furnish prison suits, as is done in Dakota County, and enforce bathing, enabling the sheriff to secure cleanliness.

"7. We consider it indispensable that there should be provision for isolating witnesses, insane persons, children and women. At present the sheriff can not comply with the law requiring separation of the sexes.

"8. There should be a separate apartment provided for hospital uses.

"9. There should be fixed benches for prisoners in the cells and corridors.

"10. We are of the opinion that two dollars a week is not sufficient compensation for the board of prisoners. We know of no other county where the compensation is less than three dollars.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. HART,
A. B. ANCKER,
HENRY F. HOYT."

The jail was revisited May 3, 1885, when the following improvements were noted: Urinals had been provided, with running water; also, self-flushing water closets. Two bath tubs had been put in, one on each floor. The sewers had been trapped and ventilated, and the jail newly whitewashed. Canvas hammocks have been introduced. With these exceptions, the condition of the jail remains about the same. The women's department continues to be a constant violation of the law.

The time has come when Ramsey County should have a new jail and jailer's residence. A suitable jail with one hundred cells and comfortable apartments for the jailer's family could be built for about \$60,000. The Otter Tail and Goodhue county jails have cost about \$1,000 per cell, but each has a steel cage, which is entirely unnecessary in Ramsey County, where officers are on duty day and night. Brick cells are found to serve every purpose in the Minnesota state prison, the Dakota penitentiary, the Detroit house of correction, and the great jails at Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass. If necessary, a block of eight or ten steel cells could be built for special cases.

Religious services are held every Sunday and every Thursday, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the W. C. T. U.

Sheriff, Fred Richter; jailer, Jos. F. Davis.

RENVILLE COUNTY JAIL, BEAVER FALLS.

Described in first biennial report, page 117.

The jail is in the court house; it is a stone building, lined with wood.

Not revisited.

Sheriff, Hans Field; jailer, P. Balson.

RIOE COUNTY JAIL, FARIBAULT.

Described in first biennial report, page 119.

The jail is attached to the sheriff's residence. The sheriff's residence is built of brick, the jail of stone, with iron cells. The building was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$7,000.

Visited Sept. 3, 1886.

A new water closet has been introduced, flushed from a tank overhead. The supply of water is insufficient. The city water should be introduced. The cells are very dark. The beds are supplied with sheets of blue and white check. The jail is ventilated by a 10-inch flue in the ceiling, yet some jail smell was observed. The cells had been swept and the sweepings lay in a corner of the jail.

The prisoners were supplied with good reading matter and clean towels, and reported the food to be good.

Religious services are held weekly by the ladies of the Baptist Church.

Sheriff, Asa Barton; jailer, Phineas Barton.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY JAIL, DULUTH.

Described in first biennial report, page 119.

Visited Oct. 24, 1885.

The jail consists of a Pauly & Brothers' steel cage of six cells in a brick cell room in the rear of the sheriff's residence. It was built in 1882, at a cost of \$15,000.

This jail is too small for the needs of the county. It is often greatly overcrowded.

The city prisoners are worked under guard, with good results.

The expense of heating the jail is very great. In the coldest weather last winter the furnace consumed ten tons per month of soft coal. The furnace should be abandoned.

Sheriff, S. C. McQuade; jailer, W. H. McQuade.

SCOTT COUNTY JAIL, SHAKOPEE.

Described in first biennial report, page 120.

Visited Oct. 14, 1885.

The jail consists of eight cells of "Bristol steel," each 6x7x7 feet, and used for one prisoner each. It was built in 1882.

This is one of the best jails in the State. The cage is well lighted, and the jail is kept very clean, the beds being supplied with sheets and pillow cases. Only one prisoner is kept in each cell. The sewerage has given trouble.

The heating of this jail is very difficult and expensive.

Sheriff, Theo. Weiland; jailer, Adam Heath.

SIBLEY COUNTY JAIL, HENDERSON.

Described in first biennial report, page 121.

The jail is under the sheriff's residence. It is a brick building, lined with plank, built in 1871, and cost, with an addition put on in 1881, \$4,500.

Not visited.

Sheriff, Pat. Bray; jailer, N. C. Bray.

STEARNS COUNTY JAIL, ST. CLOUD.

Described in first biennial report, page 122.

The jail is connected with the sheriff's residence; a brick building, erected in 1868, at a cost of \$10,000.

Not visited.

Religious services are held occasionally by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Sheriff, Mathias Mickley; jailer, John Siberger.

STEELE COUNTY JAIL, OWATONNA.

Described in first biennial report, page 123.

The jail consists of three of Pauly & Bros. cells, in a brick cell room, connected with the sheriff's residence. It was built in 1876, at a cost of about \$9,000.

Revisited Oct. 10, 1885, with Dr. L. L. Bennett, county commissioner.

The Pauly Bros. steel cage was very dark, although it was a sunny day.

The cells were not very clean, sweepings being heaped up in one corner.

No towels were visible. The prisoners sleep on blankets, which appeared clean.

There were no sheets or pillow cases.

There are no facilities for bathing.

No religious services are held for the prisoners.

Very little reading matter was seen; what there was being furnished by the sheriff.

The secretary recommended that suitable bathing facilities be provided; which it is expected will be done; also that the county furnish prison suits for such prisoners as are not provided with clean and suitable clothing.

Sheriff, Hugh Murray; jailer, Wyatt Murray.

STEVENS COUNTY JAIL, MORRIS.

Described in first biennial report, page 124.

The jail, with sheriff's residence, is attached to one end of the brick court house. It was built in 1883, at an estimated cost of \$6,000.

Visited Oct. 21, 1885.

The jail was being well kept under Sheriff Munro. Sentenced prisoners were being made to work about the building. Those who refuse are kept on bread and water until they are ready to go to work.

The use of the water closet had been abandoned because of defective sewerage.

Sheriff, Geo. H. Munro; jailer, Wm. Tandy.

SWIFT COUNTY JAIL, BENSON.

Described in first biennial report, page 125.

The jail is in one end of the wooden court house. It was built in 1878, at small cost, amount not reported.

Not visited.

Sheriff, A. F. McKay; jailer, F. K. Brown.

TODD COUNTY JAIL, LONG PRAIRIE.

Described in first biennial report, page 125.

The jail, with sheriff's residence, is attached to the rear of the brick court house. It consists of six Pauly & Bros. cells in a

brick cell room, built in 1883, at an estimated cost of about \$3,900.

Visited Nov. 27, 1885. The jail was very clean and ventilation good; blankets very clean. No sheets or pillow cases are used. The jail was supplied with beautiful plants. The walls have been neatly frescoed by a prisoner, who finished his work by inscribing the motto: "In God we trust." The water closet has frozen up two consecutive winters. The tank is entirely disused, water being carried in in buckets to flush the water closet. The entire cell room was being heated for two prisoners. The administration is good.

Sheriff, S. J. Davis; jailer, S. F. Reichert.

WABASHA COUNTY JAIL, WABASHA.

Jail and sheriff's residence built in 1872, at a cost of \$23,000.

Visited Sept. 19, 1885.

The jail is situated in the rear of the sheriff's residence, in the court house square, about forty or fifty feet from the court house. The exterior walls are of brick. The cell room is 30 by 29 by 16 feet high. The cage is 14 by 22½ by 15 feet high. The cells, 8 eight in number, are placed two in a row, back to back, in two tiers. These cells are built of boiler iron, and measure on the inside 4 by 6½ by 7½ feet. The prisoners' corridor, three feet wide, surrounds the cells on three sides. The jailer's corridor is 6 feet wide in front and 4 feet wide on each side and about three feet wide in the rear. The cage is of wrought iron; the grating of the cage and of the cell doors is of a peculiar construction, unlike any other jail in the State, being the same as that of the grating in the Ohio state penitentiary. It is composed of light iron bars 2 by ½ inch, set with their edges towards the outside. This is an admirable construction, as it admits light more freely than any other plan with which I am familiar. The jail is entered from the jailer's office through two doors. The entrance door is of plate iron. The inner entrance door has a basket grating, composed of the same material as the cage. The cell doors are of similar construction. The cage door and the cell doors are controlled by levers operated from the outer entrance of the jail. The floor is of flag stones; the cell floors being of iron plates. The wall and ceiling are lined with boiler iron. There is a basement under the jail. The roof is of wood, otherwise the jail would be fire-proof.

There are six windows, three looking northwest and three southeast. Each has nine panes of 9 by 24 inch glass, and is protected by round iron bars with openings of 3 by 12 inches. The jail is heated by a stove placed in the jailer's corridor. Formerly the jail was heated by a hot air furnace, but like the other hot air furnaces in jails in the State, proved unsatisfactory and has long been disused. The cells are ventilated by 3-inch iron pipe from the cell bucket to the roof. One of these pipes opens into the cell above. There is a privy vault just outside the jail wall, not connected with any sewer. The smell is very offensive at times, according to the direction of the wind. Water is carried into the jail from the outside. There are no conveniences for bathing. The jail is furnished with a table and chairs and two iron swinging bunks in each cell, supplied with mattresses, pillows and woolen blankets; no sheets or pillow cases. There are no peep holes for overseeing the prisoners. There is a good cell for women 15 by 15 feet, lined with boiler iron and well lighted. The jail was in good repair. It was clean and in as wholesome a condition as the privy vault would admit.

Prisoners have escaped by persuading the jailer's little son to open the door for them.

The cage has been cut through on two different occasions, but without success in escaping. Prisoners have the liberty of the jailer's corridor by day, unless considered dangerous, the prisoner's corridor being too narrow for comfort. The jail is moderately well lighted, the windows being too high up to admit light freely. It was reasonably well ventilated by the windows. On the whole this is one of the better jails of the State, but it is open to the objections which prevail against the cage plan generally.

The sheriff's residence is commodious and sufficiently convenient. It has a sitting room 11 by 15, dining room 12 by 15, kitchen 15 by 15 feet, good pantry and closet; sheriff's office 12 by 13 feet, jailer's room 15 by 15 feet, and four good sized bed rooms. There is a commodious cellar, secure against frost.

Sheriff, Henry Burkhardt; jailer, Otto Burkhardt.

WASECA COUNTY JAIL, WASECA.

Described in first biennial report, page 127.

Jail and sheriff's residence built in 1878, at a cost of \$18,000. It is a brick building with iron cells.

Not visited.

Sheriff, Hugh Wilson; jailer, E. C. Forbes.

WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL, STILLWATER.

Jail and sheriff's residence, attached to brick court house, built in 1868, at an estimated cost of about \$16,000.

Revisited Nov. 25, 1885. The interior had been painted a light color and was much lighter than formerly. The sewerage is now good, with a water closet and lavatory supplied with city water. The stone floor is drained to a depression opening to the sewer. Sheets and pillow cases are supplied. The general appearance was good. The cell room is 20 by 30 feet and 28 feet high, and the whole of this space was being heated for two prisoners. The jailer estimates the consumption of fuel at half a cord per day in very cold weather, the cost for the season being about \$100. Food was examined and found good. There were two prisoners in the jail, a man and woman confined for lascivious conduct. Both were in the same room—one in the lower tier, the other in the upper tier of cells. This condition of things is in violation of law. Attention has previously been called to a similar state of things in this jail.

Sheriff, C. P. Holcomb; jailer, Adam Marty.

WILKIN COUNTY JAIL, BRECKENRIDGE.

Visited Dec. 16, 1885.

The jail is in the basement of the court house. It was built in 1883. Cell room 44 by 22 by 9 feet high. Must be heated for a single prisoner.

There are two iron cells, each 4½ by 7 feet; very dark; supplied with miserable hammocks.

There being no town lockup, the jail is used for village prisoners. Jail was in rather a neglected condition, there being no prisoners.

This jail is entirely unfit for use.

There is talk of putting steel cells into it, but it would be a great mistake.

The jail exposes the court house to constant danger from fire. In February, 1884, a prisoner was burned to death in this jail, but without serious damage to the building.

Sheriff, F. M. Arbuckle.

WINONA COUNTY JAIL, WINONA.

Jail and sheriff's residence built in 1875, at a cost of \$28,000. The jail is a stone cell room, with iron cells.

Visited Oct. 8, 1885.

The jail was in good condition, as usual. The interior was being newly "painted for the court," *i. e.*, for the inspection of the grand jury.

A boy under 16 was found in the jail who had been three months confined with the other prisoners. It is impossible to calculate the evil of such association.

A letter was written to the sheriff calling his attention to the law regarding the separation of juvenile prisoners.

Thirteen prisoners were found in the jail.

One man, held as a witness in a murder trial, was found confined with the other prisoners. There were no women or insane, but the visitor was informed that insane men are kept in the corridor with the prisoners.

Food is reported good and plentiful. Good reading is furnished by benevolent people, but police gazettes are allowed to such prisoners as can purchase them.

Sheriff, E. V. Bogart; jailer, Jonas Tisdale.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY JAIL, GRANITE FALLS.

Was visited Oct. 16, 1885, with H. Bordewick, county auditor. Erected in 1879 at a cost of \$600.

The jail is a wooden building in the village of Granite Falls, belonging jointly to the county and the village. It is built of 2 by 4 inch pine scantling spiked together.

It contains one iron cell 7 by 8½ and three wooden cells, one 6½ by 6½, and two each 4 by 6½ feet. The entrance is by a corridor 6½ by 6½ feet. There is also an inner prisoners' corridor 5½ by 15 feet. The wooden cells have wooden doors, with grated openings 10 by 18 inches, for light, ventilation and heat. There are three windows protected by three-quarter inch iron bars, with openings 4 by 14 inches. There is no ventilation except by the windows. The cells are close and ill smelling. Bedding consists of straw ticks, blankets and straw pillows quite clean. There are no sheets or pillow cases. The cells are supplied with tin buckets. Furniture consists of two water buckets, tin basins and a broom.

The jail is very insecure, all locks being accessible to the prisoners, and is unsuitable for the purpose. The jail was clean, in good condition, and apparently free from vermin.

One cell is used for village prisoners. There were two county prisoners, a man held for rape and a woman for murder. The male prisoner was found in the prisoners' corridor, and the woman in the entry; the two being separated by a door with a grated opening ten by eighteen inches. It was necessary to keep this grating open, as it was the only source of heat for the woman's part. The place is unfit for the confinement of the two sexes. While not, perhaps, a technical violation of the law, it certainly violates its intent.

The sheriff has four dollars a week for the board of prisoners. As usual, food reported good and abundant.

Sheriff, Joseph Fortier; deputy, H. A. Nicholson.

CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS.

There are, so far as reported, one hundred and fifty-eight city and village lockups in the State of Minnesota. These lockups are used mainly for the detention of prisoners for a few hours or over Sunday until they can be brought before a magistrate. They are also used to a considerable extent as a lodging place for tramps. In a few cases, as in the city of Stillwater, these prisons are used for the further detention of prisoners sentenced by the municipal courts. The buildings used for this purpose are almost all of a single type, varying in size and number of cells. The building is set upon blocks without foundation. Floor and ceiling are constructed of 2x4 or 2x6 inch scantling, usually pine, sometimes oak, set contiguous on edge and spiked solidly together. The walls and cells are constructed in the same manner, like the bins of a grain elevator. The outer door is usually of pine or oak plank, the cell doors being of the same with a grated opening to admit light, heat and air, or the door is a rude grating made by the village blacksmith. There are usually two cells, each about 5x7 or 6x7 feet, and a corridor about 8x12 feet. There are usually no windows in the cells; sometimes a single pane, sometimes a transom sash with three panes. The corridor often has a transom sash six or seven feet from the floor; sometimes it has one or two ordinary windows. The exterior is usually clap-boarded and sometimes painted. The interior is usually unfinished, the surface being rough scantling, sometimes whitewashed. The majority have fixed wooden bunks. Many have no sleeping place but the floor. The bedding is generally dirty, often scanty, and sometimes filthy. Some have chimneys, others have none, but every such building is a fire-trap. The unseasoned lumber composing the building shrinks, and the interstices afford an impregnable fortress to hosts of vermin. Such a place can not be kept clean, and as a rule they are neglected and filthy. In many cases a privy vault underneath sends its odors directly into the building. Every public institution should have at least three essentials; cleanliness, fresh air, and bodily safety for its inmates, however debased. Judged by this very moderate standard not more than fourteen out of the one hundred and fifty-eight lock-

ups are fit places for the detention of prisoners; namely, the lockups of Anoka, Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Mankato, central station at Minneapolis, Northfield, Redwood Falls, Rochester, Stillwater, four substations in St. Paul and the lockup proper of Winona. Of these fourteen, only three are thoroughly secure against danger from fire, and only vigilant care will preserve three or four of the others from becoming nuisances.

The description above given covers most of the lockups in the State and it is unnecessary to give a further description beyond what will be found in table "W" which is appended. It will be sufficient, therefore, to describe those lockups which contain noteworthy features.

THE BRAINERD CITY LOCKUP.

The lockup at Brainerd was built from plans furnished by the state board of corrections and charities, at a cost of \$2,300. The building has a stone foundation and is fire-proof throughout. It contains four cells, each 4x7 feet, separated by a middle corridor like that in the Goodhue County jail, and is divided into two sections for heating purposes. The floor is of concrete; each cell is well ventilated and is supplied with a swinging hammock. The outside walls are of brick, built hollow with an air space. The inside walls are unplastered, but are finished up smooth. The iron front of each cell is composed of lattice work, admitting light, air and heat freely. The whole can be readily washed with a hose. When visited, the jail corridor on one side of the lockup was occupied by the chief of police as a lodging room. The building was entirely free from vermin and bad smells. This building could have been constructed with two additional cells for about \$2,700, or \$450 per cell. These cells are designed for one prisoner each, but are of a size commonly used in lockups for two prisoners each. A lockup of similar construction, with two cells suitable for village purposes, can be built for about \$1,000. This board is prepared to furnish plans for such buildings free of charge to municipal authorities in Minnesota.

THE ROCHESTER CITY LOCKUP

is situated on the first floor of the new city hall. The cell room is 18x27 feet and 12 feet high, well lighted by five windows. The walls are of brick, unplastered. The ceiling is plastered upon

wire lath. The floor is of Mantorville stone flagging, with a drain leading to the outside. There are four cells, each 4x7 feet, composed entirely of open lattice work, and supplied with iron swing bunks; the cell bottom is the cell room floor. This lockup is light, airy, can be readily cleaned with a hose, has no harbor for vermin, is sufficiently secure and is practically fire-proof. There should be a partition between the cells to screen prisoners from each other. With this single exception, the lockup answers all the needs of such an institution. It is a first-class lockup, and reflects much credit upon the city.

ANOKA CITY LOCKUP.

The lockup at Anoka is in the new city hall building. The cell room is 15x30 feet by 14 feet high. There are six cells, each about 5x7 feet, leaving a jailer's corridor 8 feet wide. The floors and ceiling are of wood. Iron beams were provided for brick arches, but the plan was changed.

The windows are small and near the ceiling, affording insufficient light. There is no proper arrangement for ventilation. The walls are of solid stone, without air spaces, and will probably gather dampness. The cell room is entered from the city marshal's office by an iron door with a peep basket.

This lockup is much better than the average, but is not so good as it ought to have been for the money expended, and is much inferior to the Rochester and Brainerd lockups.

ST. PAUL POLICE SUBSTATIONS.

The St. Paul police substations, four in number, are all built essentially on the same plan, except that in the Rondo Street station the relative position of the rooms is reversed. The buildings were designed by H. R. P. Hamilton, architect. The plan is convenient and excellent in every respect except that the cell room should have been built fire-proof with brick walls and arched ceilings. The additional expense would have been small. The cell rooms are separated from the remainder of the building by wooden partitions which will inevitably become a refuge for vermin.

The buildings are substantial and handsome structures of brick, the designs of the exteriors being a departure from the stereotyped meagreness of the buildings heretofore erected by the city.

In the basement, space is provided for the storage of fuel, stolen articles, etc. On the first story are a general office 14x15 feet, lieutenant's office 10x11 feet, cell room 16x17 feet, patrol wagon room 13x28 feet, driver's room 8x9 feet, and a stable room 15x20 feet with three stalls. The patrol wagon room and stable room are arranged after the manner of the fire stations and will be provided with electric apparatus for opening doors, hanging harness, etc., so that the officers on duty may get out in their patrol wagon in the least possible time after an alarm is sent in from any point in their precinct. In the second story are a general bed room 14x15 feet, lieutenant's bedroom 10x11 feet, drill room 13x28 feet, lavatory 9½x14 feet, with large bath, water closets and basins. There are also capacious closets for the use of each officer. The hay and feed room, 18x20 feet, is over the stable and entirely cut off from the rest of the building by a brick fire wall. The cost per building is about \$3,000. In the cell room in each of the four stations are five iron cells 5x7 feet each. The door between the general office and cell room is of solid iron $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick, with observation wicket. The cell room floor is of concrete, the partitions and back of cells of one-quarter inch prison plates. The fronts and tops of one-inch round bars and the whole put together and secured in the strongest manner. The hinges and locks of doors are the latest improved patents for security and durability, so protected that the prisoners can not tamper with them. In each cell are folding iron cots, ventilating ducts and other adjuncts to secure the cleanly and healthful condition of the inmates. The concrete floor of the cell rooms pitches toward a centre point for drainage, so that hose may be turned on and the whole space thoroughly washed out.

MINNEAPOLIS PRECINCT STATION HOUSES.

In Minneapolis three precinct station houses have been established; one for the second precinct in East Minneapolis, one for the third precinct in South Minneapolis, and one for the fourth precinct in North Minneapolis.

The second precinct has no lockup.

The lockup in the third precinct has a cell room 12x27 feet. It contains four cells, each 4x8 feet, with wooden partitions composed of 2x4-inch stuff spiked together. The cell fronts are composed of ¾-inch round bars 4 inches apart. There is a water closet in each cell. The building is heated by steam, and is kept

in fairly good condition, although it is impossible to exclude vermin. The prison has a wooden ceiling. As many as fourteen prisoners have been found kept in it at one time.

The fourth precinct station house has a cell room 12x20 feet, containing three iron cells, each 4x6 feet. There is no ventilation, except by a window at each end of the room. The cells are pitch dark and ill-smelling, though clean. The walls and ceiling are lathed and plastered.

These station houses are all in basements, which is an unsuitable location on account of dampness and imperfect light and ventilation.

STATISTICS OF LOOKUPS.

Table "W" describes the lockups of the State, showing the name of the officer in charge, material and cost of building, date of erection, number, size and capacity of cells, largest number of prisoners at one time during the year, and the sleeping accommodations.

Table "X" shows the total population of the lockups during the year, which is as follows:

Insane persons.....	66
Prisoners arrested by an officer.....	11,484
Prisoners serving sentence	535
County prisoners.....	271
Tramps lodged.....	11,887
	<hr/>
Total	24,243

T A B L E "W."
CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS AND POLICE STATIONS IN MINNESOTA, DEC. 31, 1885.

LOCATION.	Officer in Charge.	Material of Lockup.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Building.	No. of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Size of Outer Room.	Capacity of Lockup.	Largest No. In-mates at one time.	Sleeping Accommodations.	Bedding Furnished.
Ada.....	J. A. Snyder.....	V. M. Oak logs.....	1880	.....	3	4X 6	10X12	3	9	Bunks	Quilts.
Adrian	M. L. Dewolf.....	V. M. Wood	1882	\$225	2	8X 8	14X16	4	2	.....	Beds, blankets and quilts.
Albert Lea, a .....	.....	Wood .....	.....	.....	2	4X 7	.....	4	.....	.....	Blankets.
Anoka	P. E. Russell	C. P. Stone.....	1885	2,500	6	5X 6	14X30	6	4	Wire mattresses.....	Beds and blankets.
Arlington.....	G. Kuhlmann	V. M. Wood	1884	369	3	5X 8	8X16	4	1	Wooden bedsteads..	.....
Atwater .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Audubon	J. Kohler.....	V. M. Oak	1883	300	3	6X 8	12X20	3	1	Bunks	Straw beds and blankets.
Austin.....	Thomas Riley.....	C. P. Wood	1879	325	3	6X 7	12X20	8	6	Cots	Blankets.
Barnesville	I. Imhoff	V. M. Wood	1883	450	3	10X 6	12X16	6	20	Floor	Blankets and quilts.
Beaver Creek	Thos. Carney	V. M. Wood	1883	75	1	10X12	10X12	4	2	Floor	Straw Beds and blankets.
Belle Plaine	T. McGlynn	V. M. Wood	1871	150	3	6X 6	18X22	4	3	Wooden bunks.....	Quilts.
Bird Island	N. Reed	V. M. Wood	1884	800	2	9X12	18X 6	8	2	Cots	Blankets.
Bloomington	M. Dugan	V. M. Wood	1874	220	2	8X 5	7X12	3	5	Floor	Blankets.
Brainerd	Wm. Shontell.....	C. P. Brick & iron ..	1886	2,300	4	4X 6 1/2	.....	8	.....	Hammocks	Blankets.
Brownsdale	A. Kegan.....	V. M. Wood	1878	400	2	7X 8	14X16	6	3	Bunks.....	None.
Browns Valley	S. D. Barnett	V. M. Wood	1881	400	2	6X10	6X12	2	2	Bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Brownsville.....	Julius Hanke.....	V. M. Wood	1872	900	3	6X10	20X24	12	3	Bunks.....	Beds and blankets.
Cambridge.....	Hans A. Lundeen	V. M. Wood	1884	850	2	6X 8	12X14	2	2	Wooden bedsteads..	Beds and blankets.
Canby, a. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannon Falls, a .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatfield.....	W. C. Garratt	V. M. Brick	1884	1,000	2	4X 8	14X14	4	3	Iron bedsteads.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Claremont	Jas. Edmond	V. M. Wood	1880	100	3	6X 8	8X12	4	1	Floor	Straw beds and blankets.
Cloquet	A. W. McDowell.....	V. M. Wood	1882	500	2	5X 8	14X16	4	2	Bunks	Beds and blankets.
Cokato	Eugene Porter.....	V. M. Wood	1880	250	4	7X 5	5X14	4	2	Bunks	Straw beds and blankets.
Crookston	J. A. Dowling	C. P. Wood	1879	250	3	6X 8	12X12	6	3	Floor	None.
Dassel	T. Singleton	V. M. Wood	1879	135	2	6X10	4X12	4	2	Floor	Straw beds and blankets.
Delano	C. Munding	V. M. Wood	1877	.....	2	4X 8	8X10	10	2	Bunks	Straw beds and blankets.
Detroit	John Conaway	V. M. Wood	1883	500	4	7 1/4 X 3 3/4	7 1/2 X 15	5	12	.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Dexter	I. Vandenvener	V. M. Wood	1877	50	2	6X 8	.....	4	1	Bunks	Blankets.
Dodge Centre.....	G. D. Shutte.....	V. M. Wood	1872	200	2	7X12	.....	4	15	Bunks	None.
Duluth	P. Doran	C. P. Wood	1870	500	6	6X 6	6X10	12	18	Bunks	None.
Dundas	C. D. Bassett.....	V. M. Wood .....	.....	.....	1	8X14	14X14	1	.....	None	None.

TABLE "W."—Continued.

LOCATION.	Officer in Charge.	Material of Lookup.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Building.	No. of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Size of Court Room.	Capacity of Lookup.	Largest No. In- mated at one time.	Sleeping Accommodations.	Bedding Furnished.
East Grand Forks.....	D. Dwyer	Wood	1885	\$600	2	6X8	20X22	12	18	Bunks	None.
Easton, & .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elizabeth, & .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk River	S. C. Doull	Sheriff Wood	1881 .....	.....	2	7X18	6X15	4	2	Bunks	Straw beds, blankets & quilts.
Elysian	Wm. Ketchum	Wood	1884	65	2	6X8	6X12	2	1	Bunks	Straw beds.
Evansville	G. W. Rider	V. M. Wood	1884	425	2	10X10	15X20	4	2	Bunks	Blankets.
Excelsior	F. E. Dutton	Wood	1884	200	1	12X14	6X14	4	2	Cots	Quilts.
Eyota	J. J. Lovelace	V. M. Wood	1878	500	2	8X10	16X25	2	1	Bunks	Blankets and robes.
Fairmont	S. Hill	V. M. Wood	1883	100	2	6X9	8X12	4	2	Bunks	Straw beds and blankets.
Fairbault	Wm. Delaney	C. P. Wood	1874 .....	.....	2	12X12	12X12	16	13	None	Blankets.
Farmington	L. W. Johnson	Stone & brick	1875	500	2	8X8	16X16	4	4	Bunks	Blankets and quilts.
Fergus Falls	D. Sullivan	Wood	1883	600	2	5X8	16X40	6	8	None	Beds.
Fishers Landing, & .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fountain	E. H. Learned	V. M. Wood	1875	50	1	7X12	7X12	2	1	Iron bedsteads	Straw beds and blankets.
Fulda	A. Woolstencroft	V. M. Wood	1884	360	2	6X9	14X14	2	5	Cots	Blankets.
Gaylord	A. W. Sternke	Wood	1884	125	2	6X8 .....	.....	2	1	Bunks	Straw beds and blankets.
Glyndon	E. F. George	V. M. Wood .....	.....	.....	2	6 1/2 X 6 1/2	6 1/2 X 13	2 .....	.....	Floors	Straw beds and blankets.
Graceville	Denis Cain	V. M. Wood	1882	150	2	8X6	2X12	3	2	Floors	Straw beds and blankets.
Grand Meadow	E. H. Lewis	V. M. Wood	1876	95	2	7X7	7X14	6	2	Floors	Blankets.
Granite Falls	John Morgan	V. M. Wood	1879	600	4	8X9	7X7	6	2	Floors	Straw beds and blankets.
Green Isle	Thos. Moran	V. M. Wood	1885	200	8	7X8	7X8	5	4	Bedsteads	Straw beds and blankets.
Grove City	Otto Derach	V. M. Wood	1880	100	2	7X7	7X14	4	2	Wooden bedsteads	Straw beds and robes.
Hastings	Wm. Black	C. P. Stone & brick	1884	3,400	7	4X7	14X31	6	18	Bunks	Blankets.
Hawley	A. Whaley, Jr.	V. M. Wood	1882	175	2	6X8	9X12	6 .....	.....	.....	blankets and quilts.
Hector	B. R. Vannice	V. M. Wood	1882	142	2	8X8	8X8	6 .....	.....	.....	beds.
Herman	D. L. Latten	V. M. Wood	1882	275	4	4X6	4X18	6 .....	.....	.....	beds and blankets.
Heron Lake	A. J. McShoote	V. M. Wood	1883	250	2	4X7	6X12	2 .....	.....	.....	etc.
Hokah	D. Hurley	Constable Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Houston	Nils Larson	Wood	1876 .....	.....	2	6X6	4X16	4 .....	.....	.....	beds and pelts.
Hutchinson	L. M. Barrie	V. M. Wood	1882	100	2	6X7	5X12	3 .....	.....	.....	beds and blankets.
Jackson	Louis Iverson	Wood	1884	100	2	8X8 .....	.....	4 .....	.....	.....	beds and blankets.
Janesville	W. J. Baker	V. M. Wood .....	.....	.....	1	6X10	6X10	4 .....	.....	.....	etc.
Jordan, & .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kellogg	Thos. Miller	V. M. Wood	1886	300	2	8X10	16X18	4 .....	.....	.....	beds and blankets.

TABLE "W."—Continued.

LOCATION.	Officer in Charge.	Material of Lockup.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Building.	No. of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Size of Outer Room.	Capacity of Lockup.	Largest No. In-mates at one time.	Sleeping Accommodations.	Bedding Furnished.
Kenyon.....	Henry Pfeil.....	V. M. Wood.....	1885	\$216	3	5×9	6×15	3	2	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts.
Kilkenny.....	James Bower.....	V. M. Wood.....	1885	400	3	4×8	.....	3	1	Wooden bedsteads...	Straw beds.
Lake City.....	Tim Foley.....	V. M. Wood.....	1873	400	2	8×12	1×14	10	18	.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Lake Crystal.....	D. P. Haalun.....	V. M. Wood.....	1874	75	2	6×10	6×12	2	3	Bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Lake Park.....	T. H. Ritchie.....	V. M. Wood.....	1881	56	2	7×8	10×14	4	9	Bunks.....	Blankets.
Lakeville, a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamberton.....	Wm. Matzke.....	V. M. Wood.....	1880	100	2	6×8	6×8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanesboro.....	Wm. Conerty.....	V. M. Wood.....	1870	40	2	8×14	.....	2	1	Floor.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Le Roy, a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Sueur.....	W. C. Terry.....	Wood.....	1877	200	2	6×12	8×12	4	6	Wooden bedstead...	Straw beds and blankets.
Lewiston.....	F. Ensternmann.....	Wood.....	1876	400	3	5×10	10×12	3	2	Floor.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Litchfield.....	.....	Wood & iron.....	.....	.....	2	4×7	.....	4	.....	Hammocks.....	Quilts and blankets.
Luverne.....	.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyle a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madelia.....	C. Dossett.....	V. M. Wood.....	1872	80	3	.....	.....	6	3	Floor.....	Blankets
Mankato.....	J. Welch.....	C. P. Iron.....	1883	400	3	6×7½	22×80	10	18	Iron cots.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Mantorville.....	Tim O'Connor.....	V. M. Wood.....	1877	200	.....	.....	12×14	.....	.....	Bunk.....	None.
Mapleton.....	E. A. Foster.....	V. M. Wood.....	1880	75	2	6×8	12×8	2	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.
Marine Mills.....	C. A. Bloom.....	V. M. Stone.....	1872	2,000	1	6×10	16×20	2	1	Wooden bedstead...	Straw beds and blankets.
Mazeppa.....	.....	Wood.....	1877	200	2	5×8	4×10	4	4	Wooden bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.
Melrose.....	J. H. Beste.....	V. M. Wood.....	1881	200	.....	Room	12×12	1	1	Wooden bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
MINNEAPOLIS:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Station.....	John West.....	C. P. Stone & iron..	1873	5,000	18	5½×7	.....	40	75	Wooden bunks.....	Blankets and beds.
Third Precinct.....	.....	Stone & wood	1885	.....	4	4×8	7×27	8	14	Wooden bunks..	.....
Fourth Precinct.....	.....	Stone & iron..	1885	.....	3	4×6	6×20	6	5	Wooden bunks.....	.....
Minnesota a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Lake a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	Aug. Lehman.....	V. M. Stone.....	1881	200	2	6×10	6×14	6	10	Benches.....	Blankets.
Monticello.....	J. W. Walker.....	V. M. Wood.....	1883	400	2	6×10	6×10	6	4	Floor.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Moorhead.....	P. J. Sullivan.....	C. P. Wood.....	1880	2,000	7	6×8	10×24	14	12	Wooden bedsteads..	Straw beds and blankets.
Morris.....	M. Webber.....	V. M. Wood.....	1879	150	3	×10	8×0	6	9	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.
Morristown.....	W. G. Pratt.....	V. M. Wood.....	1877	.....	2	6×8	6×12	6	1	Bunks.....	Straw beds.
New Prague.....	F. S. Vanasek.....	V. M. Brick.....	1882	475	2	8×12	6×16	4	6	Wooden bedsteads..	Straw beds and blankets.
New Richland.....	S. E. Christensen.....	V. M. Wood.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	3	Bunks.....	Straw beds.

TABLE "W."—Continued.

LOCATION.	Officer in Charge.	Material of Lockup.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Building.	No. of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Size of Outer Room.	Capacity of Lockup.	Largest No. In-mates at one time.	Sleeping Accommodations.	Bedding Furnished.
Bank Centre.....	B. F. Carr.....	C. P. Wood.....	1873	\$150	2	.....	8X14	4	2	Wooden bedsteads.	Straw beds and blankets.
Bank Rapids, a.....	R. H. Irvin.....	C. P. Stone.....	1883	.....	3	20X30	12X40	.....	.....	Bedsteads.....	Straw beds and quilts.
Shakopee.....	.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	3	8X7	7X12	4	.....	Floor.....	Blankets.
Sleepy Eye.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blankets and quilts.
Springfield, a.....	E. W. Thayer, Dep. Sheriff.	Wood.....	187	99	2	6X7	7X14	3	3	Bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Spring Valley.....	E. D. Dobr.....	Wood.....	1883	220	2	5X7	7X14	2	2	Bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Starbuck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blankets and quilts.
Stillwater, a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Taylor's Falls.....	F. Langenbach.....	Wood.....	1883	300	4	8X8	16X24	4	2	Bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Tracy.....	C. N. Groat.....	Wood.....	1883	.....	4	5X5	8X20	4	2	Bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Vernale.....	William Wilson.....	Wood.....	1883	150	1	.....	14X20	2	1	Floor.....	Blankets.
Wabasha.....	David Cratie.....	Wood.....	1874	400	3	9X8	10X25	8	20	Bunks.....	Blankets.
Waconia.....	G. A. Heinicke.....	Wood.....	1884	100	2	8X10	8X16	2	1	Floor.....	Blankets.
Wadena.....	Geo. W. Carroll.....	Wood.....	1881	3-0	4	10X10	12X20	2	7	Floor.....	Blankets.
Waseca.....	Matt. Keeley.....	Wood.....	1875	80	2	7X9	9X14	.....	14	Floor.....	Blanket.
Watertown.....	J. A. C. Flood.....	Wood.....	1875	200	2	10X12	10X12	4	2	Bunks.....	Straw beds and blankets.
Walnut Grove.....	C. B. Billings.....	Brick.....	1885	2,000	1	10X12	38X46	.....	3	Bunks.....	Blankets.
Wells.....	Wm. Clark.....	Wood.....	1883	500	2	9X6	16X18	8	7	.....	Blankets.
White Bear Lake.....	O. L. Lien.....	Wood.....	1883	.....	2	6X10	16X23	4	3	.....	Blankets.
Willmar.....	B. L. Sherwood.....	Wood.....	1880	.....	2	7X14	.....	2	2	.....	Blankets and beds.
Winnebago City.....	E. F. Ruder.....	Wood.....	1880	200	1	10X12	.....	.....	.....	.....	None.
Winona.....	L. K. Eastey.....	Wood & iron.....	1881	.....	3	6X8	6X22	20	15	Bunks.....	Blankets and beds.
Worthington.....	S. M. Smith.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	2	6X8	12X14	2	1	.....	Blankets and quilts.
Wykoff.....	J. M. Arnold.....	Frame.....	1876	100	1	10X12	6X12	4	2	Floor.....	Blankets and bed.
Zumbrota.....	J. H. Hall.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	2	8X10	12X16	4	5	Floor.....	Blankets.

a—No Report.

C. P.—Chief of Police.

V. M.—Village Marshal.

TABLE "X."

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INMATES OF CITY AND VILLAGE
LOOKUPS IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR 1885.

LOCATION.	INSANE.	Arrested by Officer.	Prisoners serving sentence	County Prisoners.	Tramps lodged.	TOTAL.
Ada.....	1	28			80	109
Anoka.....		92			100	192
Arlington.....		2			2	4
Audubon.....		2		1	1	4
Austin.....		120	40		60	220
Barnesville.....	2	12	8		24	41
Beaver Creek.....		8			1	9
Belle Plaine.....		7		4	6	17
Bird Island s.....		2				2
Blooming Prairie ..		2		4	50	56
Brainerd.....	1	104	71		47	228
Brownsdale.....	1	8			5	14
Brownsville.....					7	7
Cambridge.....		6	1			7
Chatfield.....		10				10
Cloquet.....		25		4	6	35
Cokato.....	1	29	2		1	33
Crookston.....		240		8	34	282
Dassel.....	1	14		15	6	36
Delano.....	1	15	8	2	26	47
Detroit s.....		9	6		60	75
Dexter.....		1				1
Dodge Centre.....	2	45			20	67
Duluth.....		15	80	25	25	145
East Grand Forks..		23			50	78
Elk Riv. r.....		4		2	1	7
Evansville.....		1		2	5	8
Excelsior.....	1	4			8	18
Eyota.....		4			4	8
Fairmont.....		6			6	12
Faribault.....		160		8	150	318
Farmington.....	8	15	12		30	60
Fergus Falls.....		25		20	100	145
Fountain.....		6			4	10
Fulda.....		10	9		1	20
Gaylord.....		1			1	2
Graceville.....		16				16
Grand Meadow.....					2	2
Granite Falls.....	1	25	2	4	8	35
Grove City.....					6	6
Hastings.....		227		39	363	629
Hawley.....	1	16		5	37	59
Hector.....		1				1
Herman.....		4			3	7
Heron Lake.....		12		2	10	24
Hokah.....		1			2	3
Houston.....		1				1
Jackson.....		9	1	7		17
Janesville.....	1	28	2	4	27	62
Kellogg.....	1	2		5	10	18
Kenyon.....		4			1	5
Kilkenny.....		1			1	2
Lake City.....		100	15		900	1,015
Lake Crystal.....		5			25	30
Lamberton... ..				1	1	2
Lanesboro.....		5				5
Le Roy.....		80			40	70
Le Sueur.....	1	2			18	21
Lewiston.....	1	6			3	10
Madelia.....		11			10	21
Mankato.....	2	247	61	10	214	534
Mapleton.....		1			2	3
Marine Mills.....		12				12
Mazeppa.....		20		1		21
Minneapolis.....		4,158			209	4,367
Monticello.....	1	10		3	13	27

TABLE "X."--Continued.

LOCATION.	INSANE.	Arrested by Officer.	Prisoners serving sentence.	County Prisoners.	Tramps lodged.	TOTAL.
Moorhead.....	2	152	31	7	.....	192
Morris.....	1	89	.....	.....	5	95
Morristown.....	.....	5	8	.....	.....	8
New Prague.....	.....	8	.....	.....	12	15
New Richland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Northfield.....\	1	76	.....	1	150	228
Osseo.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	10
Owatonna.....	.....	45	.....	4	200	249
Pelican Rapids.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	5
Perham.....	.....	40	.....	.....	50	90
Pine City.....	.....	8	.....	1	25	29
Pine Island.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	4
Red Lake Falls... ..	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Red Wing.....	1	90	7	.....	855	453
Redwood Falls.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....	12
Rochester.....	.....	97	31	.....	60	188
Rothsay.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14	16
Rush City.....	1	8	.....	2	.....	11
Rushford.....	.....	2	2	.....	25	29
St. Charles.....	.....	9	.....	.....	17	26
St. Paul.....	12	3,575	.....	.....	6,000	9,587
St. Vincent.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	8
Sauk Centre.....	2	22	2	2	19	47
Spring Valley.....	.....	18	.....	.....	10	28
Starbuck.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14
Taylor's Falls.....	1	6	2	.....	5	14
Tracy.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	9
Verndale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Wabasha.....	.....	7	.....	.....	100	107
Waconia.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	5
Wadena.....	.....	12	.....	.....	38	50
Waseca.....	.....	14	.....	.....	59	73
Wells.....	.....	2	1	1	8	7
White Bear Lake....	.....	15	7	1	50	73
Willmar.. ..	.....	15	2	8	12	32
Winona.....	5	313	.....	.....	956	1,274
Wykoff.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	4
Zumbrota.....	1	5	.....	.....	18	24
Estimated for 45 Lockups not re- ported.....	14	810	139	68	850	1,881
Totals.....	66	11,484	535	271	11,887	24,243

Estimated.

CITY WORKHOUSES.

MINNEAPOLIS CITY WORKHOUSE—NORTH MINNEAPOLIS.

Chairman of Workhouse Committee—Ald. W. W. Sly.

Superintendent—John T. West.

The building is of brick, erected in 1886. It consists of a main building, a side wing containing a dining room 24x98 feet, a rear wing containing a laundry 25x50 feet, and a detached boiler house in the rear, and the laundry. The main building contains offices and officers' department and rooms for hospital purposes, etc., an admirable kitchen 28x60 feet, and a cell room 38x68 feet, containing sixty brick cells, each 4x7 feet; the cells in the lower tier having grouted floors, and those on the upper tier having stone floors. The cell room is well constructed and suitable for the purpose. The cell doors are each 19x60 inches; the corridors are 11 feet wide. The windows are large. The building is heated by steam and well ventilated.

No workshops have yet been built, the kind of labor being as yet undetermined. The institution has sixty-four acres of land.

Prisoners sentenced by the municipal court have hitherto been kept in idleness in the county jail. A workhouse has been much needed.

This workhouse is already full, and steps are being taken to increase its capacity.

ST. PAUL CITY WORKHOUSE.

At Lake Como, near Como Avenue.

President of Board of Directors—G. W. Lamson.

Superintendent—John Fitzgerald.

The workhouse was opened in 1883. Cost of building and fixtures about \$80,000. Expenses for 1885, \$14,807.92. Total number of prisoners during the year, 1,161. Average number of prisoners during the year, 80. Term of sentence, 240 for 5 days; 208 for 10 days; 75 for 15 to 25 days; 332 for 30 days; 120 for 60 days; 121 for 90 days; 17 for more than 90 days. On hand July 8, 1886, males, 95; females, 15; total, 110.

The building is of brick and consists of a main building 50x240 feet, a wing for the women's department 40x40 feet and a rear wing for laundry and boiler. The prison contains 128 cells for men, and 30 for women; total, 158 double cells; capacity, 356; cost per cell, \$506; cost per prisoner, \$278; but, as yet, there are no shop buildings nor machinery.

The basement of the main building contains kitchen, bakery, bath rooms, store rooms and 40 brick cells each 4x6½x8 feet. The first floor contains offices, cell room with 88 iron cells, each 5x7½x7, in two tiers and dining hall 40x90 feet. The second floor contains dispensary, 4 hospital wards and 4 rooms. The third floor contains two large work rooms.

Of the male prisoners, about 50 are employed outside on the grounds and an adjacent public park; about twenty longer term prisoners are employed on knitting machines manufacturing stockings on city account; and about 20 are cripples and invalids.

The women's wing contains 30 iron cells, each 6x7x7 feet, with a large airy corridor, in which the women work. The women are also employed part of the time in the laundry, in the rear of the main building. Above the women's cell room is a work room. The superintendent's residence is in a separate frame house.

The workhouse is notable for cleanliness, good cooking, and sanitary arrangements and good discipline. The difference is marked between its condition and that of the average county jail.

The question naturally suggests itself, if it is possible to keep in cleanliness and neatness 120 tramps, vagabonds and thieves, many of whom are sent up for only five or ten days, why is it not practicable to keep clean and in good order five or ten or twenty such prisoners as we find in our county jails? Is the answer to be found in the negligence and inefficiency of the officers in charge; or perhaps in the general tendencies of our abominable jail system?

The law provides that the St. Paul workhouse may be used as a district workhouse for neighboring counties, but the law has never been made operative. It is very desirable that the prisoners now sentenced to idleness in county jails in neighboring counties be sent to the city workhouse to work out their sentences.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART IV.--PAUPERISM.

1. RELIEF OF PAUPERISM.

With Tables Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF and GG.

2. COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

With Tables HH, II, KK and LL.

*

PAUPERISM IN MINNESOTA.

Minnesota has comparatively little pauperism. The influx of immigration has been rapid and for the most part thrifty. The demand for labor is such that no able-bodied person need be a public charge. The financial depression of the past three or four years has not caused any apparent increase in pauperism in this State. The result of hard times has been that people in the East have turned their possessions into cash and coming into this State have disbursed their money in the purchase of farm machinery, utensils and provisions, thus increasing the means available for the support of our population.

The pressure felt by the farmers of the State, owing to the low prices of farm produce, has caused hardship but not pauperism, for the reason that in the farming districts labor has continued in active demand at fair wages.

The centres of pauperism correspond to the centres of population, the cities having, as a rule, much more pauperism than the rural districts. The expenditures for pauperism in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis is very little above the average of the State and much below that of many rural counties. This is due partly to the greater activity of private benevolence in the cities, partly to the existence of more thorough system and partly to extravagant systems of pauper relief in some of the counties.

PAUPER MIGRATION.

The shipment of paupers into and out of the State continues to a very large extent. This practice involves a great deal of unnecessary expense. It is a fact that paupers have little difficulty in traveling from one end of the country to the other at public expense. It is very desirable that there should be some means adopted whereby paupers should be sent back at once to the State from which they came rather than to be passed on from town to town at public expense.

A good many cases occur of the sending of paupers into the State from other localities. A girl of fifteen was sent from Canada by the officers of an orphanage to Nobles County in 1885. She proved to be entirely unfit to care for herself and after being transferred from one place to another, became a victim to bad men and finally wandered away and was lost sight of. This girl was a pauper in Canada and ought never to have been sent to the United States. Correspondence was had from this office with the officers of the institution which sent her to this State, and they agreed to return her at their own expense, but before the arrangement was concluded the girl disappeared.

The seaboard states have found it necessary to enact stringent legislation to protect themselves against the sending of foreign paupers into their boundaries. It may yet be necessary for Minnesota to adopt similar legislation.

RELIEF OF PAUPERISM.

Under the laws of the State of Minnesota the county commissioners are also *ex-officio* superintendents of poor, except in ten counties where the poor are cared for under special laws. In the city of St. Paul the poor are a joint charge upon the city and county, under the charge of a special board known as the board of control. In Minneapolis the poor are under the charge of a city superintendent of the poor, who has entire charge of the administration of pauper relief within the city limits. In eight other counties the town system of pauper relief prevails, the poor being a charge upon the several towns and relief being administered by the town officers.

The relief of pauperism by county commissioners is administered on very different plans in different counties, depending usually upon the traditions of the counties, commissioners generally following the practice of their predecessors. The result is that expenditures are lavish in some counties and meagre in others.

On the whole there has been a decided improvement in the care of the poor in the State during the past three years.

THE STATISTICAL TABLES.

I submit herewith statistical tables with reference to the relief of pauperism in Minnesota. These tables will repay the

careful study of all who have in charge the work of relieving the poor.

The statistics hitherto presented have been for the fiscal year ending September 30th, but it has seemed best to make the statistical year correspond with the fiscal year, which is, by the recent change in the law, the same as the calendar year. The statistics herewith presented cover, therefore, the calendar year 1885 and preceding years.

Table "Y" shows the expenditures for the relief of the poor in the several counties of the State for five years ending Dec. 31, 1885. The table exhibits the total amount expended for poor relief and the amount per inhabitant.

The average expenditure per inhabitant throughout the State varies but little, being as follows: for the year 1879-80, 22c.; 1880-1, 23.6; 1881-2, 28; 1882-3, 23.1; 1883-4, 22.9; 1885, 24c. The excess in the year 1881-2 is only apparent, for the statistics of that year are based upon the census of 1880. Had the actual population been known, the per capita would have been less. This average, as will be seen by reference to table "CC," is very similar to those of Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The apparent excess in Ohio and Pennsylvania is probably due to the fact that a considerable number of insane persons are maintained as paupers in those states, while none are so maintained in Minnesota. The pauper expenses of New York and Massachusetts are larger, these states having a very large share of pauper population, especially in the large cities.

Table "Z" shows the expenditures for the relief of the poor in the several counties of the State during the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, excluding the purchase of poor farms and permanent improvements thereon, and the expense of conveying the insane to the hospital.

Table "AA" exhibits the cost per inhabitant for the relief of the poor, in the several counties of the State, for 1885. This table is obtained by dividing the figures in table "Z" by the population of each county. It will be observed that, of the counties reporting, twenty-seven spend more than the average of twenty-four per cent, and forty-eight spend less than the average. As a rule the thinly populated counties show very little expenditure for pauperism, and the older and more compact communities show a larger ratio.

Table "BB" exhibits the pauper expenses, for 1885, of the twenty-five most populous counties of the State, arranged in the order of their population for convenience of comparison.

These counties are grouped together for two reasons: first, because most of the pauperism is in the populous counties; second, because the statistics of the populous counties are more uniform and reliable.

Table "CC" exhibits the expenses of pauperism per inhabitant in the twenty-five most populous counties for five years.

It will be observed that in almost every case the same general ratio prevails from year to year. The principal exceptions are Wabasha County and Goodhue County, which have made marked reduction in their expenditures for pauperism.

Table "DD" exhibits the counties whose expenses are to a marked degree in excess of or below the general average, embracing the counties which expend more than thirty cents per inhabitant and those which spend less than twelve cents per inhabitant.

A comparison of this table with the similar table published in my last biennial report (page 166) will show that several counties which were then criticised for extravagance have made a marked reduction in their expenditures, viz.: Goodhue County from 58.3c. to 45.4c. per inhabitant; Becker, from 45.5 to 26.8; Wabasha, from 40.8 to 30; Yellow Medicine, from 33 to 23.5. Goodhue County, which had headed the list for six years, now stands fourth in the amount expended per inhabitant. Several counties which were criticised for niggardliness have increased the amount expended, viz.: Lincoln, from 3.1 to 12 cents per inhabitant; Wilkin, from 8.8 to 20.6; Norman, from 8.9 to 13.8; Fillmore, from 9.7 to 12.7; McLeod, from 10.9 to 18.5; Watonwan, from 11.9 to 15 cents.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a decided tendency towards the average rate of expenditure from both ends.

This improvement is believed to be due largely to the facts brought to the attention of county officials by this board.

Several counties are still open to the charge of extravagance in expenditure for the relief of pauperism. In general, it may be said, that any county which pays more than thirty cents per inhabitant for pauper expenses needs to examine its expenditures narrowly to see if they are not excessive. As a rule only extraordinary exigencies can justify so large a rate of expenditure.

The counties of Mille Lacs, Kanabec, St. Louis, Otter Tail, and Anoka exceed forty cents per inhabitant, and I have no hesitation in saying their expenditures are larger than they ought to be.

The counties of Lake, Houston, Mower, Kandiyohi, Martin, and Wright spend each less than ten cents per inhabitant for pauperism. Probably some of these counties make too meagre provision for their unfortunates. This table ("DD") is commended to the careful attention of the commissioners of the counties included.

Table "EE" is a partial statement of the expenditure for outdoor relief corresponding to the table on page 167 of my last report. A comparison of table "DD" with table "EE" reveals the fact that most of the counties whose pauper rate is high give excessive aid to individual cases. It will be observed that the number of paupers on the poor list does not correspond to the number of inhabitants in the county according to any fixed ratio.

Table "FF" shows the expenditures for medical attendance and medicine for three years, ending respectively Sept. 30, 1883, Feb. 28, 1885, and Dec. 31, 1885.

In August, 1885, a pamphlet was published by this board for the benefit of county commissioners, showing the comparative expenditures for medical attendance. Since the publication of this pamphlet, there have been marked reductions in the amount paid for medical services in many counties. It will be seen from this table that the physician's fees in Goodhue County reduced from 12.3c. per inhabitant to 3.7, or from \$3,707 in 1883 to \$1,140.94 in 1885 *a reduction of \$2,560 per year.*

County officials have borne testimony, in several cases, to the practical usefulness of these statistics.

It was my intention, in the present report, to give the total number of cases aided by the several counties, but it was found that the records of most of the auditors' offices furnished no reliable statistics on this point. I shall endeavor to ascertain these facts hereafter.

THE TOWN SYSTEM.

The observation of the past two years confirms my belief that Minnesota is not ready for the town system of pauper relief.

Table "GG" exhibits the expenditures for pauperism of nine counties which have the town system, for the two years ending respectively Sept. 30, 1884, and Dec. 31, 1885. The chief argument urged in favor of the town system is its cheapness. It will be seen by comparison that in 1885 the expense per capita under the town system was 28c. in Hennepin County, 16.5 in Douglas

County, 15.2 in Le Sueur County, 14.6 in Freeborn County, 13.8 in Sibley County. It is true these rates are lower than the average, but they are not lower than the rates in many counties of like population which have the county system, *e. g.*, Ramsey County, 28c.; Faribault County, 15.9; Fillmore County, 12.7; Mower County, 6.9; Houston County, 6.8.

The economy of the town system works serious hardship upon poor people in sparsely settled townships, where the entire poor fund amounts to only from \$15 to \$40 per year, an amount easily exhausted by a single case. People becoming a public charge in farming districts almost invariably seek the towns. Under the town system, the burden of pauperism which is created on the farms is unjustly thrown upon the town. The county system equalizes this burden. In a densely populated district, the town system has unquestionable advantages, but in a sparsely settled region these advantages are greatly outweighed by the disadvantages.

The great objection to the town system, however, is the temptation placed upon township officers to get rid of their burden by shipping paupers away, a practice common in new states like this, where paupers have not established a residence. The counties take care of many non-resident paupers. Townships will not, and do not, do it if they can otherwise dispose of them.

TABLE "Y."
EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA FOR FIVE YEARS, ENDING DEC. 31, 1885.

COUNTIES.	1880-81. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Census of 1880.)	1881-2. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Census of 1880.)	1882-3. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Population Estimated.)	1883-4. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Population Estimated.)	1885. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Census of 1885.)
Altkin.....	\$218.33	59.7	\$447.08	192.2	\$750.00	30	\$484.10	24.2	\$465.31	33.5
Anoka.....	2,082.47	29.3	2,374.55	33.4	2,714.68	30.2	2,406.88	24	4,087.85	40.5
Becker.....	518.70	9.9	492.40	9.4	2,617.50	43.7	2,950.42	45.5	1,993.50	26.8
Benton.....	529.42	17.2	350.24	11.6	127.75	2.6	402.51	8.5	964.60	20.4
Big Stone.....	55.70	1.5	312.30	8.5	765.53	15.3	303.96	5.2	523.36	11.1
Blue Earth.....	4,059.63	17.7	10,131.78	44.3	4,960.38	19.8	4,846.79	19.4	4,561.18	17.2
Brown.....	2,411.35	20.1	3,193.10	26.6	2,987.48	21.5	3,885.31	27.7	3,041.57	21.7
Carlton.....	392.79	31.9	639.90	43.9	633.47	25.3			1,143.43	35.9
Carver.....					1,459.80	10	1,424.86	8.9	1,641.19	10.3
Chippewa.....	391.81	7.3	385.16	7.1	1,075.52	18	1,766.81	23.6	1,632.40	24.9
Chisago.....	1,500.97	18.9	1,711.60	21.5	1,725.63	19.6	1,784.99	17.9	1,792.65	18.3
Clay.....	340.60	5.8	1,825.71	31	4,810.86	48	6,102.59	61		
Cook.....							0.00	0.	0.00	0.
Cottonwood.....	548.35	9.9	768.55	13.9	744.69	12.4	569.92	9.5	620.37	10.5
Crow Wing.....	595.20	25.7	760.26	32.8	832.55	8.3			1,391.42	15.9
Dakota.....	3,743.22	21.5	4,167.24	24	4,076.67	23.3	3,773.47	21	3,774.08	20.3
Dodge.....	3,807.32	33.6	4,525.75	40	3,299.31	28.6	2,904.83	22.3	3,565.83	34
Douglas.....	1,314.76	14.4	3,964.18	43.4	2,149.56	16.2	1,979.43	15.3	2,138.93	16.5
Faribault.....	1,511.05	11.6	2,514.62	19.3	3,070.29	20.4	3,229.17	20.2	2,412.26	15.9
Fillmore.....	2,665.97	9.5	2,832.26	10	3,134.76	10.4	2,918.36	9.7	3,402.65	12.7
Freeborn.....					3,241.52	18	2,459.19	14.2	2,536.09	14.6
Goodhue.....	14,312.61	48.3	16,862.81	56.9	21,381.60	71.3	17,474.90	58.3	14,125.60	45.4
Grant.....	501.56	16.7	900.60	30	1,139.97	30	1,172.23	29.3	1,702.47	32.8
Hennepin.....					26,138.08	28.9	31,946.90	27.5	41,785.48	28
Houston.....					1,691.65	10	1,428.61	8.2	1,049.50	6.8
Hubbard.....							36.00	3	263.78	30.9
Isanti.....	350.69	6.9	492.09	9.7	900.96	15.2	1,141.58	17	1,335.74	19
Jackson.....	586.31	12.2	866.85	18	600.68	10.5	1,307.45	21.7	1,146.27	18.8
Kanabec.....	196.50	39	141.53	28	109.51	14.6			554.06	50
Kandiyohi.....	1,119.94	11	1,509.28	14.9	963.12	8.5	695.75	5.4	944.28	7.3
Kittson.....					1,707.00	71.1			1,170.59	33.8
Lac qui Parle.....	239.14	4.9	373.20	7.6	1,249.65	4.3			925.71	11.8

TABLE "Y"—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1880-81. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Census of 1880.)	1881-2. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Census of 1880.)	1882-3. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Population Estimated.)	1883-4. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Population Estimated.)	1885. Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant. (Census of 1885.)
Todd	\$22.50	1.5	\$237.10	15.7	\$1,800.76	25.8	\$1,981.70	24.7	\$1,119.52	11.6
Traverse	6,578.99	36.1	6,861.89	37.7	401.24	16	7,656.30	18.7	464.53	16.2
Wabasha	217.44	10.4	646.69	31	7,701.36	40.5	7,825.96	40.8	5,402.11	30
Wadena	2,502.00	20.2	3,033.03	24.5	940.31	37.6	1,303.08	32.5	.....	.....
Waseca	7,095.06	36.2	8,843.62	45.2	4,148.44	30.4	4,612.31	30.7	4,297.96	32.2
Washington	512.87	10	700.71	13.7	8,767.49	37.8	10,566.13	44	11,257.18	38
Watsonwan	202.75	10.6	1,768.69	92.8	606.50	10.1	776.40	11.9	901.85	15
Wilkin	7,514.33	27.6	8,199.81	30.1	616.04	17.5	299.91	8.8	768.21	20.6
Winona .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,908.72	23.7	7,994.09	21.6	8,697.39	27.2
Wright	3,093.32	52.6	4,556.76	77.4	3,246.77	16.4	1,824.19	8	1,909.98	8.4
Yellow Medicine	43,448.10	23.6	51,937.17	28	2,064.75	33	2,313.06	3.3	1,850.43	23.5
Unreported towns and counties es- timated .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,800.83	27.2	7,405.67	53.2
Totals	\$184,155.02	23.6	\$219,339.17	28	\$219,162.79	23.1	\$244,853.41	22.9	\$267,627.94	24

TABLE "Z."—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population per census of 1885.	Current Expenses of Poor House.	Boarding and nursing paupers fully supported outside Poor House.	Burial Expenses.	"Out-door Relief."	Transportation of Paupers.	Other Expenses.	TOTAL.
Isanti	7,651	\$654.66	\$93.58	\$3.00	\$763.50			\$1,335.74
Itasca, d.	237			34.45	300.65	\$68.90	\$160.40	1,145.27
Jackson	6,110	372.46	185.00		360.76		32.30	654.06
Kanabec	1,109	161.00			154.57	20.00	42.90	344.28
Kandiyohi, d.	12,849	622.27	168.20	36.24		49.45	25.20	1,170.59
Kittson	3,452	918.80	139.15	37.50			4.50	925.71
Lac qui Parle	7,843	36.94	312.70	48.25	403.32	30.00		10.00
Lake	453				10.00			
Le Sueur, d.	18,559	1,677.06	226.09	106.50	598.50	84.85	126.09	2,818.79
Lincoln	4,462	308.52	63.50	27.00	118.25			525.27
Lyon, d.	7,936	136.43	296.25	11.63	732.48	140.85		984.23
McLeod	15,511	1,270.44	296.85	71.50	1,079.05	19.50	1.45	2,828.74
Marshall	5,560	804.75	374.90	43.20	502.56		127.00	1,852.41
Martin	6,436	290.87	75.00	18.00	88.02		47.67	524.06
Meeker	14,601	1,352.00	305.00	19.00	969.60	80.62		2,526.31
Mill Lake	1,897	750.00	178.60	150.00	290.61			1,365.61
Morrison	9,406	38.35	111.77	35.00	1,322.00	30.00		2,127.12
Mower, d.	16,277	262.35		40.00	705.20	32.00		1,069.55
Murray	5,046	327.20	111.52	5.50	137.00			581.22
Nicollet, d.	13,434	475.42	409.28	59.10	921.90	44.20	259.69	2,169.29
Nobles	6,639	75.00	238.40		748.58	55.12	373.00	1,490.40
Norman	6,335	205.45	371.80	7.00	233.74	60.00	255.86	1,146.85
Olustee, d.	20,518	835.19	958.25	66.00	1,824.53	63.05		3,811.03
Otter Tail, d.	31,820	3,291.11	1,686.18	146.65	4,695.38	15.00	2,233.18	12,804.63
Pine	2,186		172.30		530.22	34.00	40.40	804.92
Pipestone	2,966		133.75		380.74	58.90		568.39
Poika	23,475	1,047.97	1,041.65	31.75	2,258.21	119.70		4,499.28
Pope	8,707	128.40	530.68	54.60	837.57			1,571.25
Ramsey, d.	116,227	7,076.20	1,631.96	501.96	8,650.25	176.20	1,183.08	32,579.69
Redwood	6,465	542.08	284.90	27.85	192.56		97.05	1,178.54
Renville	13,103	1,110.29	300.00		578.00			2,091.29
Rice, d.	24,941	315.42	516.52	107.75	6,006.93	106.00	349.80	8,833.78
Rock, d.	5,239	1,147.76	828.19	3.00	64.00	18.00		747.19
St. Louis, d.	20,458	2,778.93	413.50	346.53	5,080.24			10,207.23
Scott, d.	14,151	574.32	521.71	73.20	1,792.27	11.96	368.49	3,669.74

TABLE "Z."—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion per census of 1885.	Current Expenses of Poor House	Boarding and nurs- ing paupers fully sup- ported out- side Poor House.	Medical attendance and Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	"Out-door Relief."	Trans- porta- tion of Paupers.	Per diem of County Commis- sioners.	For Other Purposes.	TOTAL.
Sherburne	5,647	.....	\$394.17	\$133.10	.....	\$396.81	.....	\$46.90	.....	\$970.98
Sibley, a.....	13,126	.....	771.88	230.30	\$59.20	629.00	\$54.75	.....	\$65.00	1,810.13
Stearns, a.....	28,712	.....	1,077.19	466.05	44.50	814.32	125.40	.....	488.86	3,016.82
Steele, b.....	12,733	\$567.19	.....	154.70	54.75	910.19	30.55	75.40	10.69	1,803.47
Stevens	4,611	.....	317.43	300.00	9.00	745.03	.....	.....	268.64	1,640.10
Swift	8,373	.....	863.60	349.70	43.50	787.01	62.00	7.90	.....	2,113.71
Todd, b.....	9,643	153.86	207.40	265.70	21.00	287.56	40.00	.....	144.00	1,119.52
Traverse.....	2,860	.....	.....	19.75	23.75	409.38	.....	.....	11.65	464.53
Wabasha, b.....	17,999	3,050.43	240.00	701.16	81.00	150.00	74.35	183.00	972.17	5,402.11
Wadena, c.....	3,565	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waseca	13,342	.....	726.52	346.04	150.00	2,221.00	49.50	233.00	572.90	4,297.96
Washington, b.....	29,751	1,034.44	1,980.00	612.00	436.50	6,771.56	310.28	112.40	.....	11,257.18
Watsonwan.....	5,995	.....	81.90	313.80	41.30	322.53	.....	.....	142.32	901.85
Wilkin	3,734	.....	.....	134.00	64.50	541.67	.....	.....	28.04	768.21
Winona, b.....	31,928	* 3,157.79	.....	600.00	339.25	4,293.00	62.00	118.00	127.35	8,697.39
Wright, a.....	22,790	.....	856.82	104.75	45.00	750.91	85.00	.....	67.50	1,909.98
Yellow Medicine.....	7,863	.....	931.23	210.93	24.00	494.97	184.50	54.80	.....	1,850.43
Unreported towns and counties estimated...	13,927	.....	2,324.03	747.80	412.80	3,748.95	157.09	15.00	.....	7,405.67
Totals	1,117,798	\$46,963.81	\$56,232.04	\$28,449.21	\$7,609.24	\$104,937.80	\$5,045.98	\$7,315.89	\$11,066.97	\$267,620.94

a. Town system. Paupers are a charge upon the several towns. b. Maintains a poor house. c. Abandoned town system, March 1, 1885. d. Unorganized.
e. No report received.

TABLE "AA."

STATEMENT SHOWING COST, PER INHABITANT, FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR IN COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA, FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1885.

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1885.	Current Expense of Poor House.	Boarding and nursing outside Poor House.	Medical at- tendance & Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Out-door Relief.	Transporta- tion of Paupers.	Per diem of Officers.	Other purposes	Total cost per Inhabitant.
Aitkin.....	1,388	.....	.....	6.5	4	17.8	.9	.....	4.3	33.5
Anoka.....	10,089	5.5	5	6	2	20	.5	.5	1	40.5
Becker.....	7,433	6	.....	9	1	3.1	.7	.9	6.1	26.8
Benton.....	4,721	.....	8.5	3.7	.2	8	.....	.....	.....	20.4
Big Stone.....	4,697	.....	.....	1.9	1	7.7	.....	.....	.5	11.1
Blue Earth.....	26,462	4.8	.....	2.5	1.2	7.9	.7	.1	.....	17.2
Brown.....	13,976	.....	2	3	.1	16.4	.....	.2	.....	21.7
Carlton.....	3,189	.....	6.7	15.3	1.7	7.1	.1	.....	5	35.9
Carver a.....	15,965	.....	4.6	.8	.3	4.3	.2	.....	.1	10.3
Chippewa.....	6,561	13.9	.....	5.6	.....	4.9	.....	.....	.5	24.9
Chicago.....	9,765	4	.....	.8	.2	11.7	.3	.4	.9	18.3
Cook.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.
Cottonwood.....	5,894	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.5	.....	.....	.....	10.5
Crow Wing.....	8,743	.....	8.3	1.4	1.1	4.3	.8	.....	.....	15.9
Dakota.....	18,590	7.7	2.8	2.5	.6	6.9	.3	.....	.....	20.3
Dodge.....	10,487	6.5	4	9	.8	13.1	.....	.....	.6	34
Douglas a.....	12,924	.....	5.4	2.5	.4	3.9	.9	.....	3.4	16.5
Faribault.....	15,163	2.6	4.6	2.7	.3	5.4	.1	.1	.1	15.9
Fillmore.....	26,677	4	.8	1.7	.1	5.5	.2	.4	.....	12.7
Freeborn a.....	17,364	.....	4.2	1.2	.8	2.3	.7	.....	5.4	14.6
Goodhue.....	31,113	9.2	4	3.7	.6	27.3	.1	.5	.....	45.4
Grant.....	5,197	.....	9.3	4.1	.5	17.4	.....	1.5	.....	32.8
Hennepin a.....	148,787	8	6.8	1.7	1.1	7.5	1.1	1.8	.....	28
Houston.....	15,482	3.5	.....	.2	.3	2.2	.4	.2	.....	6.8
Hubbard.....	853	.....	21.9	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.6	.....	30.9
Isanti.....	7,031	.....	9.3	1.3	.1	8	.....	.3	.....	19
Jackson.....	6,110	.....	6.1	2.5	.6	5	1.6	.3	2.7	18.8
Kanabec.....	1,109	.....	14.6	.....	.....	32.4	.....	.....	3	50
Kandiyoh a.....	12,849	.....	4	1.3	.3	1.2	.2	.....	.3	7.3
Kittson.....	3,462	.....	26.5	4	1.1	.....	1.5	.....	.7	33.8
Lac qui Parle.....	7,842	.....	.9	3.9	1.1	5.1	.2	.6	.....	11.8
Lake.....	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.2	.....	.....	.....	2.2
Le Sueur a.....	18,559	.....	9	1.2	.6	3.2	.5	.....	.7	15.2

TABLE "A.A."—Continued.

COUNTIES	Population Census of 1885.	Current Expense of Poor House.	Boarding and nursing outside Poor House.	Medical at- tendance & Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Out-door Relief.	Transporta- tion of Paupers.	Per diem of Officers.	Other purposes.	Total cost per Inhabitant.
Lincoln.....	4,362	.....	7	1.5	.6	2.6	.....	.3	.....	12
Lyon.....	7,936	.5	2.3	3.6	.1	2.9	.....	.7	.....	12.1
McLeod.....	15,311	.....	8.3	2	.5	7	.....	.6	.....	13.5
Marshall.....	5,560	.....	14.5	6.7	.8	9	.....	.....	2.3	33.3
Martin.....	6,426	.....	4.5	1.2	.3	1.4	.....	.....	7	8.1
Meeker.....	14,501	.....	9.3	2.1	.1	6	.6	.....	.....	18.1
Mille Lacs.....	1,897	.....	39.5	9.4	8	15.3	.....	.....	.....	72.2
Morrison.....	9,406	.....	.4	1.1	.4	19.4	.3	1	.....	22.6
Mower.....	15,277	1.8	.....	.....	.3	4.6	.2	.....	.....	6.9
Murray.....	5,046	.....	6.5	2.2	.1	2.7	.....	.....	.....	11.5
Nicollet.....	13,434	3.5	.....	3	.4	6.9	.3	.....	2	16.1
Nobles.....	5,639	.....	1.3	4.2	.....	13.4	1	.....	6.6	26.5
Norman.....	8,335	.....	2.5	4.5	.1	2.8	.7	.2	.8	13.8
Olmsted.....	20,518	4	.....	4.7	.3	8.9	.3	.3	.....	18.5
Otter Tail.....	31,520	10.4	1	5.4	.5	14.9	.....	1.5	7.1	40.8
Pine.....	2,186	.....	.....	7.9	.....	24.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	36.8
Pipestone.....	3,966	.....	.....	3.4	.....	9.1	1.5	.....	.4	14.4
Polk.....	23,475	.....	4.5	4.5	.2	9.5	.5	.....	.....	19.2
Pope.....	8,707	.....	1.5	6.3	.6	9.6	.....	.....	.....	18
Ramsey.....	116,237	6	10	1.2	.7	7.4	.2	1.5	1	28
Redwood.....	6,488	.....	8.3	4.4	.4	2.9	.....	.5	1.5	18
Renville.....	13,153	.....	8.4	2.3	.....	4.4	.....	.8	.....	15.9
Rice.....	24,941	4.6	1.3	2.1	.4	24.1	.4	1	1.4	35.3
Rock.....	5,239	2.8	6.3	3.6	.....	1.2	.3	.....	.....	14.2
St. Louis.....	20,453	13.6	8	2	1.7	24.6	.....	.....	.....	49.9
Scott.....	14,181	6.2	.....	3.7	.5	12.6	.1	.4	2.6	26.1
Sherburne.....	5,647	.....	7	2.4	.....	7	.....	.8	.....	17.2
Sibley.....	13,126	.....	5.9	1.8	.4	4.8	.4	.....	.5	13.8
Stearns.....	28,712	.....	3.8	1.6	.2	2.8	.4	.....	1.7	10.5
Steele.....	12,733	4.4	.....	1.2	.4	7.2	.3	.6	.1	14.2
Stevens.....	4,511	.....	7	6.7	.2	16.5	.....	.....	5.9	36.3
Swift.....	8,373	.....	10.3	4.2	.5	9.5	.7	.1	.....	25.3
Todd.....	9,643	1.6	2.2	2.7	.2	3	.4	.....	1.5	11.6
Traverse.....	2,860	.....	.....	.7	.8	14.3	.....	.....	.4	16.2
Wabasha.....	17,999	17	1.3	3.8	.5	.8	.4	.8	5.4	30
Wasca.....	13,342	.....	5.4	2.6	1.1	16.7	.4	1.7	4.3	32.2
Washington.....	29,751	3.5	6.7	2	1.5	22.8	1.1	.4	.....	38
Watsonwan.....	5,995	.....	1.3	5.2	.7	5.4	.....	.....	2.4	15

TABLE "AA."—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1885.	Current Expense of Poor House.	Boarding and nursing outside Poor House.	Medical at- tendance & Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Out-door Relief.	Transporta- tion of Paupers.	Per diem of Officers.	Other purposes.	Total cost per Inhabitant.
Wilkin.....	3,734	.....	.....	3.6	1.7	14.5	.....	.....	.8	20.6
Winona.....	31,928	9.9	.....	1.9	1	13.4	.2	.4	.4	27.2
Wright a.....	22,790	.....	3.7	.5	.2	3.3	.4	.....	.3	8.4
Yellow Medicine	7,863	.....	11.8	2.7	.3	6.3	1.7	.7	.....	23.5
Unreported towns and counties es- timated.....	.....	.....	16.7	5.4	3	26.9	1.1	.1	.....	53.2
Averages.....	.....	4.2	5	2.5	.7	9.4	.5	.7	1	24

a "Town System." Paupers are a charge upon the several towns.

TABLE "BB."
PAUPER EXPENSES OF THE TWENTY-FIVE MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR 1885,
ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population, Census of 1885.	Total Pauper Expenses.	DISTRIBUTION OF PAUPER EXPENSES PER INHABITANT OF THE COUNTY.							
			Poor House, Boarding, and Hospital Exp. Cents.	Medical Expenses. Cents.	Burial Expenses. Cents.	"Out-door Relief." Cents.	Transporta- tion of Paupers. Cents.	Per Diem of Officers. Cents.	Other Purposes. Cents.	Total. Cents.
Brown	13, 976	\$3, 041.57	2	8	.1	16.4	.....	.2	.....	21.7
Meeker	14, 501	2, 626.31	9.3	2.1	.1	6	.6	.....	.....	18.1
Faribault	15, 163	2, 412.26	7.2	2.7	.3	5.4	.1	.1	.1	15.9
Mower	15, 277	1, 059.55	1.8	.....	.3	4.6	.2	.....	.....	6.9
McLeod	15, 311	2, 828.74	8.3	2	.5	7	.1	.6	.....	18.5
Houston	15, 482	1, 049.50	3.5	.2	.3	2.2	.4	.2	.....	6.8
Carver	15, 965	1, 641.19	4.6	.8	.3	4.3	.2	.....	.1	10.3
Freeborn	17, 364	2, 536.09	4.2	1.2	.8	2.3	.7	.....	5.4	14.6
Wabasha	17, 999	5, 402.11	18.3	3.8	.5	.8	.4	.8	5.4	30
Le Sueur	18, 559	2, 818.79	9	1.2	.6	3.2	.5	.....	.7	15.2
Dakota	18, 590	3, 774.08	10	2.5	.6	6.9	.3	.....	.....	20.3
St. Louis	20, 453	10, 207.23	21.6	2	1.7	24.6	.....	.....	.....	49.9
Olmsted	20, 518	3, 811.02	4	4.7	.8	8.9	.3	.3	.....	18.5
Wright	22, 790	1, 909.98	3.7	.5	.2	3.3	.4	.....	.8	8.4
Polk	23, 475	4, 499.28	4.5	4.5	.2	9.5	.5	.....	.....	19.2
Rice	24, 941	8, 813.74	5.9	2.1	.4	24.1	.4	1	1.4	35.3
Blue Earth	26, 462	4, 561.18	4.8	2.5	1.2	7.9	.7	.1	.....	17.2
Fillmore	26, 677	3, 402.65	4.8	1.7	.1	5.5	.2	.4	.....	12.7
Stearns	28, 712	3, 016.32	3.8	1.6	.2	2.3	.4	.....	1.7	10.5
Washington	29, 751	11, 257.18	10.2	2	1.5	22.8	1.1	.4	.....	38
Goodhue	31, 113	14, 125.60	13.2	3.7	.6	27.3	.1	.5	.....	45.4
Otter Tail	31, 520	12, 864.63	11.4	5.4	.5	14.9	.....	1.5	7.1	40.8
Winona	31, 928	8, 697.39	9.9	1.9	1	13.4	.2	.4	.4	27.2
Ramsey	116, 227	32, 579.69	16	1.2	.7	7.4	.2	1.5	.1	28
Hennepin	148, 737	41, 755.48	14.8	1.7	1.1	7.5	1.1	1.8	.....	28
Total for twenty-five counties...	761, 491	\$190, 691.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Total for the entire State.....	1, 117, 798	\$267, 620.94	9.2	2.5	.7	9.4	.5	.7	1	24

a "Town System." Paupers are a charge upon the several towns. b Maintains a county poor house.

TABLE "CC."

EXPENSES OF PAUPERISM, PER INHABITANT, IN THE TWENTY-FIVE MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA, FOR FIVE YEARS. (Arranged in the order of population.)

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1885.	1880-1.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1885.
Brown.....	13,976	20.1	26.6	21.5	27.7	21.7
Meeker.....	14,501	17.8	22.9	18.7	18.1	18.1
Faribault.....	15,163	11.6	19.3	20.4	20.2	15.9
Mower <i>b</i>	15,277	.....	.....	7.9	6.3	6.9
McLeod.....	15,311	7.7	9.7	6.6	10.9	18.5
Houston <i>b</i>	15,482	.....	.....	10	8.2	6.8
Carver <i>a</i>	15,965	.....	.....	10	8.9	10.3
Freeborn <i>a</i>	17,364	.....	.....	18	14.2	14.6
Wabasha <i>b</i>	17,999	36.1	37.7	40.5	40.8	30
Le Sueur <i>a</i>	18,559	24	11.8	15.5	13.1	15.2
Dakota <i>b</i>	18,590	21.5	24	23.3	21	20.3
St. Louis <i>b</i>	20,453	52.3	87.4	23.5	33.6	49.9
Olmsted <i>b</i>	20,518	16.3	15.6	16.8	19.8	18.5
Wright <i>a</i>	22,790	.....	.....	16.4	8	8.4
Polk.....	23,475	.8	41.8	28.8	17.7	19.2
Rice <i>b</i>	24,941	38.3	37.2	23	26.4	35.3
Blue Earth <i>b</i>	26,462	17.7	44.3	19.8	19.4	17.2
Fillmore <i>b</i>	26,677	9.5	10	10.4	9.7	12.7
Stearns <i>a</i>	28,712	.....	.....	9.1	8.4	10.5
Washington <i>b</i>	29,751	36.2	45.2	37.8	44	38
Goodhue <i>b</i>	31,113	48.3	56.9	71.3	58.3	45.4
Otter Tail <i>b</i>	31,520	42.3	39	43.3	43.3	40.8
Winona <i>b</i>	31,923	27.6	30.1	23.7	21.6	27.2
Ramsey <i>b</i>	116,227	28.4	31.9	31.8	29.5	28
Hennepin <i>a b</i>	148,737	.....	.....	28.9	27.5	28
Average for the entire State.....	1,117,798	23.6	28	23.1	22.9	24
Average for Ohio.....	.....	24.2	21.2	25	29	28
Average for Wisconsin.....	.....	21.8	26.1	25.4	.....	.....
Average for Pennsylvania.....	.....	27	29.2	33.3	33.3	31.3
Average for Michigan.....	.....	27.1	30.1	.....	.....	.....

a "Town system." Paupers are a charge upon the several towns.

b Maintains a county poor house.

TABLE "DD."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPER EXPENSES IN COUNTIES
SPENDING MORE THAN 30 CENTS OR LESS THAN 12 CENTS PER
INHABITANT FOR THE YEAR 1885.

COUNTIES.	Population.	Cts. per Inhabit- ant 1880-1.	Cts. per Inhabit- ant 1881-2.	Cts. per Inhabit- ant 1882-3.	Cts. per Inhabit- ant 1883-4.	Cts. per Inhabit- ant 1885.
Mille Lacs	1,897	21.9	53.6	15.4	24.1	72.2
Kanabec	1,109	39	28	14.6	.....	50
St. Louis b	20,453	52.3	87.4	23.5	33.6	49.9
Goodhue, b	31,113	48.3	56.9	71.3	58.8	45.4
Otter Tail b	31,520	42.3	39	43.3	43.3	40.8
Anoka b	10,089	29.3	33.4	30.2	24	40.5
Washington b	29,751	36.2	45.2	37.8	44	38
Pine	2,186	17.5	10.4	20.8	.....	36.8
Stevens	4,511	6.2	31.9	26.4	.....	36.8
Carlton	3,189	31.9	43.9	25.3	.....	35.9
Rice b	24,941	38.3	37.2	23	26.4	35.3
Dodge b	10,487	33.6	40	28.6	22.3	34
Kittson	3,462	.....	.....	71.1	.....	33.8
Aitkin	1,388	59.7	122.2	30	24.2	33.5
Marshall	5,560	.....	.....	40	21.3	33.3
Grant	5,197	16.7	30	30	29.3	32.8
Waseca	13,342	20.2	24.5	30.4	30.7	32.2
Hubbard	853	.....	.....	.....	8	30.9
Wabasha b	17,999	36.1	37.7	40.5	40.8	30
General average in the State..	1,117,798	23.6	28	23.1	22.9	24
Lac qui Parle.....a	7,842	4.9	7.6	4.3	.....	11.8
Todd b	9,643	.....	.....	25.8	24.7	11.6
Murray	5,046	6.6	14.4	9.4	11.6	11.5
Big Stone	4,697	1.5	8.5	15.3	5.2	11.1
Cottonwood	5,894	9.9	13.9	12.4	9.5	10.5
Stearns a	28,712	.....	.....	9.1	8.4	10.5
Carver a	15,965	.....	.....	10	8.9	10.3
Wright a	22,790	.....	.....	16.4	8	8.4
Martin	6,426	17.8	16.8	17.6	.....	8.1
Kandiyohi a	12,849	11	14.9	8.5	5.4	7.3
Mower b	15,277	.....	.....	7.9	6.8	6.9
Houston b	15,482	.....	.....	10	8.2	6.8
Lake	453	9.4	51.9	98	25.7	2.2
Cook	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.

a. "Town system." Paupers are a charge upon the several towns.
b. Maintains a county poor house.

TABLE "EE."

PARTIAL STATEMENT OF "OUT-DOOR" RELIEF IN MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1885,
COMPILED FROM THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF COUNTY AUDITORS.

PENSIONERS PAID A MONTHLY STIPEND.										
DETAILS OF "OUT-DOOR" OR "TEMPORARY" RELIEF.										
INDIVIDUAL CASES SPECIFIED, INCLUDING PENSIONERS					Miscell'ous cases not specified.		Total "Out-door" Relief.		Total.	
Maximum Am't per case.		Average Am't per case.		Total.			Number.	Maximum Amount per case.		Average Amount per case.
Number.										
Otter Tail.....	52	\$186.48	\$16.85	\$876.28	\$1,313.36	\$2,189.64	48	\$50.00	\$23.45	\$1,128.60
Winona.....	169	50.00	23.91	4,040.70	64.00	4,101.70	81	177.00	61.33	4,967.41
Goodhue.....	184	177.00	43.75	5,863.04	1,761.47	7,624.51	43	192.00	70.50	3,031.50
Washington.....	66	192.00	56.80	3,718.15	1,883.42	5,631.57	21	100.00	48.98	1,028.50
Fillmore.....	63	100.00	28.62	1,803.50	260.85	2,064.35				
St. Louis.....	173	65.00	24.82	4,293.98	75.70	4,369.68				
Houston.....	12	30.00	11.70	140.48		140.48				
Mower.....	11	32.50	13.58	149.41	312.35	461.76				
Waseca.....	36	156.00	61.80	2,224.83	756.26	2,981.09	31	156.00	68.10	2,111.40
Meeker.....	45	120.00	40.00	1,799.74	212.14	2,011.88	16	120.00	81.27	1,300.33
Scott.....	49	106.58	31.25	1,531.55	310.48	1,842.03	23	106.58	43.73	1,005.77
Renville.....	28	160.00	42.45	1,188.62		1,188.62	12	160.00	77.20	926.47
Anoka.....	30	138.43	34.81	1,044.88	113.30	1,158.18				
Chisago.....	39	85.00	28.73	1,120.50	29.09	1,149.59	26	85.00	33.80	885.00
Todd.....	21	151.36	41.39	869.14	59.65	928.79	8	151.36	86.13	689.06
Morrison.....	23	180.00	32.63	913.77	931.39	1,845.16	11	180.00	57.57	633.27
Pope.....	26	49.00	21.87	568.64		568.64				
Norman.....	12	66.75	26.80	321.65	44.10	365.75				
Swift.....	12	55.00	21.91	262.95	88.67	351.62				
Becker.....	5	78.69	24.82	124.09		124.09				
Chippewa.....	9	44.54	19.53	175.74	433.06	608.80				
Jackson.....	7	13.00	47.23	330.59	26.84	357.43				
Redwood.....	12	124.59	27.70	332.40	21.50	353.90				
Cottonwood.....	13	47.05	19.41	252.37	8.25	260.62				
Marshall.....	42	113.76	27.50	1,155.18	108.00	1,263.18	10	113.76	62.80	628.15
Stevens.....	11	184.00	34.46	379.05	52.75	431.80	2	184.00	116.00	232.00
Lincoln.....	4	25.00	14.10	56.40		56.40				
Wadena.....	17	140.00	55.82	940.51	117.61	1,058.12	8	140.00	89.83	718.65
Mille Lacs.....	3	25.72	12.91	38.72	126.76	165.48				
Kanabec.....	8	95.00	26.80	214.40		214.40	3	95.00	52.47	157.40

TABLE "FF."

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND MEDICINE FOR THE POOR IN MINNESOTA, COMPILED FROM THE ANNUAL STATEMENTS OF COUNTY AUDITORS.

COUNTIES.	YEAR ENDING FEB. 28, 1885.				YEAR END- ING DEC. 31, 1885.	YEAR END- ING SEPT. 30, 1883.
	Physicians' Salaries	Fees and Medicines.	Total.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Cents per Inhabitant.
Anoka.....		\$204.50	\$204.50	2	6	2.5
Becker.....	\$718.12	16.50	734.52	9.9	9	16.8
Blue Earth.....	535.00	13.20	548.20	2	2.5	2.3
Brown.....	289.99	29.55	319.54	2.3	8	3.2
Carlton.....	220.00		220.00	6.9	15.3	7.8
Chippewa.....		251.85	251.85	3.8	5.6	2.5
Chisago.....		161.11	161.11	1.6	.8	1.3
Cottonwood.....		51.85	51.85	.9		
Crow Wing.....		21.00	21.00	.2	1.4	1.1
Dakota.....	193.75	542.20	735.95	4	2.5	1.6
Dodge.....		535.61	535.61	5.1	9	4.3
Faribault.....		812.15	812.15	5.4	2.7	2.3
Fillmore.....	200.00	286.80	486.80	1.8	1.7	2
Goodhue.....	535.41	1,905.45	2,440.86	7.8	3.7	12.3
Grant.....	250.00		250.00	4.8	4.1	8.6
Houston.....	140.00		140.00	.9	.2	1.6
Isanti.....	113.33	62.20	175.53	2.5	1.3	1.5
Jackson.....		183.00	183.00	3	2.5	1.9
Kanabec.....		20.00	20.00	2		5.3
Kittson.....	187.50	44.35	231.85	6.7	4	9.3
Lac qui Parle.....		306.30	306.30	4	3.9	1.7
Lake.....		74.50	74.50	16.4		42
Lincoln.....	75.00		75.00	1.7	1.5	3.7
Lyon.....	381.25		381.25	4.8	3.6	.3
McLeod.....		273.95	273.95	1.8	2	.8
Marshall.....	62.50	338.65	401.15	7.2	6.7	9.2
Martin.....	100.00	107.30	207.30	3.2	1.2	2.4
Meeker.....		269.25	269.25	1.8	2.1	3.4
Mille Lacs.....		51.30	51.30	2.7	9.4	4.2
Morrison.....		228.50	228.50	2.4	1.1	
Mower.....	155.00	69.70	224.70	1.5		.3
Murray.....		72.05	72.05	1.4	2.2	
Nicollet.....		534.73	534.73	4	3	3.9
Nobles.....	200.00		200.00	3.5	4.2	3.1
Norman.....	392.55	35.00	427.55	5.1	4.5	7.1
Otter Tail.....	421.50	1,347.15	1,768.65	5.6	5.4	11.5
Pine.....		94.05	94.05	4.4	7.9	6
Pipestone.....		324.30	324.30	3.2	3.4	4.1
Polk.....	880.00	80.60	960.60	4.1	4.5	6.3
Pope.....		168.25	168.25	1.9	6.3	1.9
Redwood.....		282.30	282.30	4.4	4.4	3.5
Renville.....	339.10	378.00	712.10	5.4	2.3	1.4
Rice.....	265.00		265.00	1	2.1	1.5
Rock.....	190.00		190.00	3.6	3.6	4.6
St. Louis.....	440.83		440.83	2.1	2	2.8
Scott.....		651.50	651.50	4.7	3.7	.7
Sherburne.....		41.20	41.20	.7	2.4	1.6
Steele.....	150.00		150.00	1.4	1.2	2.6
Stevens.....	350.00		350.00	7.6	6.7	6.9
Swift.....		405.85	405.85	4.9	4.2	7.6
Todd.....	94.97	89.00	183.97	1.9	2.7	1.8
Traverse.....		70.60	70.60	2.5	.7	7
Wadena.....		85.40	85.40	2.4		11.9
Waseca.....	385.00	16.75	401.75	3	2.6	2.5
Washington.....	429.13	309.10	738.23	2.5	2	2.3
Watsonwan.....		301.75	301.75	5	5.2	2.9
Wilkin.....		11.15	11.15	.3	3.6	4.4
Winona.....	600.00		600.00	1.9	1.9	2
Yellow Medicine.....	210.39	54.00	264.39	3.4	2.7	4.3
Average.....				3.3	2.5	3

TABLE "GG."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPER EXPENSES IN COUNTIES HAVING THE TOWN SYSTEM, FOR THE YEARS 1882-5.

COUNTIES.	1882-3.		1883-4.		1885.	
	Total.	Cents per Inhabit-ant.	Total.	Cents per Inhabit-ant.	Total.	Cents per Inhabit-ant.
Carver.....	\$1,459.80	10	\$1,424.86	8.9	\$1,641.19	10.3
Douglas.....	2,149.56	16.2	1,979.43	15.3	2,138.93	16.5
Freeborn.....	3,241.52	13	2,459.19	14.2	2,536.09	14.6
Hennepin.....	26,138.06	23.9	31,946.90	27.5	41,755.48	28
Kandiyohi.....	963.12	3.5	695.75	5.4	944.28	7.3
Le Sueur.....	2,825.12	15.5	2,431.88	13.1	2,818.79	15.2
Sibley.....	1,066.80	8.9	1,380.50	10.5	1,810.13	13.3
Stearns.....	2,272.22	9.1	2,406.76	8.4	3,016.32	10.5
Wright.....	3,246.77	16.4	1,824.19	8	1,909.96	8.4
Total.....	\$43,362.99	19.5	\$46,551.46	13.7	\$58,571.19	21
Total, excluding Hennepin Co.....	\$17,224.91	13.1	\$14,604.56	10.9	\$16,815.71	12.5

COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

There has been little change in the county poor houses of the State during the biennial period. A new poor house has been built in Ramsey County, which is decidedly the best poor house in the State (see description following). Additions have been built to the poor houses of Nicollet, Steele and Winona counties (see descriptions following). The authorities of Faribault County are talking of building a poor house. There is need of a county poor house in Polk County. A decided improvement is manifested in the management of several county poor houses, notably that of St. Louis County. A serious case of incompetency, or cruel neglect, or both, is reported from Steele County, of which particulars are given in the description of Steele County poor house. The commissioners of Goodhue County have opened a county hospital. The number of inmates of the Goodhue County poor house has been much reduced by a thorough system of weeding out.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

Table "HH" exhibits the movement of population in county poor houses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885. The total number of inmates during the year was 761, as against 625 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1885. The total number of inmates remaining Dec. 31, 1885, was 351, as against 268 Sept. 30, 1884; the relative proportion of males and females remains practically unchanged. The number of children under 16 years during the year was 85. It is expected that the state public school at Owatonna will hereafter relieve the county poor houses of all children of sound mind and body.

Table "II" exhibits a classified statement of the expenses of county poor houses for the year 1885. The statistics show more uniformity in the cost of maintaining the inmates of poor houses than in 1884. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, the weekly cost per inmate ranged from 62 cents in Fillmore and 92 cents in Nicollet to \$12.33 in Chippewa and \$14.74 in Becker County.

In the year 1885 the weekly cost per inmate ranged from 60 cents in Nicollet County to \$4.05 in Ramsey County and \$6.97 in Becker; the average cost in 1885 being \$2.65 as against \$2.89 for 1884. It will be observed that the cost in some counties which formerly expended too little has been increased, *e. g.*, Fillmore from 62 cents weekly per inmate to \$1.72. The weekly cost per capita is considerably above the average in Ramsey and Hennepin counties, being \$4.05 in Ramsey and \$3.22 in Hennepin. The excessive cost in Ramsey County was due largely to expenses incident to entering a new building. It is anticipated that the reports for 1886 will show a marked reduction in both counties. Their expenses for 1885 were greater than the expense of caring for the insane in insane hospitals for the same period. Judging from the cost of maintaining the poor in similar institutions in other states, the weekly cost for these two poor houses ought not to exceed \$2.50 per inmate.

Table "KK" shows the estimated value of county poor farms and property thereon at Dec. 31, 1885, according to the reports of overseers.

"Table LL" shows the ages of inmates of county poor houses and the supposed causes of pauperism. It will be observed that the causes of pauperism stated in two hundred and fifteen out of three hundred and fifty-one cases are old age and disease. Other causes are deformity, blindness, idiocy, loss of limbs, insanity, and child bearing. One hundred and fifty of the inmates are reported as not physically disabled.

TABLE "HH."
TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY POOR HOUSES IN MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1885.

COUNTIES.	No. in the Poor House Jan. 1, 1885.			No. Received during the year.		No. Born in Poor House dur- ing year.		Total popu- lation dur- ing the year.		No. discharged during the year.		No. bound out or adopted dur- ing year.		No. ran away during the year.		No. died during the year.		Total loss of population during the year.			No. in Poor House Dec. 31, 1885.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Anoka.....	2	.....	2	6	2	.....	.....	8	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	3	1	4
Becker.....	1	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	2
Blue Earth.....	12	4	16	11	2	2	.....	23	6	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5	23	5	1	6
Chippewa.....	2	2	4	2	2	2	.....	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	3	2	5
Chicago.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	8	5
Dakota.....	16	2	18	10	1	1	.....	26	3	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	14	15	.....	15
Dodge.....	3	1	4	3	5	5	.....	7	6	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	4	5	.....	9
Fillmore.....	6	6	12	5	5	5	.....	11	11	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	6	4	10
Goodhue.....	26	8	34	6	7	7	.....	32	15	15	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	27	15	5	20
Hennepin.....	57	11	68	85	14	14	.....	142	25	76	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	11	96	57	14	71
Houston.....	4	2	6	6	.....	.....	.....	10	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	5	1	6
Lyon.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Mower.....	4	2	6	5	.....	.....	.....	9	2	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	4	.....	4
Nicollet.....	8	10	18	1	.....	.....	.....	9	10	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7	7	.....	14
Olmsted.....	5	3	8	6	3	.....	.....	11	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	6	.....	10
Otter Tail.....	10	3	13	15	16	.....	.....	25	20	8	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	21	14	4	10
Ramsey.....	34	3	37	24	8	.....	.....	58	6	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	1	29	30	5	24
Rice.....	13	8	21	15	4	.....	.....	28	12	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18	16	6	22
Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1
St. Louis.....	11	2	13	25	4	.....	.....	36	6	28	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	5	34	7	1	8
Scott.....	7	1	8	6	2	.....	.....	13	3	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9	5	2	7
Steele.....	5	1	6	7	1	.....	.....	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	7	1	8
Todd.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	1	2
Wabasha.....	24	4	28	23	2	.....	.....	47	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	34	15	5	20
Washington.....	10	.....	10	7	4	.....	.....	19	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	10	13	1	14
Winona.....	16	5	21	21	11	.....	.....	38	17	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	25	19	11	30
Totals.....	283	80	363	297	98	4	4	584	177	271	73	4	6	12	1	85	8	322	88	410	262	89	351

T A B L E "II."

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY POOR HOUSES OF MINNESOTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1885, EXCLUDING MEDICAL EXPENSES AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

COUNTIES.	Daily Average No. Inmates.	Overseer's Salary.	Wages of Employees.	Groceries and Provisions.	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Furniture.	Repairs.	Other Ordinary Expenses.	Total Current Expenses.	Sales of Produce, etc.	Net Current Expenses.	Average Annual Cost per Inmate.	Average Weekly Cost per Inmate.
Anoka.....	4.3	\$240.85	\$24.41	\$324.13	\$20.00	\$8.85	\$32.32	.....	\$555.00	\$555.00	.....	\$555.00	\$129.00	\$2.48
Becker.....	1.2	400.00	387.53	240.63	148.68	11.00	6.69	88.31	39.63	685.26	\$284.39	450.87	363.60	6.97
Blue Earth.....	9.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	159.19	1,442.03	182.80	1,259.23	129.02	2.47
Chippewa.....	4.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,015.17	1,015.17	105.45	909.72	190.32	3.85
Chicago.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.23	390.28	469.51	.....	469.51	156.00	3.00
Dakota.....	14.7	504.13	234.85	310.10	309.08	42.22	.....	.55	622.11	2,023.04	597.44	1,425.60	112.25	2.15
Dodge.....	6.5	425.00	394.60	137.37	62.28	28.00	.....	58.20	132.49	1,232.94	548.55	684.39	105.29	2.02
Fillmore.....	12	500.00	575.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	981.81	2,056.81	982.31	1,074.50	89.54	1.72
Goodhue.....	23	.....	535.00	2,415.46	77.00	.....	9.00	45.00	.....	3,081.46	219.00	2,862.46	124.45	2.38
Hennepin.....	70.9	1,000.00	1,652.00	2,996.94	1,669.92	1,581.59	624.60	1,252.45	1,488.53	12,265.94	356.94	11,909.00	167.87	3.22
Houston.....	6.8	.....	78.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496.88	574.88	39.90	534.98	78.67	1.51
Lyon.....	.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	470.36	470.36	425.47	44.89	180.35	2.50
Mower.....	3.2	375.00	355.00	250.00	20.00	75.00	.....	12.00	20.00	1,107.00	824.65	282.35	87.14	1.67
Nicollet.....	15.1	475.00	363.89	100.00	130.00	8.90	.....	53.10	148.08	1,273.97	794.55	475.42	31.40	.60
Olmsted.....	8.2	492.00	.....	173.56	47.40	21.35	1.75	.....	484.13	1,220.19	385.00	835.19	101.86	1.94
Otter Tail.....	20	800.00	164.00	537.33	375.45	183.88	52.45	60.00	1,118.00	8,291.11	.....	3,291.11	164.55	3.15
Ramsey.....	33.5	900.00	1,492.23	1,576.34	684.00	684.78	463.10	586.57	1,659.23	7,446.25	376.05	7,070.20	211.05	4.05
Rice.....	16.8	500.00	500.00	310.47	91.25	107.00	107.50	.....	1,233.08	1,739.81	591.55	1,147.76	68.82	1.31
Rock.....	1.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144.00	144.00	.....	144.00	83.24	3.00
St. Louis.....	13.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,778.93	2,778.93	.....	2,778.93	199.92	3.84
Scott.....	7.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	874.22	874.22	.....	874.22	118.14	2.26
Steele.....	5.8	675.00	.....	100.00	57.17	84.35	35.00	24.87	199.12	1,125.01	557.82	567.19	97.45	1.87
Todd.....	3.5	131.66	.....	47.80	83.25	3.10	7.00	23.80	293.37	689.98	436.12	163.86	43.46	3.20
Wabasha.....	23.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	2,990.43	3,050.43	.....	3,050.43	131.26	2.52
Washington.....	9.8	500.00	582.57	706.83	80.10	.....	.....	91.81	720.00	2,181.31	1,146.87	1,034.44	106.00	2.08
Winona.....	22	1,000.00	.....	926.16	301.78	279.55	18.45	611.15	104.70	3,241.79	84.00	3,157.79	143.54	2.75
Totals.....	341.4	\$8,918.64	\$7,339.15	\$11,153.12	\$4,157.36	\$3,059.48	\$1,357.86	\$3,041.54	\$16,908.75	\$35,935.90	\$3,892.86	\$47,043.04	\$137.80	\$2.65

TABLE "KK."
SHOWING ESTIMATED VALUE OF COUNTY POOR FARMS AND PROPERTY THEREON IN MINNESOTA, DEC. 31,
1885, PER REPORTS OF OVERSEERS OF POOR HOUSES.

COUNTIES.	Capacity of poor houses without overcrowd- ing.	No. of acres of land.	No. of acres improved.	Value of land.	Value of buildings.	Value of furniture.	Value of live stock.	Value of other property.	Total Investment Dec. 31, 1885.	Total Investment Dec. 31, 1884.
Becker.....	5	351	25	\$4,000	\$500	\$100	\$885		\$4,500	\$6,700
Blue Earth.....	24	160	78	4,000	6,100	450	100		11,085	11,975
Chippewa.....	12	160		4,000	2,000				6,000	4,285
Chicago.....	14	120	80	1,000	820				1,820	1,900
Dakota.....	20	77	75	2,200	3,000	400	600	\$800	6,760	6,565
Dodge.....	16	200	90	5,000	3,600	200	1,135	30	10,135	9,485
Fillmore.....	12	395	300	8,000	2,500	300	1,450	800	18,450	14,400
Freeborn.....		320		5,000					5,000	5,000
Goodhue.....	70	200	80	4,000	5,000	200			9,300	9,100
Hennepin.....	150	400		20,000	40,000	2,100	2,400		65,900	65,900
Houston.....	16	150	50	1,500	1,200	280	80		2,970	2,830
Lac qui Parle.....		180		825					825	
Lyon.....	10	180	120	3,000	2,000				5,000	5,000
Marshall.....										2,200
Martin.....		180		1,400					1,400	1,400
Mower.....	8	180	160	8,025	1,000	80	450	100	4,985	5,981
Murray.....		160		2,000					2,000	2,000
Nicollet.....	25	250	80	5,000	4,000	150	850		9,800	9,500
Olmsted.....	35	160	100	4,000	6,000				11,750	11,750
Otter Tail.....	25	200	40	3,000	2,000	225	860	1,750	5,750	5,525
Pipestone.....					225				225	
Ramsey.....	185	160		15,000	38,444	3,000	1,580	2,000	56,224	184,200
Redwood.....		165		2,500	500				3,000	3,000
Rice.....	25	160		5,000	3,700	192	1,067		11,907	11,300
Rock.....	2	160	101	2,000	600				2,600	3,700
St. Louis.....	25	160	28	3,200	3,000	150	600	175	7,125	8,120
Steele.....	12	120		5,000	1,900	150	442		6,492	5,350
Swift.....		120		720					720	720
Todd.....										5,215
Wabasha.....	32	36	30	1,500	12,125	250			13,875	13,800
Washington.....	25	247	156	6,000	4,000	500	1,600	500	13,100	12,590
Winona.....	24	200		1,500	7,000	100	500		9,100	7,835
Yellow Medicine.....		1/2		150	400				550	600
Totals ..	733			\$121,630	\$146,386	\$6,747	\$13,089	\$7,828	\$302,472	\$388,536

TABLE "LL."

Table showing the Ages of Inmates of the County Poor Houses of Minnesota, for the Year 1885, with the Causes or Supposed Causes of Pauperism.

AGES.	No. in Poor Houses, Jan. 1, 1885.	No. received during the Year.	No. discharged during the Year.	No. in Poor Houses Dec. 31, 1885.
Number of inmates under five years.....	9	26	24	11
Number of inmates from five to sixteen.....	20	80	25	25
Number of inmates from sixteen to sixty.....	198	260	279	174
Number of inmates over sixty.....	141	82	82	141
Totals.....	368	398	410	351
CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.				
Insanity.....	12	8	11	4
Idiocy.....	16	15	15	16
Old age.....	111	57	59	109
Disease.....	114	172	180	106
Loss of limbs.....	12	14	17	9
Deformity.....	16	82	24	24
Blindness.....	17	7	6	18
Lying-in cases.....	4	9	10	3
Not disabled physically.....	61	89	88	62
Totals as above.....	368	398	410	351

THE COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

(Alphabetically by counties.)

ANOKA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, AT ANOKA.

Described in first biennial report, page 189. Revisited Dec. 2, 1885.

Mrs. Delia A. Starkey keeps the paupers in her own house, furnishing beds, bedding, living and tobacco at \$2.50 per week. There were 5 inmates; 3 men, 1 girl of 16 years, and a baby of 14 months.

The house was moderately clean. One old man was sleeping in an inside room, 6x7x7 feet, with no window and no ventilation. He occupied the room from choice, because it was warm and comfortable. The paupers appeared comfortable and contented. Apparently Mrs. Starkey furnishes a full equivalent for the amount received. Being at the county seat, the poor house is readily accessible for inspection by the commissioners. On the whole this plan is probably the best one for counties that have so few paupers who are fit subjects for the poor house.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 4.3; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.48.

BECKER COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR DETROIT.

Described in first biennial report, page 189. Not revisited. *Overseer*, L. O. Ramstead.

The extravagant plan of keeping a poor house at county expense, for one or two paupers, has been abandoned, and the county now pays the overseer \$2.50 per week for the board of each pauper, and gives him the use of the farm rent free. This plan will need close supervision to prevent abuses.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 1.2; average weekly cost per inmate, \$6.97.

BLUE EARTH COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR MANKATO.

Described in first biennial report, page 191.

Revisited Jan. 16, 1886.

Overseer, Thomas McGary.

A wooden building, veneered with brick.

The house was in fair condition. The dining room was quite clean; kitchen, pantry and dish closets reasonably clean. The men's sitting was neatly furnished and very comfortable. The beds and bedding were clean. The beds were supplied with sheets in good condition.

As was stated in our last report, this is the best small poor house in the State. It provides for separation of the sexes and provides a comfortable home for the inmates.

There were six inmates, five women and one man.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives four hundred dollars per year, with the board of himself and three children for the services of himself and two young daughters; he furnishes one team and a harvester. The county provides a hired man eight months in the year, and a hired girl, and allows \$100 per year for extra help on the farm.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 9.8; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.47.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR MONTEVIDEO.

Overseer, Robert Starbeck.

Visited in October, 1885, with L. M. Gore, county commissioner.

The poor house is situated one and one-half miles east from Montevideo. The county owns 160 acres of land, purchased in 1883 at a cost of \$1,665. The buildings, erected in 1883, cost about \$2,200. The county spent about \$40 additional for furniture.

The house is 24x36 feet, with 16-foot posts. The first floor consists of a hall 6 feet wide and four rooms: 9x14, 14x14, 11½x14 and 11½x14 feet. The second floor consists of a hall 4 feet wide, and five rooms each 8x9 feet, and five rooms each 6x9 feet. An attic 13x32 feet is floored over, but not partitioned. The chimneys start from the second floor, and four stove pipes are carried through the ceilings, and two through the walls—a very bad arrangement, exposing the building to danger from fire. The

floors in the first story are painted. There are no closets in the building. There is a transom over every door. The building is plastered—two coats, brown finish, not a very good job.

Chippewa County has no need of a poor house. An attempt to run the institution on the county's account has been wisely abandoned, the cost for 1884 having been about \$12 a week per inmate.

The present overseer Robert Starbeck, works the farm and gives the county one half the grain raised on the place. The overseer has the use of two cows belonging to the county. The produce for the past year is approximately as follows:

975 bushels wheat at 60 cents.....	\$585
260 bushels oats at 30 cents.....	78
300 bushels corn at 30 cents.....	90
	<hr/>
	\$753

The county's share was \$376.50, the county has invested for land and building \$3,865, so that the income from the farm pays less than 10 per cent, without leaving anything for repair or wear and tear. The overseer boards all paupers at \$3 a week. At the time of the visit there were five paupers, William Atcheson and wife, with two childrens, 2 years and 4 years of age. The overseer was furnishing provisions for this family and the wife was doing their work and cooking, except baking, the overseer receiving \$12 a week for the board of the family.

The fifth inmate is Horace Griggs. Mr. Griggs formerly owned the poor farm. He sold the property to the county at the reduced rate of \$10 per acre, the county entering into a contract to maintain him for the remainder of his days. The Atcheson family was costing the county \$50 per month, Mr. Atcheson being afflicted with rheumatism. It was suggested to the county commissioners that this family could be maintained at a less rate if located in a rented house in the village, and this plan was discussed by the county commissioners; but it was decided that it would not be economical, as it would necessitate the hiring of extra help, payment of rent, etc. Twelve dollars per week for the food of the Atcheson family certainly seemed too much, in view of the fact that the overseer had only the baking to do.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 4.8; average weekly cost per inmate \$3.65.

CHISAGO COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR SUNRISE CITY.

Visited Dec. 17, 1885.

Overseer, Oscar Erickson.

The poor house is situated three miles southwest from Sunrise City.

The house is a frame building and has a cellar 10x16, not ventilated. On the first floor, are kitchen, 13x14; pantry, 3x6; pot closet, 3x9; dining and sitting room, 8x10; bed room, 8x10, for the overseer's family, and a bed room, 6x8 for a pauper woman; and a sitting room, 12x16, not in use. On the second floor are bed rooms, 8x12, 12x13, 10x15, and a store room 12x15, occupied by a hired man an old woman, whose room was very nicely kept, and an old man. A girl of 22 slept in a bed in the room occupied by the overseer and his wife.

The furniture was of a primitive character, much of it home made. A spinning wheel furnished yarn for the family. The house was in bad repair.

There were 4 paupers, 2 men and 2 women. The largest number ever reported was 5.

The paupers and the overseer's family eat at the same table.

The farm consists of 120 acres, of which only 12 acres are cultivated.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer has the farm rent free, and boards all paupers at \$2.50 per week, he to furnish everything, clothing, beds, bedding and furniture. The county undertakes to furnish tobacco and medical attendance. The overseer furnishes clothing in his discretion. This is a very bad contract, opening the way to grave abuses. It is fair to say that the paupers appeared to be contented and comfortable.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 3; average weekly cost per inmate, \$3.

DODGE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR KASSON.

Described in first biennial report, page 196. Not revisited.

Overseer, John W. Patterson.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives \$425 per year, and the board of self, wife and two children, for the services of himself and wife. The county furnishes everything and pays all help.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 6.5; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.02.

FARIBAULT COUNTY.

Faribault County has a contract with F. Vogt, for the board and care of the poor, under which the county expends some \$400 per year. I am uncertain whether it should be reported as a poor house.

DAKOTA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, EMPIRE CITY.

Described in first biennial report, page 194.

Revisited Dec. 4, 1885.

Overseer, Thomas Redican.

There were 13 inmates, 1 woman, 8 men, and 4 boys ranging from 4 to 14 years of age. Three of these boys will be fit subjects for the state public school.

The inmates were at breakfast, which consisted of good bread, potatoes, pork, coffee and syrup. The food was abundant and apparently well cooked. The men's sitting room is used also as a dining room—a bad plan. The room was untidy, and it is difficult to keep it otherwise. The bed rooms and the beds were found reasonably clean and free from vermin. The house was not up to the highest standard of cleanliness, but on the whole, the administration is satisfactory. The overseer reported that the old men had done all of his farm work the past season cheerfully without compulsion—a very unusual record. The inmates appeared to be comfortable and contented. Overseer Redican has reduced the weekly cost to the county, per capita, from \$2.60 a week to less than \$2 per week. The county commissioners, in recognition of his efficiency, have raised his salary from \$400 to \$650 per year.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives \$650 per year, and board for self, wife and three children, he to pay all help indoor and out, and to furnish a binder to cut grain. The county furnishes a team and owns the live stock.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 14.7; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.15.

FILLMORE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, LENORA.

Described in first biennial report, page 197.

Not revisited.

Overseer, Silas Avery, succeeded March 1, 1886, by H. Kingsbury.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives \$500 per year and the board of self, wife and two children, for the services of himself and wife, the county to furnish everything and pay all help.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 12; average weekly cost per inmate, \$1.72.

FREEBORN COUNTY

Owens a farm of 320 acres, valued at \$5,000. It was purchased for a poor farm, but is not so used, paupers in Freeborn County being a charge upon the several towns under a special law.

GOODHUE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR RED WING.

Described in first biennial report, page 200.

Revisited Sept. 19, 1885, with F. Seeback, chairman county commissioners.

Overseer, William Fredine.

There has been quite a reduction in the number of paupers in this poor house. The building has a capacity of 70. At the time of the visit the number on hand was 22; 3 women, 17 men and 2 children. The average for the past year has been 25 inmates; the average for the year ending Sept. 30, 1884, was 30. This reduction is due to the efforts of the county commissioners to confine county aid to proper subjects.

As was observed at the previous visit, the condition of this house is very unequal, some parts being clean and wholesome, others in a very bad condition. This is owing to the fact that each inmate is left to care for his own room, and largely according to his own ideas. The men's sitting room, 15x30 feet, was found unoccupied, the inmates occupying their bedrooms. It was recommended that the sitting room be fitted for occupation, and that the inmates be excluded from their bedrooms during the daytime. An idiot's room was found in a very filthy condition, the bedding consisting of old rags.

The room of Barney Neiss was found very dirty and neglected. Bedbugs were numerous in some of the rooms. The women's department was found in much better condition, the most of the rooms being neat and clean. The dining room and kitchen were quite clean. The beds throughout the house are supplied with only one sheet each. Two should be furnished.

An intelligent inmate was questioned apart and reported the food sufficient and satisfactory. Breakfast consists of bread and butter, coffee with sugar and milk; dinner, good soup, fresh meat, potatoes, cabbage, bread and butter, sometimes a change of vegetables, occasionally pudding; supper of tea, bread and butter, sometimes gingerbread and cheese, sometimes oatmeal mush.

Overseer's Contract.—Overseer Wm. Fridene receives two dollars per week for each inmate, the county furnishing clothing, bedding, furniture and fuel. The evils of this system for a large poor house are seen in the filthy condition of the rooms. The overseer claims that he can not afford to employ servants to take care of the rooms of inmates. The result is that those who are unable or unwilling to keep their rooms neat, leave them in a filthy condition.

The overseer's residence is a separate building in the rear of the poor house. The first floor consists of two bed rooms, each 6x8, sitting room 12x12, dining room 9x17, kitchen 15x18. The second floor consists of four bedrooms, each about 6½x12 feet. rooms of this house are too small for comfort.

The overseer and the chairman of the county board both prefer the plan of a separate residence for the overseer. The objection to this plan lies in the fact that the overseer can not exercise as close supervision, and there is more danger of communication between the sexes, and more danger of loss of life in case of a fire.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 23; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.38.

GOODHUE COUNTY HOSPITAL, RED WING.

Physician in charge, B. Jænnig, M. D.

The commissioners of Goodhue County established a county hospital in 1884.

The hospital receives county patients on order of the several commissioners, excluding infectious diseases and chronic cases. Private patients are cared for at \$1 per day, medicines and medical attendance being extra.

The hospital occupies a dwelling house, not specially adapted to the purpose. A steward and a matron are employed. Capacity, twelve. The number of patients thus far has been very small.

The commissioners report themselves well satisfied with the

enterprise thus far. Several paupers of long standing have been cured up and made self-supporting.

Expenses for 1885.....	\$1,047 26
Receipts from pay patients (estimated)	400 00
Net expenses of the hospital.....	\$647 26

HENNEPIN COUNTY POOR HOUSE, HOPKINS.

Described in first biennial report, page 202.

Overseer, T. Connolly, succeeded in February, 1886, by H. S. E. Thompson.

The house was found clean and in good order. The beds and bedding were clean. All beds are supplied with sheets and pillow cases. The house was well ventilated and free from poor-house odors. The hospital for men is pleasant and sunny. It would be improved by some pictures. The sitting rooms for both sexes are comfortable and pleasant. Several inmates were employed sawing wood, two in a carpenter shop, one as a baker, and the women were employed in household duties. The inmates appeared comfortable and well cared for.

The building is by no means satisfactory. The floors are uneven and full of cracks. The halls and dining room should be relaid with hard-wood floors. The shoddy plastering of the new part has been covered up by papering the walls and ceilings. The arrangement of the kitchen and dining rooms is such as to make a good deal of extra work.

A good root house has been built, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels, at a net cost to the county of six hundred dollars. Most of the brick work for the cellar was done by a pauper. A good hennery, 12x80 feet, has been built, at a net cost to the county of three hundred dollars, for materials.

This building is exposed to great danger from fire, having been set on fire twice within a year from defective flues. A fire, once started, could not be checked, for want of water.

So far as can be judged from a brief visit, the administration of Overseer Thompson is unusually good.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 70.9; average weekly cost per inmate, \$3.22.

HOUSTON COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR HOKAH.

Described in first biennial report, page 205.

Not revisited.

Overseer, Edmund Null.

The house has received some much-needed repairs. The rooms on the second floor have been plastered, and the decayed cellar wall has been rebuilt.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives for his services the use of the farm, barn and machinery, and one cow, and board of self, wife and four children. All produce belongs to the overseer. Provisions of every kind are purchased by the county, and the county pays a hired girl one dollar and a half per week. The overseer furnishes nothing except milk.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 6.8; average weekly cost per inmate, \$1.51.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

The chairman of the board of county commissioners of Lac qui Parle County wrote that their board intended building a poor house, and desiring advice. A copy of the first biennial report of the board was sent him. He wrote again, April 29, 1885: "The report mentioned was received last week, and I have studied it considerably. After reading the different reports I have almost come to the conclusion that it would be better not to build a poor house at present." No further advice has been received, but I understand that the project was postponed for the present.

LYON COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR MARSHALL.

Described in first biennial report, page 206. Not revisited.

Overseer, Jacob Reichert.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives \$2.50 per week for the board of each pauper.

Average number of inmates for 1885, .3; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.50.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Acting on the advice of this office, the commissioners have sold the poor farm.

MARTIN COUNTY

Has a poor farm of one hundred and thirty acres, purchased in 1883, for \$1,400. The county has no poor house, and needs none.

MOWER COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR AUSTIN.

Described in first biennial report, page 208.

Visited March 1, 1886, with Oscar Ayres, chairman of the board of commissioners.

Overseer Frank Haney, was about to be superseded by Mathias Meyer, at four hundred dollars per year and board of himself, wife and child, county to furnish everything except team, wagon and furniture for overseer's family.

The house was cleaner than the average. The inmates seemed comfortable and well cared for. The house was in a fair state of repair.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives three hundred and seventy-five dollars per year and board for the services of himself and wife, he to furnish a team and wagon. The county furnishes everything else and pays all help.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 3.2; average weekly cost per inmate, \$1.67.

MURRAY COUNTY

Has a poor farm, purchased in 1879, which cost the county \$1,210.

The county has no poor house and needs none.

NICOLLET COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR NICOLLET.

Described in first biennial report, page 210.

Not revisited.

Overseer, T. Thorson.

Overseer's Contract.—Salary, four hundred and seventy-five dollars per year and board of self, wife and one child, for services of self and wife. Overseer to furnish team, wagon and sleigh. County pays wages of a servant girl and eight months' wages of a farm hand.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 15.1; average weekly cost per inmate, 60 cents.

OLMSTED COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR ROCHESTER.

Described in first biennial report, page 212.

Visited with G. G. Cowie, Sept. 21, 1886.

Overseer, Henry Moulton.

The new wing, added in 1884, makes this a very comfortable house. The overseer's residence affords commodious quarters. The paupers are well housed. The chief defect of the building is insufficient light in the old part.

The house was clean and in good order.

There were eight inmates—four men, three women, and a boy, twelve years old.

Overseer's Contract.—Salary, \$700 per year and board, for services of self and wife; overseer to furnish a team and pay all help, indoors and out. The overseer paid in 1885 \$400 for wages.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 8.2; average weekly cost per inmate, \$1.94.

OTTER TAIL COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR FERGUS FALLS.

Revisited Feb. 24, 1885, with Capt. O. C. Chase, of the board of county commissioners.

Overseer, G. W. Sheldon.

The administration of this poor house has been previously commended, and is worthy of it. Overseer Sheldon having no farm duties to attend to, is able to give close attention to the house.

There were six children among the inmates, ranging from 2 to 11 years of age, none of them accompanied by their parents. An inmate said to the secretary that Mrs. Sheldon was as good to the children as if they were her own; that the food was good and plentiful, and the clothing comfortable and sufficient. The children appeared clean and well cared for.

The house was not entirely free from vermin, but a vigilant watch is evidently kept.

The county cultivates a garden, but does very little farming.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives \$800 and board for the services of himself and his wife. The county furnishes everything and pays all help.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 20; average weekly cost per inmate, \$3.15.

PIPESTONE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, AT PIPESTONE CITY.

The county erected a temporary building in 1884, on a rented lot in the village of Pipestone City, at a cost, so far as reported, of \$229.02. No report has since been received.

RAMSEY COUNTY POOR HOUSE, ST. PAUL.

Visited at sundry times.

Overseer, C. C. Mills.

The new poor house was completed in the fall of 1885. It was planned by Mr. Geo. Wirth, architect, and has accommodations for one hundred and thirty-five paupers. The main building is 142 feet long, and averages 42 feet in depth. There is a rear wing, two stories high, 59x80 feet, containing dining rooms, kitchen and laundry, with apartments for male help and sick patients above. A cellar extends under the whole building, not intended for use except the part under the rear wing, which contains cisterns and store rooms.

The main building fronts to the south. The corridors on all three floors are next to the north wall and run the length of the building.

The first floor contains sitting rooms for male and female paupers, wards for infirm and crippled inmates, bath rooms and wash rooms for both sexes, together with office and store room.

The west wing is devoted to the female inmates. On the extreme end is a sitting room 20x40 feet, the walls being of face brick, painted. Adjoining this is a room 18x20 feet, to be used by those of the inmates who are too infirm to use the rooms on the upper floors. Next to this is a wash room 12x19 feet, containing six stationary wash stands, bath tub and closets. In the east wing, or male department, are three rooms of the same size and used for the same purpose. Each department has separate stairways. The first floor of the extension is occupied by the dining room, 23x20 feet, with oak floor; the superintendent's dining room, 11x23 feet; the kitchen, 20x24 feet, fitted up with range, large bake oven, boiler of one hundred gallons capacity for furnishing the building with hot water; bread closets, pantry, wood room and scullery. In the rear of the kitchen is the laundry department, with two separate rooms, one being for the inmates and the other for the family and help. In the cellar under the extension are the vegetable and milk rooms, and two large cisterns with a capacity of 1,800 barrels. These are filled by rain water taken from roof, or can be filled by the force pump from the well.

The second floor contains the overseer's apartments, a hospital, single rooms for both sexes, and larger wards containing from three to nine beds each.

In the west wing, or female department, are a hospital ward 17x21 feet, three small single rooms for infirm patients, a dormitory or sleeping room 18x26 feet, and a room for female help employed in the building. In the centre of the second floor are the superintendent's living rooms, six in number, comprising two sitting rooms, a parlor, two bed rooms and bath room. All the walls in the superintendent's department are in white plaster finish, the walls in the remainder of the building being sand finished. In the east wing are two wards 11x27 feet, one 18x26 feet and a room for male help. The second floor of the extension is taken up with a room for storing clothing and bedding, 22x23 feet. A strong room for unruly or insane patients is fitted up with oak doors and barred windows. The other rooms in the extension include three rooms for male help, each 10x16 feet, and a large dormitory 15x43 feet.

The third floor is divided up into wards containing from three to nine beds each, and contains also rooms for female servants. In the attic are two large tanks, connected with the roof, to provide water supply for the house. Fire escapes are provided by outside staircases from both sides of the house.

There is provision for complete separation of the sexes, except that they use a common dining room. A comfortable smoking and work room is provided for the men above the boiler room. It is designed to allow no smoking in the main building. The building is heated by steam and admirably ventilated by interior shafts heated by steam coils.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

Stand pipes and hose have been put in on each floor, and, owing to the construction of the building and the fire protection afforded, the insurance companies have written policies at a very low rate. Fire escapes have been put on each wing of the building, with large landings on each floor, and every precaution provided for the safety of the inmates. A tank house has been built over an artesian well, which connects with a windmill pump. The water is forced into the large cisterns in the cellar under the extension, and from there can be forced into the tanks in the attic. In case there should not be water enough in the cistern it can be forced directly to every floor from the well.

In so large a building it is to be expected that there would be some defects. There are two fire-walls, but no fire-doors have

been provided to separate the different sections of the building. Hard wood floors are provided in the corridors, but soft wood is used in the stair-landings, which will necessarily receive much more wear.

This poor house is superior to any other in the State—

First.—In convenience of arrangement,

Second.—In facilities for the separation of the sexes, the overseer's residence being in the centre, men on one side and women on the other.

Third.—In the readiness with which the building can be enlarged without interfering with what has already been done.

Fourth.—In its healthfulness. Every room in the house has sunlight; there are adequate bathing facilities for both sexes; the system of ventilation is admirable; there are suitable wards for the sick.

The total cost of the farm, almshouse and outbuildings is about \$52,000, distributed as follows: Cost of one hundred and sixty acres for farm, \$15,000; V. P. Parks, building, \$26,075; E. Klingerfues, barn, \$2,959.75; Sykes & Co., steam heating and boiler, \$2,739; Prendergast Brothers, plumbing, \$1,670. To these figures is to be added the cost of building the tank house, slaughter house and hennery and other small improvements.

This poor house is well administered.

Overseer's Contract.—Salary \$900 per year and board, for services of self and wife, county to furnish everything.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 33.5; average weekly cost per inmate, \$4.05. The high rate is due partly to extraordinary expenses incident to occupying a new building, and partly to the small number of inmates, the average number being 33 in a building having a capacity for 135.

COUNTY AND CITY HOSPITAL, ST. PAUL.

Described in first biennial report, page 218.

Revisited Feb. 18, 1886, with Messrs. Dana, Wells, Vivian and Campbell.

City physician, A. B. Ancker, M. D.

The building has been much improved by repairs. The kitchen is now convenient; the dining room made more cheerful; the dispensary and reception have room been moved to the front of the building.

Current expenses for the year ending June 30, 1885, \$12,945.74.

Number of patients during the year : males, 351; females, 144; total, 495; daily average, 47; weekly cost per patient, \$4.70.

A detached ward for infectious diseases has been provided, and a department is about to be opened for infants.

This hospital is one of the most creditable institutions in St. Paul. It is always clean and pleasant. It is very economically managed. It is a good institution in inadequate quarters. Its facilities should be improved at once.

The great defect of the hospital is lack of fire protection. The inmates are in constant danger of being roasted alive.

Dr. Ancker is enthusiastic and capable. Great credit is due to him for the efficiency of the institution.

REDWOOD COUNTY

Purchased a poor farm in August, 1884, 160 acres improved, with a house, for \$3,000. The county has no need of a poor house, and will have none for some time to come.

RICE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR FARIBAULT.

Described in last biennial report, page 220.

Revisited July 3, 1885.

Overseer, Guy Rand.

The house was found in good condition. The bill of fare was reported as follows: Breakfast, potatoes, salt meat, bread and butter, coffee, with sugar and milk, *ad libitum*. Dinner, meat, boiled or fried potatoes, tea, with milk, fish once a week (on Fridays), vegetables in season, sometimes pudding or pie. Supper, bread and butter, tea, with milk, no sugar; sauce or cake. There were 13 inmates in the house.

Overseer's Contract.—Salary, \$500 a year, and board of himself and wife, for services of both and use of one horse and buggy. The county pays all help and furnishes everything.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 16.8; average weekly cost per inmate, \$1.32.

ROCK COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR LUVERNE.

Described in last biennial report, page 222.

Not revisited.

Overseer, H. H. Welch.

The county has 160 acres of land, with an inferior farm house upon it.

Overseer's Contract.—Overseer pays \$150 rent for the farm and receives \$3 a week for boarding each pauper, with an extra allowance for extra care over and above ordinary board. The overseer furnishes everything, including machinery, teams, provisions and furniture.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 1.7; average weekly cost per inmate, \$3.

SWIFT COUNTY.

Purchased a farm of 120 acres in 1884. The county has no need of a poor house, and will not have for some time to come.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR DULUTH.

Revisited Oct. 23, 1885, with Mr. Hessler, county commissioner.

Overseer, T. H. McDevitt.

The former overseer having been dismissed, a most gratifying change is manifest in this poor house.

The house was clean and wholesome. New bedsteads with woven wire mattresses have been provided. The beds and bedding were clean and wholesome. Paupers described the food as abundant and satisfactory. The overseer and his wife are neat, active Scotch people, and are doing good work. The house was cleaner than the average of poor houses. There were five inmates, all men.

The population of this poor house differs from that of any other in the State in the transient character of its inmates. Since April 1st there have been 31 different inmates of the poor house, of whom only 5 remain.

Overseer's Contract.—The overseer receives a salary of \$120 per year for services of himself and wife, without board; and in addition \$12.50 per month for the board of each pauper; the overseer to furnish everything except clothing, furniture and tools. The overseer agreed also to build one mile of wire fence, to clear two acres and stump two acres.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 13.9; average weekly cost per inmate, \$3.84.

SCOTT COUNTY POOR HOUSE, SHAKOPEE.

Visited Oct. 14, 1885.

Scott county has a contract with Mrs. Mary Annen, by which the county pays her \$2 a week for adults, and nothing for

children. She furnishes beds, bedding and everything except clothing and tobacco, and keeps the paupers in her own house.

The average number of paupers is six. Mrs. Annen's house is as well adapted to the purpose as the average small poor house. On the first floor is a room 10x15, for sick women; a room 7½x15, occupied by a woman; kitchen 9½x21, dining room 18x18 feet, used also as a men's sitting room.

The second floor has a hospital for men, 18x21, 7 feet high, well lighted on three sides; a dormitory for men, 13x17, with three beds; another, 15x17, with two beds. There are single bedsteads for all paupers. Furniture is equal to that which is found in most poor houses. The floors are very clean. The beds appeared clean. A few bed bugs were found in one old bedstead. A sick pauper reported himself as well cared for as he could wish. As the pauper was an Irishman, and Mrs. Annen is a German, this testimony is good.

On the whole, the administration of this poor house is remarkably good, considering the very low price paid by the county. It is altogether too little for the services rendered. The county employs an overseer of the poor, whose duty it is to oversee the poor house, hold the keeper to her contract, and look after cases of outdoor relief in the city of Shakopee. This system is a check upon the evils incident to the contract system.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 7.4; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.26.

STEELE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, AT HAVANA.

Revisited Oct. 10, 1885, with Hon. J. M. Burlinghame.

Overseer — L. L. Inman, since succeeded by Fred Nelson.

Overseer Inman was absent.

Five inmates found, all men.

An addition has been built to this poor house since the last report, for the accommodation of the male paupers, who were formerly huddled together in an attic over the kitchen. The addition, taken by itself, is very good, but it is not well related to the rest of the building.

The history of this poor house is that of many. The county found a small farm house on the land when purchased, which served temporarily as a poor house. Afterwards a main building was constructed, with very little planning. When the second addition came to be built it was found impossible to make it homogeneous with the original structure. Had the county

abandoned the farm house originally, planned the poor house as it would be when completed, and built what was needed for immediate use with reference to the completed structure, the present ill-contrived building would have been avoided.

The new addition, a one-story structure, contains a pleasant sitting room 13x15, supplied with a sink and comfortable arm chairs; a bedroom 8x15, with two beds; another 8½x10, with three beds, and four single rooms, each 6x8 feet. The addition can accommodate eight or ten men comfortably. It contains, also, a kitchen 14x18 feet, a porch 8x12 feet, and a room 6x6 feet, intended as a bath room but needed for a pantry.

There is no dining room for paupers.

The second floor contains sleeping rooms 12x15, 9x15, 10x12, and 8x9, besides two attic rooms 13x16 and 8x13 feet. The rooms on the second floor are very inconvenient. There are two staircases, both of which terminate in the family sitting room. It does not seem practicable to construct staircases to terminate outside of the family living rooms without cutting off necessary windows. Of the four rooms on the second floor, only two open into the entryway.

On the whole, the arrangement of this house is hopelessly bad.

There was a lack of discipline in this poor house, the inmates and the overseer being in controversy as to their relative rights and duties. The secretary suggested that the commissioners prepare a code of rules for the government of the poor house. The house was reasonably clean and in good order. The inmates describe the food as abundant and of excellent quality. The beds were clean, but supplied with only one sheet each.

Aug. 28, 1886, a patient named Patrick Shea died in the poor house. Charges were made that his death was due to criminal neglect on the part of the overseer, Fred Nelson. The case was investigated by the county commissioners. The following is the evidence of T. L. Hatch, M. D., county physician, as reported in a county paper:

“Found Patrick Shea at depot of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, his fare having been paid from Blooming Prairie to Owatonna by Aleck. Hughes. He had not been on charity up to this time. This was on the nineteenth day of August, 1886. I went to depot about 9 A. M. and found that he had been out near the engine house and had an evacuation of a dysenteric nature and had fainted away. I then applied to L. L. Bennett, commissioner, and after consultation we agreed it was better to

send him to the poor farm, and Commissioner Bennett made the necessary commitment, and having the patient comfortably placed on a cot, at 1 P. M. placed him in a baggage car and took him to Havana station. Went from there myself direct to the poor farm to have Nelson come to take charge of the man. Did not find Nelson at poor farm. Mrs. Nelson said he would not be home until the next night. Mrs. Nelson made some objections to receiving the patient upon the grounds that she was afraid of the disease, but did finally consent to receive him. I directed her to fit up a room on the second floor for his reception, away from the other inmates of the house. I secured the services of Mr. D. C. Tiffany, who delivered the patient safely at poor farm, and carried him to the room on the second floor, and undressed and put him in bed. Before I left the poor house I directed Mrs. Nelson relative to the administration of medicines. I also left directions in regard to bathing him, and advised her to procure someone to assist her in taking care of him, telling her that he would have more or less of these dysenteric operations and that he was liable to be out of his head, and that he required close attention, and that there should be someone with him *all the time*.

"I returned again on the afternoon of the next day, August 20th, found him in a room on the west side of the house, on the second floor. He had no attendant. There was no curtain to the window, through which the hot sun was pouring, in a very uncomfortable and unsatisfactory condition; found him delirious, temperature 104°, pulse 140, and Mrs. Nelson stated that he had been down stairs himself during the forenoon three times, to the closet. She claimed that she had given him his medicine regularly, just as I had directed. I told her that the man must have better care. I left him at 5 P. M., with full directions relative to the treatment he should receive in every particular. On the next morning at 9 A. M., August 21st, had notice from Nelson that the patient had escaped. Nelson stated that he had stayed with the patient until 1 o'clock A. M.; that he then locked the door and went to bed, and upon arising at 4 o'clock and going to his room, discovered that he had escaped. Was notified by Commissioner Kinyon and went to poor farm at about 8 o'clock P. M. Found the man locked in his room alone. There were two scratches penetrating through the skin on one leg and one on the other. I did not discover any injuries of a serious nature. I left medicine and directions for his care. I visited him again

Sunday, the next day, August 22d, at 6 P. M., and found him locked in his room. His physical condition was worse, in fact he had been growing so steadily after the second day he was taken there. I met Commissioner Kinyon there at this time. I told Mr. Kinyon, as I had told him the day previous, that he must get some suitable nurse to take care of the patient, or I should, and charge it to the county. Visited him again on Monday afternoon, August 23d, found D. C. Tiffany, Jr., in charge of the patient. I found he had not received proper instructions relative to the administration of medicine and food, but I corrected the same. From this time up to the time of his death, which occurred on the following Saturday night, he was under the direct care of D. C. Tiffany, Jr., assisted by Mr. Nelson, and I believe he had all the care he needed. Mr. Nelson assisted in keeping the room clean and washing the clothes."

The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, keeper of the poor house, was taken, but did not differ very materially from that of Dr. Hatch.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Having concluded the investigation, the commissioners made the following report:

"We, the commissioners of Steele County, after due investigation relative to the charges indirectly preferred against Fred Nelson, the present overseer of the poor for said county, in regard to receiving and caring for Pat Shea, a patient sent there with typhoid fever, by order of Commissioner Bennett and county physician, find that so far as Mr. Nelson refused to retain said patient he is censurable, also for absenting himself from the poor farm at any time more than five or six hours at any one time, unless a competent person is left in charge. But in this especial case we believe that Mr. and Mrs. Nelson gave the patient as good care as would usually have been given, under the same circumstances, and with the same knowledge of the condition of the patient. But we desire, further, to say that Mr. Nelson is censurable that he did not more fully comply with the county physician's requirements, regardless of expense.

OSCAR MURPHY,
JESSE HEALEY,
C. M. FINCH,
G. W. KINYON,
L. L. BENNETT."

The testimony given above, uncontradicted, would seem to indicate that Mr. Nelson is not a suitable man for overseer.

Overseer's Contract.—Salary, \$675, and board of self, wife and two children. Overseer to furnish team, machinery, and pay all help.

The compensation is insufficient to secure and retain competent service.

TODD COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR LONG PRAIRIE.

Overseer—Swan P. Thornquist.

The commissioners of Todd County decided to sell the poor farm in view of the facts brought out by the reports of this board; accordingly the farm was sold for \$3,200 in March, 1885, a contract being made with the former overseer to board paupers at two dollars per week.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 3.5; average weekly cost per inmate, \$3.20.

WABASHA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR WABASHA.

Revisited Sept. 18, 1885.

Overseer, Edward Mason.

This poor house realizes the prediction of the state board of corrections and charities at the time when it was built.

It is inconvenient and ill-adapted to its purpose. The food is carried from the basement to the dining room, the room intended for a laundry being used as a kitchen. The so-called bath room is used as a laundry, no bath tubs ever having been put in. The drain in the kitchen sink being unprotected by proper netting the pipes below become choked and have overflowed repeatedly. The cracks in the floors were less apparent than in winter but will open up as soon as the furnace is started. A door has been cut at the end of the hall on the first floor as was originally recommended by this board.

The house was built with the intention of separating men and women entirely by night; but in practice the old men and the old women are kept on the same hall. There is no fire protection whatever. There should be buckets in the hall, a pump with hose and some hand grenades.

The condition of the house was not entirely satisfactory. Several of the bedrooms appeared quite clean but most of them were infested with bed bugs.

Three rooms were very dirty. Two men were found in bed at 8 A. M. with their boots on, the boots being very filthy. An insane man was kept in the strong room in the cellar and his bed was a filthy nest. This man, Michael Hastings, was subsequently sent to the insane hospital.

The unsatisfactory condition of the house was probably largely due to the protracted sickness of one of the overseer's children.

There is a separate hospital building 18 by 30 feet, two stories. On the first floor a room 12 by 18 was occupied by two patients. The room was not very clean, by no means up to the hospital standard.

The inmates reported food as follows:

Breakfast — Good bread and butter, coffee or tea, fried pork or ham, potatoes, sometimes eggs (generally on Friday).

Dinner — Potatoes, boiled pork or corned beef, roast beef on Sundays, bread, butter, tea or coffee with sugar and milk, sometimes cabbage.

Supper — Bread, butter, coffee and tea with sugar and milk, sometimes cold meat; once a week, oatmeal.

There were 17 inmates. A foundling child was being boarded by the county in the town of Kellogg at \$2.45 per week.

In Wabasha County as in Goodhue County, the contract system prevails. The overseer receives \$2.45 per week for each inmate, together with the use of the farm. This covers board, washing and mending. The county clothes the paupers and furnishes fuel for heating the inmates. The overseer furnishes fuel for the kitchen and for his own sitting room. The system in so large a poor house is not desirable.

The overseer, Edward Mason, took charge in April, 1885. He seems to be humane and desirous of doing his best. The food is wholesome and abundant.

Average number of inmates. for 1885, 23.2; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.52.

WASHINGTON COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR STILLWATER.

Revisited Nov. 25, 1885.

Overseer, Adam Amos.

The dining room was very clean and neat, the floors throughout the house were clean, Beds and bedding clean; beds supplied with pillow cases and blankets, but no sheets. No fires are kept above the first floor except in case of sickness. Pau-

pers were at dinner; food consisted of good bread, potatoes, cabbage, meat, milk, or tea with sugar and milk, syrup, apple pie.

The house is cold in winter. Ten inmates, all men; one of them, a blind insane man, was sent back from the asylum four years ago; harmless and not troublesome, a good wood sawyer.

There is a good system of accounts, well kept by the overseer.

The good impression formed of this poor house two years ago is confirmed.

The poor house was again visited May 13, 1886, with Secretary A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin, and Warden J. A. Reed. The house was found in satisfactory condition.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 9.8; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.03.

WINONA COUNTY POOR HOUSE, NEAR WINONA.

Revisited Oct. 8, 1885.

Overseer, John Neville, since succeeded by John Young.

There were 22 inmates, 6 women, 5 children, and 11 men.

The overseer's residence was inspected. It contains a parlor 12 by 12; bedroom, 12 by 12; dining room, 12 by 18; kitchen, 12 by 12; pantry, 6 by 12; and store room 8 by 8 feet. The second floor contains 2 bed rooms, each 12 by 12 feet.

The cooking for the family and the 22 paupers is done in the kitchen, 12 by 12 feet, on a small stove.

Since the last visit an addition to the poor house has been constructed, 24 by 26 feet, also separate yards for men and women, with tight board fences.

The addition is intended to accommodate the female inmates. It contains a basement room 16 by 21 feet, with a stone floor, which is to be used as a dining room. It is quite damp, and not suitable for the purpose; also two sleeping rooms, each about 9 by 10 feet, open to the same objections.

On the first floor is a sitting room, 12 by 21 feet; a sick room, 9 by 14 feet; and a bed room, 9 by 9 feet. Both of these rooms open into the sitting room aforesaid. The sitting room was intended as a dining room, but the overseer considered the location of sick rooms, in conjunction with a dining room, as undesirable, and expected, therefore, to use the basement dining room. The second floor contains a dormitory, 18 by 21 feet, and two bedrooms each 9 by 10 feet.

In my biennial report to the board I said (page 235): "This poor house is inadequate and unsuitable. The county must soon

build and ought to abandon the old building entirely, and, beginning anew on a comprehensive plan, build for the present and future needs of the county."

The addition was built without consulting the state board of corrections and charities. This board would undoubtedly have objected to some of its features.

In the first place it was unwise to enlarge the old building in its present situation. It is badly located, close to the road, without suitable grounds. It was originally built with the intention of converting it ultimately into a stable, which intention should have been carried out.

The new addition does not obviate the great inconvenience of having the cooking done in the overseer's house. All food has to be carried a distance of two hundred and fifty feet. The laundry is in the men's side, and it is necessary that the women should go back and forth and spend a considerable portion of their time on the men's side. Moreover, the residence of the overseer in the other building prevents suitable protection. It would be inhuman to lock the paupers up at night and leave them exposed to the danger of fire in a building so combustible, and as a matter of fact they are not so locked up. How can the overseer know what the paupers are doing between bedtime and breakfast time? The new addition does not provide any closets. The only closet in the house is a "medicine cupboard," which is being used for storage of bedding. The house was found, for the most part, in good order. Vermin were faithfully exterminated.

The men's dining room, used also as a smoking room, is in the basement.

Two men of quite filthy personal habits sleep in the basement. A third, completely paralyzed, was found in a bed in the furnace room. The patient is entirely helpless and a great care. The facilities for caring for such a patient are inadequate, and he was not being properly taken care of.

The commissioners are to be commended for their effort to provide comfortable quarters with separation of the sexes, but it was, in my judgment, an unfortunate error to attempt to add to the old building.

It may be a question whether the law requires the submission of plans for an addition, but it would have been wise for the commissioners to have waived technicalities and invited suggestion.

Average number of inmates for 1885, 22; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.75.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY POOR HOUSE, GRANITE FALLS.

The county purchased a house and lot at a cost of \$700, located the paupers in the house, furnished them provisions, and required them to run it themselves. The system was found unprofitable, and the house is now rented at \$6 per month, the repairs costing about \$15 or \$20 a year, leaving the county about from 7 to 8 per cent on its investment. The county now pays for boarding paupers in families \$2.50 to \$3 a week. The county had one pauper, a woman, who was costing them \$50 per month. A contract was finally made with a relative to take her away to some health resort for a consideration of \$1,000, to be paid in such installments that it does not exceed what the county was already paying, viz.: \$50 per month. The relative agreed to become permanently responsible for the woman, but as he is not under bonds it is probable that she will come back upon the county after the payment of the last installment of the \$1,000.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART V.

DESCRIPTION OF
PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
IN MINNESOTA.

PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.

BRAINERD — NORTHERN PACIFIC SANITARIUM.

Superintendent — Dr. David P. Biggar.

This hospital was established by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to care for sick and injured employes. The building is of wood, well lighted, heated, and ventilated, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi. The hospital is well appointed, conveniently arranged, and thoroughly administered. Expenses are met by a small monthly deduction from the wages of employes. Medical attendance is furnished at their homes for employes who have families, or can not be treated at the sanitarium.

DULUTH — ST. LUKES HOSPITAL.

President — Rev. C. A. Poole.

Matron — Miss Mary E. Scott.

Estimated value of property, \$10,000; running expenses for the year, \$3,276.03. Patients during the year: Males, 83; females, 34; total 117. Remaining at end of year: Males, 5; females, 6; total, 11.

The hospital was built in 1881, and occupied a rented building until the spring of 1883, when the present building was occupied. The building is a two-story frame; capacity, 40. It contains kitchen, 14x22; dining room, 10x16; day room, 18x24; sick wards, 20x42, 20x36, and 18x30. The building is ventilated by fireplaces and ventilators in the ceiling; heated by stoves. The grounds are 50x100.

The institution receives county patients paid for by the county, marine cases and private and charity patients. The hospital is well administered.

MINNEAPOLIS — NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

2527 Clinton Avenue.

President — Mrs. H. G. Walker.

Superintendent — Mrs. S. A. Norton.

Organized 1882.

The hospital occupied a rented house for one year, and then purchased the present property. A new building is now under contract, which is to be one of three buildings connected by corridors, and which will comprehend the complete plan. The building, now being erected, will constitute the west wing. It is to be 50x100 feet, with a high basement, two stories and a French roof. It will be built of red brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The basement will be utilized for kitchen, pantry, laundry, dining room, janitor's room, fuel cellar and servants' rooms. The first floor will contain reception room, superintendent's room, patients', dining and nurses' rooms, drug closet, lavatory, long ward and private patients' wards. Second and third floors will contain children's wards and wards of various sizes, with same arrangements of lavatories, drug and linen closets, and with tea kitchen for night use. The building will be provided with labor-saving devices, dumb waiters, clothes chutes, storage closets, etc. The building will be heated by steam.

Estimated value of property, \$47,200.

Running expenses year ending Nov. 1, 1885, \$2,257.25.

Patients during the year (women and children), 126; remaining at end of year, 16.

The work is intended to be charitable, admission of patients being in the following order: First, charity patients; second, city patients or part pay patients, and lastly, pay patients.

Connected with the hospital is a nurses' training school, furnishing an eighteen months' course of practical instruction, with lectures, text-books, and examinations. The nurses are allowed \$1 per week for the first six months, \$2 for the second, and \$3 for the third. Nurses are in demand ahead of the ability of the institution to supply.

Copies of the annual report of the institution can be obtained by writing to the president.

The hospital is thoroughly organized and well administered. Its success bears testimony to the executive ability of the ladies who manage it.

MINNEAPOLIS—ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL.

901 Sixth Street South.

President—Hon. Isaac Atwater.

Superintendent—Mrs. Alice Pew.

Estimated value of property, \$20,000.

Patients during the year: Males, 175; females, 150; total, 325; average during year, 27.

The hospital has four buildings: a brick building, two and a half stories, 80x26, containing wards and private rooms; a two-story brick building, 81x33, containing private rooms, and two wooden buildings, 24x40 and 24x24. The grounds are 20x150 feet. The capacity of the hospital will be increased this year about twenty-five beds.

MINNEAPOLIS—MINNESOTA HOSPITAL COLLEGE DISPENSARY.

525 Sixth Street.

Organized October, 1880.

Superintendent—C. H. Hunter, M. D.

The institution furnishes medical treatment, medicines and dentistry to those who are unable to pay for them.

• MOORHEAD—GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Organized 1882.

Chairman Board of Managers—Rev. Geo. E. Swan.

Superintendent—Samuel Partridge.

Estimated value of property, \$5,000.

Running expenses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1885, \$2,440.59. Inmates during the year: Males, 45; females, 8; total, 53. Remaining at close of year: Males, 5; females, 2.

The hospital occupies a two-story frame building. Capacity, twenty patients. The first floor contains kitchen and men's wards. The second floor contains women's wards and private wards. The laundry is in a separate building. The building is heated by stoves, ventilated by flues, and is supplied with city water.

W ULM—ST. ALEXANDERS HOSPITAL.

Organized 1883.

Superintendent—Rev. Alexander Berghold.

Matron—Rev. Mother Anna Margaretha Michel.

Estimated value of property, \$20,000. Expenses for the year ending Jan. 1, 1886, \$1,869.25. Patients during the year: Males, 31; females, 16; total, 47. Average: Males, 7; females, 4; total, 11. Twenty-six patients were nursed and cared for in private houses.

The hospital is composed of two brick buildings and two frame buildings adjoining each other, one building having three stories, and three buildings having two stories each. Capacity, without overcrowding, forty. Kitchen, 18x26; laundry, 18x18; dining room, 14x19; sitting room, 14x19. Sick wards of various sizes, heated by furnaces and stoves. Ventilation "after the latest improvements." Water supply by gravitation from a running spring.

The hospital owns forty acres of land, and is finely situated, overlooking the valley of the Minnesota. The hospital receives all classes, but particularly such as have limited means, the charges being very low. The hospital is sustained by private contributions and fees. County patients are received from adjacent counties.

RED WING—GOODHUE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Goodhue County Hospital was opened in 1884. The hospital is maintained by Goodhue County.

Chairman of County Board of Commissioners—F. Seebach.

Matron—Mrs. W. E. Bell.

The hospital occupies a dwelling house rented for the purpose. The house is not specially adapted to this use. It is plainly but substantially furnished. Capacity, twelve.

Private patients are received at one dollar per day. This hospital is a new enterprise, and has had comparatively a small number of patients thus far.

See also under "Goodhue County Poor House."

ST. CLOUD—ST. BENEDICTS HOSPITAL.

Superintendent—Rev. Mother Scholastica.

The hospital was organized in 1885, and opened for patients in 1886. It was established just in time to receive the sufferers from the great cyclone at St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, and cared for eighty-nine patients in the first three months.

The building is of brick, three stories high, containing kit-

chen, laundry, two dining rooms, sitting rooms, two sick wards and two dormitories. Heated by furnace; water from cistern; ventilation by transoms and chimneys.

ST. PAUL—CITY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Richmond Street, St. Paul.

Board of Control—John J. O'Leary, president; I. P. Wright and Henry Hechtman.

City and County Physician—A. B. Ancker, M. D.

The hospital was established about 1871, and is supported jointly by the city of St. Paul and county of Ramsey.

Estimated value of property, \$30,000.

The hospital consists of a stone building and a brick wing, with a basement under the wing. Capacity, fifty-two patients. The basement contains the furnace and laundry. The first floor contains kitchen, two dining rooms and four wards. The second story contains five public wards, one private ward, dispensary, etc.

Heat is furnished by furnace and stoves. City water. Ventilation "very fair."

The hospital is handsomely located on a bluff overlooking the Mississippi.

The hospital receives the sick and injured who are a public charge in Ramsey County, and a few private patients.

See also under "Ramsey County Poor House."

ST. PAUL—ST. JOSEPHS HOSPITAL.

Ninth and Exchange streets.

Organized 1854.

President—Right Rev. John Ireland.

Superioress—Mother Bernardine.

Number of patients during the year: Males, 600; females, 200; total, 800. Average number males, 50; females, 16; total, 66. Remaining at the end of the year: Males, 35; females, 15; total, 50.

The present building was erected in 1878. It is a three-story stone building with two wings; capacity, 150. Kitchen, 15x20; laundry, 15x30; dining room, 15x20; six wards, each 15x20; one ward 40x90, and fifteen private rooms. Heated by steam. Venti-

lation by fire-places and air shafts to separate rooms. City water. Grounds a triangle, with 230 feet frontage.

The hospital receives all classes, and is supported by the fees of patients. A new wing, 40x90, is now being erected.

ST. PAUL — ST. LUKES HOSPITAL.

105 East Eighth Street.

Organized 1873.

President — Mrs. J. D. Barton.

Matron — Mrs. M. A. Bradbury.

Estimated value of property, \$40,000. Running expenses for the year ending Feb. 28, 1886, \$6,700. Total number of patients during the year: Males, 98; females, 162; total, 260. Remaining at the end of the year: Males, 7; females, 8; total, 15.

The hospital occupies a three-story frame building, veneered with brick. Capacity, twenty-six beds. Besides kitchen and dining room there are two sick wards, each 20x14, and eight private rooms. Heated by stoves. City water. Ventilators in all rooms. Grounds, 100x150.

“Patients are received without regard to creed or nationality. Pay exacted whenever possible, but about one-third of our work is done without remuneration.”

Plans have been drawn for a new building, which the trustees hope to commence the coming season.

ST. PAUL — SWEDISH HOSPITAL.

Situated at Lake Como.

This hospital has been temporarily closed during the past year. No report received.

STILLWATER — CITY HOSPITAL.

Organized 1879.

President Board of Directors — Mrs. F. Pennington.

Matron — Mrs. E. A. Brown.

Estimated value of property, \$5,000. Running expenses year ending April 1, 1886, \$2,809.90. Number of patients during year: Males, 56; females, 15; total, 71. Number at the close of the year: Females, 6; males, 5; total, 11.

The hospital building is owned by the city of Stillwater, and rented to the Hospital Association. Capacity, 19 patients. It

is a two-story frame dwelling house. It contains five wards, dining room, kitchen, etc. Water from a cistern; heat by stoves; ventilation good. The hospital is pleasantly and conveniently situated. It receives private, charity, and county patients. Expenses are met by donations, occasional entertainments, pay patients and county patients.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

CLONTARF—CATHOLIC INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Boys above the age of twelve years are removed from the Catholic orphan asylum to the industrial school at Clontarf, to be taught trades and receive a good common school education. At the last report there were twenty-four white children and a number of Indian children, supported by the Government.

IONA, MURRAY COUNTY—HOME OF THE SACRED HEART FOR BOYS.

Organized 1881.

Manager—Rev. M. McDonell.

Estimated value of the property, \$31,850. Current expenses for the year 1885, \$4,000. Inmates: Males, 20; females, 2; total, 22.

There are two buildings, 34x34 and 28x44, each two and a half stories high. Capacity, 25 children. Kitchen, 16x18; laundry, 10x18; dining room, 18x20; day room, 16x18; dormitories, 18x44 and 18x26 feet. Heated by stoves. Water from the well.

The institution owns 1,990 acres of land, of which 1,000 is fenced in as pasture, and 170 acres are under cultivation.

“The institution receives homeless children and undertakes to give them a home until they arrive at majority, train them to industry, particularly farming, and to give them a useful, practical education.”

MINNEAPOLIS—CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR BOYS.

No report has been received from this institution.

A new building is now being erected.

At last accounts there were about sixty-five children in the institution.

MINNEAPOLIS—CHURCH HOME FOR BABIES.

2110 Fifth Avenue South.

Carried on by Sister Annette. Organized in May, 1885.

The home is sustained partly by donations and partly by the board paid by the mothers, at the rate of \$1.25 per week, covering clothing, etc. During the past year there have been four charity patients and thirty-two pay patients. The home takes children of women working out, children deserted by parents, and orphans. The object of the home is to prevent mothers from giving away their babies, by providing a home "within their income, allowing them to see their children often, thereby keeping up the parental love."

Present number, thirteen babies in the home, of whom eight are under two years.

MINNEAPOLIS—SHELTERING ARMS.

Twelfth Street and Twenty-seventh Avenue.

President—Mrs. S. S. Breed.

Organized in 1883, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Estimated value of property, \$8,000. Current expenses for the year ending May, 1886, \$1,930.15.

Number of inmates during the year, fifty-six. Present at close of the year, thirty.

The building is a two-and-a-half-story frame house, heated by furnace.

The institution receives orphans, half orphans, and destitute or homeless children, from infants to those twelve years old. Illegitimate children are not received, except in special cases. It aims to provide home, clothing and Christian training, and to maintain the relation between parent and child.

Funds are derived from contributions, and a small stipend for board when friends are able to pay.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE WASHBURN HOME.

Nicollet Avenue, near Lake Harriet.

President of Trustees—Hon. W. D. Washburn.

The late Gov. C. C. Washburn left by will \$300,000 to endow an orphan asylum, and \$75,000 for the erection of a building. The will provided that, in case the trustees should expend more

than \$75,000 upon a building, the building should remain vacant, as a witness to the failure of the trustees to carry out their instructions, and until the interest of the endowment should pay the indebtedness.

The building is of brick, trimmed with Lake Superior sandstone; length one hundred and fifty feet; width eighty feet. The building is three stories with a basement. The first floor contains dining rooms, school rooms, committee room, reception room, nursery, offices, etc. The second floor contains assembly hall, superintendent's and teachers' rooms, dormitories, and hospital. The third floor contains dormitories and linen room. The building is heated by steam, and is especially well ventilated. There are fireplaces in all the rooms. The building is well lighted. The institution is not yet open for reception of inmates, but is expected to be opened about Nov. 1, 1886. Gov. Washburn in his will directed that "any child under fourteen years of age, whether orphan or half orphan, shall be received without any question or distinction as to age, sex, race, color or religion, and shall be discharged at the age of fifteen, or as near that age as may be consistent with the terms into which the year may be divided, as it is not my intention that the asylum shall be used as a hospital."

ST. PAUL—CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR GIRLS.

Marshall Avenue.

President—Rev. John Shanley.

Estimated value of property, \$50,000; expenses for year, \$5,600; average number of inmates, 72.

The building was erected in 1885. Capacity, 150. It consists of three stories and a basement. The basement contains kitchen, store room, dining rooms and play rooms. Land, five acres.

The institution aims "to provide the children with a home during childhood, to give them a Christian education, and fit them for the duties of after life."

ST. PAUL—PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Corner Marshall Avenue and St. Albans Street.

President—Mrs. Horace Thompson.

Matron—Mrs. S. R. Williams.

The aim of the institution is to care for the children, and place them in suitable homes as rapidly as possible. The build-

ing, erected in 1885, is of brick, three stories in height, with a two-story L. Capacity, seventy-five inmates. The building is admirably planned. It is heated by steam, well ventilated and lighted. A laundry, store room and play rooms are in the basement. Kitchen, dining rooms, reception room and school rooms are on the first floor. Five dormitories and sick room, each 16x32 feet, on the upper floor. Estimated value of property, \$40,000.

ST. PAUL—ST. JOSEPHS CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

199 Ninth Street.

President, ex-officio—Rt. Rev. John Ireland.

Superintendent—Mother Benedicta.

Organized in 1876. Estimated value of property, \$18,000.

Running expenses for year ending Dec. 31, 1885, \$2,700.

Average number of inmates: Males, 24; females, 30; total, 54.

The brick, three-story building, erected in 1880, has a capacity of sixty to seventy. The building is 40x75 feet. The basement contains kitchen, laundry and two dining rooms. The day rooms are on the first floor; the sick ward and three dormitories in the upper story. Heat by stoves. City water. Grounds 120x200 feet.

The institution is supported by voluntary contributions and monthly dues from members of St. Josephs Orphan Society.

It receives children "without means of support, and some that are able to pay partly for their own support." The institution undertakes "to educate and bring them up, that they may become their own supporters, and to make good Christians and good citizens of them."

VASA—ORPHANS HOME.

Superintendent—J. A. Hultgren.

Under the auspices of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Conference of Minnesota.

Organized in 1865. Estimated value of property, \$9,000.

Running expenses, year ending Dec. 31, 1885, \$2,350.86.

Number of inmates at close of year: Males, 31; females, 8; total, 39. Average number during the year: Males, 31; females, 8; total, 39.

The building erected in 1866 was destroyed by a cyclone in

1879, when the frame building now occupied was erected. It is a two-story building, 40x24 feet, with a wing 32x36 feet. Capacity, forty inmates. It has a kitchen 16x24, laundry 12x16, dining room 16x36, day rooms 24x22, sick ward 24x22, and dormitory 36x32. Heated by furnace. Water from a well. Land, 53 acres.

The home is supported by voluntary contributions. It receives "all classes except the vicious," and aims "to fit them for the common duties of life."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, KINDERGARTENS, ETC.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE FIRST BAPTIST FREE KINDERGARTEN.

Was opened in 1883. The society is about to erect a building on Tenth Street and Eighth Avenue North. School now averages 20 children. Expenses for the year, \$330, exclusive of materials, rent and heating.

MINNEAPOLIS PILGRIM KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION.

211 Twentieth Avenue, North.

President—Mrs. C. W. Merrill.

The society occupies a rented building, but is soon to build. Organized October, 1885. Average daily attendance, about forty. The school is supported by pledges, membership fees, and some aid from the City Mission. Expenses about \$270 a year, exclusive of rent and fuel.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE PLYMOUTH KINDERGARTEN AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

maintains a free kindergarten at the Bethel on Second Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues South. Commenced operations Jan. 1, 1880.

President—Mrs. Elisha Morse.

The Bethel is a large two-story building; estimated value of property, \$9,500. The first floor contains the Bethel, two large rooms for kindergarten, kitchen, bath room, cloak room, janitor's room. Second floor contains a nursery, 20x24; sleeping

rooms for matron and family. The kindergarten is in session ten months in the year and averages fifty children daily. On Saturday morning a kindergarten meets under the auspices of the Young Womens Christian Temperance Union. In the afternoon a large class of children and some women are taught sewing and cutting garments. The nursery department, intended to take care of children of working women, is not yet much patronized.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE PLYMOUTH CONFREES.

A society of young men have fitted up a workshop, at a cost of \$350, for the purpose of giving free industrial instructions to fifteen or twenty boys.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE WESTMINSTER CITY MISSIONS

maintain an industrial school for children of the Riverside Flats.

MINNEAPOLIS—NEWSBOYS AND BOOTBLACKS.

Rooms have been provided in the Syndicate Block, and a weekly gathering is held and entertainments provided, etc., under the direction of Mrs. Farr.

ST. PAUL—PLYMOUTH CHURCH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

is maintained by the Young Peoples Association of Plymouth Congregational Church; under the direction of Mrs. C. W. Ferris. Little girls are taught sewing, etc.

ST. PAUL RELIEF SOCIETY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

is maintained by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Society for the Relief of the Poor, at their rooms, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Burbank. Kitchen, garden work, sewing, etc., are taught.

ST. PAUL—THE NEWSBOYS AND BOOTBLACKS

meet weekly at the hall of the Society for the Relief of the Poor, under the direction of the Young Womens Christian Temperance Union. Entertainments and instruction are provided.

HOMES FOR OLD PEOPLE.**MINNEAPOLIS—HOME FOR CHILDREN AND AGED WOMEN.**

Thirty-second Street and Stevens Avenue.

Organized in 1881.

Capacity, one hundred children and thirty old ladies. Receives orphans, half orphans, and friendless old ladies.

President—Mrs. John S. Pillsbury, Fifth Street and Tenth Avenue Southeast.

Matron—Miss Ellen I. V. Stewart.

The aim of the institution is to "educate, clothe and teach them to work and find them pleasant and good homes."

Income for the year 1885, \$1,904.75. Expenses, \$1,877.95. Population, total number during the year, 111. Remaining at close of year, 31.

The home was originally in a very small house, but in 1886 it removed to the present building. The building is of yellow brick, trimmed with terra cotta, built in colonial style. Consists of two stories and a basement. The basement contains a kitchen, laundry, school rooms and play rooms, two dining rooms, parlor, reception room, matron's room, offices, sitting room. The rest of the house consists of two dining rooms, parlor, reception room, matron's room, nursery, offices, sitting room, two sick wards, five dormitories. The building is heated by steam and ventilated by a heated flue in the smokestack. The institution owns twelve city lots.

Estimated value of property, \$50,000. The institution is supported by donations and by the churches.

Until recently the work of this home has been confined to children, but in 1885 the scope was enlarged so as to make provision for aged women as well. The work for children formerly done by this institution will probably be done largely by the Washburn Home.

ST. PAUL—HOME FOR THE AGED.

19 Wilkin Street, St. Paul.

Organized 1883.

Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Mother Marie Christiana, Superioress.

The home occupies two three-story buildings, one of frame

and one of stone. Capacity, eighty-six. The frame building contains the kitchen, laundry, dining room, etc. The buildings are heated by stoves and supplied with city water. The Sisters own five lots.

The estimated value of the property is \$11,000.

There are no funds and no fixed incomes except the charity collected daily from door to door. The Sisters expended last year in cash, about \$5,250, of which \$3,500 was paid for repairing buildings and \$2,250 for furniture and miscellaneous expenses.

“The aged and infirm poor, over sixty years of age, who have no homes and are not able to work for a living, are received without distinction with regard to creed or nationality.” No entrance fee is required, but “if some happen to have a small sum, we accept it for the good of the home in general.”

Average number of inmates for the year: Males, 40; females, 30; total, 70.

The inmates are well cared for and the charity has public confidence.

[ST. PAUL—HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Collins Street.

Organized 1867.

● *President*—Mrs. Pascal Smith.

Matron—Mrs. Lewis.

Under the auspices of the Protestant churches of St. Paul.

A building on the present site was occupied in 1869. The present building was erected in 1883.

Estimated value of the property, \$30,000.

Running expenses, year ending Jan. 27, 1886, \$1,895.79.

Inmates during the year: Women, 78; children, 61; total, 136. Remaining at close of year, 37.

The building is a frame structure, two and a half stories high. Capacity, 40. The laundry is in the basement; kitchen, dining rooms, day rooms, etc., on first floor. The building is heated by furnaces well ventilated and supplied with city water. The institution has one acre of ground, devoted to a vegetable garden and grounds.

The institution receives destitute women and children and aims to provide temporary shelter until they can help them-

selves. Some old persons have remained for life. Some pay a small sum toward their own support.

The home is sustained by voluntary subscriptions.

INSTITUTIONS FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

DULUTH — MISSION HOME.

17½ Superior Street.

The Mission Home was opened in February, 1886, by the Duluth home missionaries, in a rented house.

The society receives fallen girls who desire to reform, provides a refuge until they are fitted to go out, and aids in procuring situations.

MINNEAPOLIS BETHANY HOME.

Twenty-sixth Avenue Southwest, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, Minneapolis.

Organized in 1875.

President—Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve.

Matron—Mrs. N. E. Marsh.

Secretary—Mrs. T. B. Walker.

Estimated value of property, \$28,150. Running expenses for fiscal year, \$5,968.81; average running expenses per month, \$496.98; average per capita per month, \$8.57. Capacity from forty to fifty inmates.

The institution has been occupying a rented house at No. 2900 Dupont Avenue. The new building has three stories. The building (along with three lots) is a gift from Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis. The building is 50x80 feet, brick veneered, contains three stories and a high basement. The basement contains dining room, kitchen, pantries, laundry, dry room and cellars. First floor contains reception room, matron's room, physician's room, lavatory, and double nursery, parlor and four rooms for inmates. The second floor is divided into rooms for inmates, except a chapel 18x42 feet. The third floor contains rooms for inmates, lavatory, etc. The house has numerous store rooms, closets and conveniences, clothes chute, truck elevator, electric bells and speaking tubes. Ventilated by open grates. Water from a deep well.

The Sisterhood of Béthany was organized for the purpose of "aiding tempted and fallen women. In addition to this, our regular work, we have taken, through necessity, the care of the motherless, deserted, homeless infants which become the charge of the city authorities. Twelve or fifteen of these waifs are with us most of the time. We receive none for less than one year. We aim in that time, by religious influences, careful training, instruction in household duties, laundry work, sewing, nursing and so forth, to build a foundation of Christian character, to develop the material instinct and to fit them for honest self-support. When they leave we provide proper employment but continue supervision, until their conduct removes cause for uneasiness. If the mothers desire to retain the children we encourage it; if not, we endeavor to provide suitable Christian homes, insisting upon legal adoption."

Total number aided in ten years, eight hundred and thirty-four.

ST. PAUL—HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This institution is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. It receives fallen women who desire to reform and aims to reform them by religious influences and by teaching them self-sustaining industry. Sewing is obtained from manufacturing houses in St. Paul and from benevolent ladies in the city.

The St. Paul municipal court committed women, sentenced for offenses against municipal laws, to the House of the Good Shepherd until quarters were recently provided for them in the city workhouse. A few young women, deemed susceptible of reformation, are still committed to the House of the Good Shepherd.

ST. PAUL—MINNESOTA WOMANS CHRISTIAN HOME.

557 Stillwater Street, St. Paul.

Organized October, 1873.

President—Mrs. H. D. Gates.

Estimated value of property, \$7,500. Running expenses for the year ending Oct. 1, 1885, \$1,384.92. Average number of inmates, 18; number at close of year, 15. The institution occupies a brick two-story house, built for a private residence. Capacity, 18; the rooms are small and inadequate. Heated by stoves.

City water. Grounds, 50x100 feet. The institution receives erring women and their illegitimate children. It aims to offer a home to them, to inculcate a desire for reformation and to procure employment for their subsequent support.

INSTITUTIONS TO AID THE SELF-SUPPORTING POOR.

DULUTH — HOME MISSIONARIES.

Organized 1885.

President — Sarah B. Stevens.

Secretary — Helen B. Jenkins.

Current expenses for the year ending June, 1886, \$650. Number of inmates during the year, 54.

The society maintains a home for working women, at 1530 Superior Street, in a rented house.

“The society temporarily shelters and provides for poor widows and deserted wives, and such young children as may belong to them; also, for overworked young women needing a place for rest, and young girls suddenly thrown upon their own resources.”

The society has in view a training school for domestics, and an evening school for girls.

MINNEAPOLIS — FRIENDLY INN.

220 Washington Avenue North.

President — George A. Brackett.

Superintendent — A. W. Anderson.

Established 1884. The Friendly Inn occupies a brick building rented at \$900 per year. In the basement are bath rooms with hot and cold water, wash room and sitting room. On the first floor is the office, dining room and large kitchen. On the second floor is the dormitory with accommodations for from 75 to 100 men.

The Friendly Inn receives able-bodied men who are out of money, and furnishes lodging or meal for sawing one-fifth of a cord of wood. The inn is well filled and usually accommodates from fifty to sixty men through the winter, and has nearly depopulated the police station lodging house. The wood is sold in open market at current rates. The food is good and lodging comfortable.

MINNEAPOLIS—WOMENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

President—Miss Emily J. Gray.

Secretary—Miss J. C. Hill.

Organized 1868. . The association maintains a boarding house for working women. It owns a brick three-story house near the centre of the city with a quarter of an acre of ground. The property is valued at \$18,000. The society is sustained by voluntary contributions. Income last year, \$6,588. In addition to the maintenance of the boarding house for working women, the association gives temporary relief, finds employment, cares for the sick and endeavors to bring its beneficiaries under religious influences. A missionary gives her entire time to visiting the poor. During the past year the association assisted 195 families and 274 individuals.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE BRANCH WOMANS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

85 South Twelfth Street.

Organized February, 1886.

President—Mrs. A. T. Hale.

Secretary—Mrs. E. S. Williams.

The institution occupies a house rented at forty dollars per month. Its objects are the same as those of the Central Woman's Christian Association.

ST. PAUL—THE GESELLEN HOSPITIUM.

This is a home for young men, recently opened in a rented house on West Tenth street, near St. Peter, under the auspices of the German Catholic Church.

The home is open to all young men upon compliance with a few simple rules. Board is furnished at three dollars and fifty cents per week. In connection with the home is a night school, open three nights a week, when instruction is given in arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, drawing and music. The school is free, except a nominal charge of fifteen cents per month for gas.

ST. PAUL—MITFORD HOUSE.

St. Peter Street.

President—Mrs. F. B. Clarke.

Matron—Mrs. M. A. Proctor.

Organized in 1884.

Expenses for the year 1885, \$4,622.41.

Average number of boarders, about twenty-two per month.

Mitford House is intended to give a home, with its protection and influences, to working women, at very moderate rates. The house is provided with a piano and a small library.

The price of board varies with the requirements of the boarders, from \$3 to \$3.50 per week.

ST. PAUL—ST. MARYS HOME.

Westminster Street.

This is a Catholic institution, providing a temporary home for women and girls.

ST. PAUL—YOUNG GIRLS HOME.

620 St. Peter Street.

President—Rev. John Shanley.

Superintendent—Jessie A. Schley.

Organized under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, November, 1884. Total number cared for during the eighteen months since the opening, 390. Average number, 25. Number at close of the year, 47. Estimated value of property, \$15,000.

The home is a frame house three stories high. Capacity, 43. The house is conveniently arranged. The grounds are 66x144 feet. The institution receives respectable unmarried working girls under thirty who are without homes in the city. It aims to furnish a comfortable home at nominal rates and assists in procuring employment and furnishing innocent pleasures. The institution is self-sustaining.

WOMENS INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATIONS.

There are three such societies in Minnesota, located at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winona.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE WOMANS INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

No. 25. Collom Building, Fourth Street South.

President—Mrs. Mary B. Lewis, 815 Second Avenue South.

Secretary—Mrs. Dr. Abbott.

Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. M. E. Cargill, 25 South Fourth Street.

The object of the society is to aid women by helping them to help themselves. To this end the society has opened a department for the reception and sale of women's work on commission, and within the last few months has opened a luncheon room which is liberally patronized, and by the aid of which the society is rapidly becoming self-sustaining. An upper room is reserved as a quiet resort for ladies, and it is proposed to keep on file copies of weekly papers and the leading magazines.

During the last fiscal year goods were sold for three hundred and sixteen consignors, and twenty-one ladies were employed in the exchange store and luncheon room.

ST. PAUL — THE WOMANS WORK EXCHANGE.

No. 465 Broadway.

President — Mrs. Charles P. Noyes.

Secretary — Mrs. Kenneth Clark.

Treasurer — Mrs. W. S. Alexander.

The object of the society is "to enable women to support themselves, either by selling their work or obtaining for them employment."

The society is sustained: 1st, by annual dues of managers; 2d, yearly subscriptions; 3d, commissions on sales; 4th, occasional entertainments.

Goods were sold during the last fiscal year for about two hundred consignors. The income during the year ending Nov. 4, 1885, was \$1,350, of which \$840 was from sales and \$510 from donations. Paid consignors, \$756. Paid for expenses, \$565. The board of managers is divided into committees, each having charge of a separate department.

WINONA — THE WOMANS INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Organized December, 1885.

President — Mrs. E. S. Youmans.

The commissions received are not sufficient to pay expenses, the deficit being met by membership fees and entertainments. "Those most benefited are the better classes, such as widows with small incomes. The demand is largely for edibles, ready for table use." The expenses are less than \$40 per month. A report at the end of four months shows: Total receipts, \$689.24; paid depositors, \$468.64; expenses, \$139.80.

MISCELLANEOUS BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The following list embraces the charitable societies which extend relief to the poor, so far as we have been able to learn. There are doubtless some omissions, as no list of these societies has heretofore been prepared.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

Organized December, 1884.

President—O. J. Griffith.

Secretary—Geo. D. Holt.

The Associated Charities is composed of a union of all, or nearly all, of the charitable institutions and organizations of the city, for mutual co-operation and information. The society aims to get employment for the unemployed, food, fuel and clothing for those needing it, by referring worthy cases to the proper source of supply. The society also aims to encourage provident habits, and to cheer and encourage by friendly visits and wise counsel. The society does not give aid, except in cases of emergency, and when other means fail, but after investigation refers the case, if worthy, to the proper source.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE BAPTIST TABERNACLE MISSION.

Corner Twenty-third Avenue South and Eighth Street.

Aids the poor by distributing clothing, securing medical treatment, etc. It reports seventy-four cases aided, and 1,300 garments distributed last year.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

421 Washington Avenue South.

Superintendent—Rev. E. S. Williams.

Extends temporary relief in cases of emergency, but refers cases for investigation and further aid to the Associated Charities.

MINNEAPOLIS—THE EIGHTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

President—Prof. Wm. R. Dobbyn.

Was organized in October, 1885. It took "care of all the poor of the ward, no relief being given by the city." About

twenty-five cases were relieved during the winter, at a total cost of \$250. Personal investigation was made by members of the committee or the president.

MINNEAPOLIS — THE HEBREW LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized 1877.

President — Mrs. L. Micheals.

Aids needy persons of all classes.

The society has a fund of \$500 at interest, and each member contributes thirty-five cents monthly. Two hundred dollars have been expended the past year.

MINNEAPOLIS — THE TABITHA SOCIETY.

Relieves needy Norwegians and Danes. Last year it aided sixty families and expended four hundred and five dollars.

MINNEAPOLIS — THE WESTMINSTER CITY MISSION.

President — Mrs. O. M. Clerihew.

Works among the poor people of the Riverside Flats.

A visitor is employed, who last winter distributed about eight hundred garments. About two hundred families were assisted. The society maintains an industrial school for the children, and provides medical attendance when necessary.

THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The Particular Council of Minneapolis was organized in 1886. It embraces the conferences of St. Anthony of Padua, and Immaculate Conception, and perhaps, others.

Particular Council of St. Paul:

President — M. J. O'Connor.

Secretary — Ralston J. Markoe.

Organized in 1864.

The Particular Council embraces seven conferences: In St. Paul, St. Pauls (organized 1856); St. Marys, St. Josephs, St. Louis and St. Michaels; in Stillwater, St. Michaels; in Hastings, Immaculate Conception.

Members, Dec. 31, 1885, 304. Number of families relieved in 1885, 141; number of persons in those families, 429. Number of visits paid to families in 1885, 1,539. Cash expended in 1885, \$1,866.30.

The organization of the St. Vincent de Paul Society is thorough and efficient.

Each conference meets every Sunday, when the members report cases needing relief. "No family can be admitted on the relief roll of the society without a previous statement of its wants made by the Committee of Inquiry."

Frequent visitation and thorough investigation are required. Relief is given in the form of groceries, clothing, rent, fuel, etc., but seldom in the form of money, and when in that form special care is enjoined to prevent misuse.

The society aims to bring the poor to self-support by finding work and by restricting aid to absolute necessities. Cases entitled to city relief are reported to the city authorities, who generally follow the recommendations of the society.

ST. PAUL — JEWISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

There are four societies for the relief of needy Jews: The Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society of Mt. Zion's Temple, president, Mrs. Julius Austrian; Gentlemens Hebrew Benevolent Society, president, Mr. Julius Austrian; Sisters of Peace, president, Mrs. Burton; Mount Zion, president, Mrs. Anna Abrahamson. These societies are similar in their scope and care for both resident and transient poor.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

141 E. Ninth Street, St. Paul.

President — Ex-Gov. Alex. Ramsey.

Secretary — Rev. R. Hall.

General Agent — M. L. Hutchins.

The society was organized in 1876 as the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The name was changed in 1879.

The society owns a brick-veneered two-story building built in 1880. The first floor contains the offices of the secretary and general agent, ladies' parlor, bath room and store room. The second story a large hall. The building is located on a lot 50x150 feet. Estimated value of the property, \$20,000.

The society is sustained by subscriptions of citizens. Its aid is extended to all classes in need. During the year ending Jan. 12, 1886, 1,835 applications were received and aid was extended to 1,686 cases.

The society has four departments:

1. The Relief Department, under Secretary R. Hall.
2. The Charity Organization Department, under General Agent M. L. Hutchins. This department is newly established, and has not yet fully organized.
3. The Ladies Auxiliary. The ladies buy material and cut it out, then pay poor women for making it into garments, which are given to the poor, or sold to them at nominal prices.
4. The Industrial School Department, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Burbank, in which poor children are taught sewing, etc.

SUPPLEMENT.

1. *Remarks on Visits to Insane Hospitals, by Dr. G. Vivian.*
 2. *Secretary's Observations on Visits to Institutions of other States.*
 3. *The National Conference of Charities and Correction, 1885 and 1886.*
 4. *Report on the new Reformatory in Ohio, and the Meeting of the National Prison Association at Atlanta, by C. H. Berry.*
 5. *Report of a Meeting to consider the question whether the Second State Prison should be made a Reformatory, with an Address by Hon. Gordon E. Cole.*
 6. *Detailed Account of the Expenses of the Board from Aug. 1, 1884 to July 31, 1886.*
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REMARKS ON VISITS TO INSANE HOSPITALS.

BY G. VIVIAN, M. D.

To the State Board of Corrections and Charities, St. Paul, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: During the early part of April, Mr. Hart and myself visited several hospitals for the insane, and other public institutions, situated in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and the Province of Ontario.

Some account of what we saw will be given hereafter by Mr. Hart, and as he has the statistics that may be needed for reference carefully noted, I have only jotted down in a general way the impressions received (and derived perhaps from observations made from other standpoints), together with such descriptions as seemed necessary to a proper understanding of them.

We visited first the Cook County jail, built in the usual manner, with corridors and cells.

The old offenders, males above eighteen years of age, are kept by themselves, those younger by themselves, and females in a ward entirely separated from the males, under the care of a matron.

The fact that they have a debtors' ward, occupied by four prisoners, is an astonishing one to a citizen of our State. The debtors are boarded at the expense of the creditors. At one other prison, in London, Ontario, we found a debtors' ward also occupied. Imprisonment for debt is not altogether a thing of the past, even in our progressive country.

The Cook County hospital was next visited. This is a magnificent structure, complete in all its appointments, with its heating, ventilating, bathing and sewerage systems in accord with the most modern ideas of sanitation. Here are treated annually about 6,000 patients. All that care and skill can accom-

plish is done for all alike, the rich, who can pay liberally, or those utterly destitute.

The house physicians and surgeons are young men, well trained, active and enthusiastic, while their seniors, the visiting doctors in charge of the several wards, are all men of distinguished ability, many of them professors in the neighboring colleges. As a whole, it is a monument to the philanthropy of the age, and of the liberality, perhaps lavish generosity, which characterizes the West.

The Cook County hospital for the insane was also visited. Its general appearance bore evidence to the fact that reformation in all departments was progressing. The management of this institution had just undergone a most rigorous investigation by the state board of public charities, an account of which is published in pamphlet form, and ought to be perused by everyone interested in the work. It strikingly demonstrates the need of careful supervision of public institutions by state boards.

The hospitals for insane at Kalamazoo and Pontiac, Michigan, were next visited. The first named is the oldest,—Dr. Palmer, superintendent. It is built on the usual plan (Kirkbride) and will accommodate about six hundred.

It has a very comfortable, pleasant, home-like appearance all through. The halls are nicely carpeted down the centre, which does much to save the ears and nerves of patients and attendants alike. A large proportion of the insane are so uneasy and restless, and walk up and down so incessantly, that it is a very important matter to deaden the sound of their feet as much as possible.

The walls, too, are nicely decorated with pictures, while in many of the alcoves house plants are flourishing not only unmolested, but enjoyed by the patients. An old institution has an advantage in such matters over new ones, time being required for the accumulation of pictures, fancy work, curtains and other decorations, many of which are donations from friends of the institution or of individual patients.

The asylum at Pontiac, in charge of Dr. Hurd, is built after the same general plan and of about the same size. Being quite new, it has some improvements, one of the most important of which is the infirmary for very sick patients,—those far ad-

vanced in some fatal disease: consumption, for instance,—who need extra attendance and special nursing and diet, besides perfect quietude, which they could not get in a general ward. Besides, their presence has a bad effect on those whose only ailment is their insanity, taxing their sympathies and constantly exciting them.

Here these patients can receive all the care their condition demands and when death occurs the funeral takes place without the knowledge of the others.

The importance of occupation for the insane is recognized at both institutions, and they are encouraged and, as far as may be, required to work in various ways in or about the hospital at farming, laundering, making or mending clothes, bedding and housework.

This may be taken all in all as a model asylum.

The asylum near London, Ontario, was next visited. The superintendent, Dr. R. M. Bucke, was absent, but we were very cordially received and entertained by the assistant physician, Dr. T. J. W. Burgess. After going through the wards we saw the patients assemble and take their dinner in a common or associate dining room. The insane are irregular in their movements, generally slow, though some are faster than others, and a few rush along. It takes some time, much more than for sane people, to get to the table, where they find their food already dished up and served on their plates, and, of course, necessarily, not piping hot. Some were very well behaved, others very disorderly, putting their hands into their neighbor's cups or plates, throwing away the food or spilling the liquid portion over themselves or others, while some of the "disturbed class" would occasionally jump off their seats, throw down their dishes, rave incoherently or scream. At the Indiana state hospital, Indianapolis, we saw the same thing, but with this difference. The patients were classified so that the orderly and refined were not so much annoyed by their turbulent neighbors. This associate dining room plan, like the associate dormitory, would not at first commend itself to one who had never given much thought to the subject, and indeed, in this asylum (London), Dr. Burgess, after considerable observation and reflection, did not quite like it. Other superintendents of equal experience, however, say that where the patients are thus thrown together they exercise more self-control than when alone or in their own wards, as may be

seen when they attend services in the chapel or are assembled for their dancing parties. At Pontiac, Michigan, we witnessed one of these dances. The patients conducted themselves with perfect propriety, so much so that one uninformed would not have discovered from their conduct alone that he was in an insane asylum.

There are several cottages on the grounds, under the same management, as at Kalamazoo and Kankakee, Ill. The cottage plan is on a small scale here, and not the main feature, as at the last-named place. These are open, the patients coming and going at will. One, larger than the others, is a strong ward for the violent and disturbed. Absolute non-restraint is the rule in this and all other provincial asylums, while the discipline is good. One thing, however, is very apparent; that is, that the institutions of our neighbors, if this is a fair example, are conducted with a view to rigid, or even rigorous, economy. This, perhaps, impressed us the more forcibly after witnessing the wise and humane liberality that characterized the Michigan asylums, and the impression was confirmed by the similar conditions prevalent at Kankakee and Indianapolis.

At the Northwestern Asylum, Toledo, Ohio, Dr. Wright, superintendent, we had an opportunity of seeing what can be accomplished in a small institution by diligent and enthusiastic workers.

There are about one hundred and twenty-five inmates, not generally of the better class. This small number has these advantages: The officers have a better personal acquaintance with the inmates, and can bear in mind individual peculiarities when prescribing medical treatment for, or otherwise dealing with them. They are more easily watched, hence the open ward system can be safely carried out. And, lastly, their meals can more readily be served, hot from the kitchen, a more difficult matter than might at first be supposed.

Since March, 1884, the doors of the lower wards have been thrown open, and the patients permitted to go out and return when they please. This freedom, of course, is not absolute. They are always under surveillance, but it is not very apparent, and they do not seem to feel it. Previous to this time some had not been at liberty for thirteen years. The effect on the patients has been, without qualification, good. Mechanical restraint is not used at all, and chemical as little as possible; the patients

are permitted and induced, not compelled, to work out of doors and inside, as much as possible, the officers in charge believing it to contribute as essentially to the restoration of mental soundness as of bodily vigor.

At Cleveland, Ohio, we found an exceedingly well-managed asylum, in charge of Dr. Jamin B. Strong. This is a comparatively old building, on the linear plan, of about six hundred capacity. Everything here is, to use a nautical phrase, ship-shape, quiet and orderly. As Dr. Strong has expressed his views on some subjects connected with asylum management in his report for 1885, it will not be necessary to say much about them. The doctor believes in non-restraint only as applied to himself, to restrain those who, in his judgment, need it. This may be done in various ways—by close confinement, crib beds, various mechanical appliances, as well as the so-called chemical restraints. Without in any way criticising his theories, which may be correct, we did not, as a matter of fact, see anyone in restraint, but they all did seem to be under strict discipline, a discipline that, to some extent, at least, might be advantageously imitated.

The new asylum on the cottago plan at Toledo, O., not being completed, I can add nothing to Mr. Hart's report, and the same may be said of those in the same condition in Indiana.

The Indiana state hospital at Indianapolis, in charge of Dr. Fletcher, from its age, size, and situation is a very interesting object to a visitor. It is an immense building, on the linear plan, and accommodates between 1,500 and 1,600 patients. Its medical staff consists of the superintendent and six assistant physicians. In the male wards, besides the usual attendants or in lieu of two of them,—males,—a middle-aged man and wife are employed, experience having shown that the mere presence of a woman has a soothing and humanizing effect even on the most violent and a restraining one on the restless and mischievous. The tone is excellent all through, the patients generally showing a regard and some of them almost an affection for the superintendent.

No restraint of any kind is used,—all the apparatus for that purpose was burned in the hospital square some time ago in the presence of the patients.

The doctor thinks that motion,—active movement of some kind,—such as walking or working can be substituted for the struggles of the maniac and thus do away with the necessity for restraint. He also believes that careful observation and close study of individuals is very necessary, not only of acute cases with a view to treatment, but also of those considered chronic, or,—as a merchant would say,—the frequent taking an account of stock, as patients are sometimes overlooked and kept in the wards too long.

Those partially recovered occasionally become very quiet and reticent, their real condition not being very apparent, but quite discoverable upon close scrutiny.

Such persons are given a furlough when circumstances permit, and friends are advised to take them home, as the change is often most beneficial.

Chemical restraints and stimulants are very sparingly used, and only one dose at a time taken into the wards.

When patients die, post mortem examinations, gross and microscopical, are very carefully made. The men's wards have associate dining rooms all through, and the arrangement is very satisfactory. On the women's side one-half is so arranged, and the other on the old plan. The new plan seems to work better with men than women. The latter are originally more excitable and nervous, and when insane in so many cases lose all power of self-restraint that at their tables disturbance, mischievous interference with each other's food, screaming and general disorder prevails. This description applies, of course, only to some of the tables, for, as before stated, they are here classified. The officers and assistants are not unanimous in their opinions concerning these associate dining rooms; some do not like them, which is the case elsewhere, and, speaking generally, the same may be said of associate dormitories. The wages of assistants vary here from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per month for men, the women two dollars less.

They have a school attended by about eighty patients, some of whom appear to profit by their lessons. Those who can be so interested soon begin to improve in every way. Dr. Fletcher has a very high opinion of its utility, and indeed of all means of occupying mind and body. The men do not take to it as readily as the women.

Games of all kinds are encouraged indoors and out. Football is the favorite, and, contrary to what might be expected, is

enjoyed more by the women than the men. As a rule, men are more easily managed than women, as may be seen in the common dining room. Women are, however, more easily interested in outside matters, so to speak, as may be seen in the school room and on the play ground.

At Kankakee—Dr. R. S. Dewey, superintendent—a great deal more than here described might have been seen of much interest, had our program permitted an extended visit, as this is on the so-called cottage plan. This is a large hospital, accommodating at present 1,500 patients, and when completed will have room for another hundred. It consists of an administration building and hospital on the usual plan, having a capacity of four hundred and a number of cottages, or detached wards, of various sizes, containing from thirty to one hundred and sixty patients each. There are about forty buildings in all, arranged in a square. Some of these cottages are complete in themselves, and are arranged very much like dwelling houses, having their own kitchens, dining and sitting rooms, and dormitories, which are general.

The patients are classified; strong wards being provided for the violent and disturbed, while the harmless, chronic insane seemed to be quite at home, and at perfect liberty to come and go as they pleased. They occupied themselves in household affairs, fancy work, and games of different kinds. The advantages and utility of occupation are here, as in other places visited, duly appreciated.

Dr. Dewey likes the plan very much, and says that all things being equal, the cost of construction is less than the old plan. It seems to us to present peculiar advantages for the care and treatment of the chronic insane, and it commended itself to us from a Minnesota standpoint as a summer institution. It would seem to be a very expensive matter to heat all these separate buildings in a rigorous climate, and a serious undertaking with the thermometer at thirty below zero, to make two visits daily to each cottage, besides frequent night visits at uncertain times. It is a comparatively new departure, and may be considered as still on trial.

In conclusion it may be said that at all the institutions visited there was an evident desire and determination on the part of the officers and assistants to do all that could be done, in every way possible, for the unfortunates committed to their charge,

and to keep abreast of, and carry out, the most modern and humane ideas concerning their care and treatment. Non-restraint, mechanical or chemical, is the rule everywhere, practically, while active motion of some kind, for the violent, and, whenever practicable, occupation or amusement for the more manageable, is taking the place, largely, of the administration of drugs, not that it is to be expected, or possible, that they can be dispensed with entirely. Yet the tendency is in the direction of restriction. The same may be said of alcoholic stimulants once so commonly employed, too often to the injury of patients and demoralization of assistants. Now they are dispensed dose by dose, as needed, in the same manner as other drugs. In order to carry out these ideas the assistants should be most carefully selected, male and female, and should be well paid.

No superintendent and staff, however conscientious, can do the patients or himself justice with underpaid, inefficient help. When we consider how much patience, good temper and tact are required, to say nothing of the physical qualities, strength and endurance, it is surprising that so many possessing these qualities can be obtained for the remuneration offered.

It does not seem that sufficient use as a general rule is made of the opportunity presented by the great number of deaths annually occurring in asylums to study the morbid anatomy and pathology of insanity. It would be a small matter, as far as the expense is concerned, if every state should employ a pathologist at a liberal salary, who should fully occupy himself in making post mortem examinations, gross and microscopical, and carefully noting and tabulating the results. By so doing, in the course of a few years an immense amount of material would have accumulated, and perhaps discoveries made whose value would prove incalculable. This can not be done by the medical officers of asylums, as they have enough to do as it is. The pathologist should be required to do nothing else, and need not be confined to any one institution.

Very respectfully submitted,

G. VIVIAN.

VISITS TO INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER STATES,

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD.

During the past two years a considerable number of institutions outside the State have been visited, under authority of the governor, for the purpose of studying their buildings and methods of administration.

In most cases the institutions visited were selected with reference to some special features to be observed. The most important visits were those to the county jails, the reform schools and the insane hospitals.

JAILS.

The jails at Mansfield, O., Washington, D. C., and Boston, Mass., are among the few jails in the United States kept on the separate plan, which has been recently adopted, also, at Fergus Falls, Minn. The Boston and Washington jails have brick cells, which are found sufficiently secure with proper watchfulness on the part of officers. I desired to visit, also, the new jail in Bucks County, Penn., and the new jail at Appleton, Wis. The Bucks County, Penn., jail is built in one story, each cell being entirely separate from any other, and lighted from the top. This jail is highly commended by the board of public charities of Pennsylvania. The jail at Appleton, Wis., is built on the porary plan, the cells being set on a turntable, inside a fixed cylinder, to which there is but one entrance on each floor.

The new police station at Manchester, N. H., is a model building. It contains police headquarters and offices, municipal court rooms, and a lockup which is one of the best I have ever seen, except in the matter of light.

REFORM SCHOOLS.

The chief impression left by the New York house of refuge is one of numbers. Eight hundred children are gathered in one great caravansary, in which it would seem as if the identity of each child must be hopelessly lost. The present tendency is strongly against such aggregations of children in public institutions, and in favor of the cottage system.

At the state reform school, Meriden, Conn., in addition to the main building, accommodating two hundred and seventy boys, there have been built three cottages, each accommodating fifty boys. Each cottage has its own shop, its own dining room, and its own play ground, so that the boys need not associate with those of other cottages. Breakfast and supper are prepared in the cottages, the food being cold, except hot coffee. Dinner is prepared in the main kitchen.

The cottages are built of brick, are three stories high above the basement, and cost about \$16,000 each, or \$107 per bed. The basement contains a large play room, a room for storage, two bath rooms, and a fruit cellar. All of the basement rooms are well lighted, and warmed where heat is needed.

The first story contains a large school room, handsomely seated and furnished, officers' private rooms, a bath room, reception room, two dining rooms, a kitchen and pantry, and two halls.

The second story contains a sleeping hall for twenty boys, a hospital room, a teachers' room, a bath room, a room for boys' Sunday clothing, a store room for bedding, etc., and a large shop room.

The third story contains a sleeping hall for thirty boys, a bath room, and a store room for bedding.

The buildings are finished in hard wood, are well furnished in every department, are lighted with gas, supplied with water from the city reservoir, and warmed by steam.

The buildings differ architecturally in their outside appearance, but are substantially the same in their interior arrangement. Each cottage is supervised by a man and his wife, and one lady teacher. They are conducted on what is known as the open, or family plan, the boys being held in their places by kindness and home influences, instead of the more arbitrary appliances of bolts, bars and high fences.

These cottage buildings may well serve as models for cottages in other institutions.

The State appropriates \$2.25 per week, or \$117 per year, for each boy. The board of trustees deem this insufficient, and ask for \$2.50 per week, or \$130 per boy.

The girls industrial school at Middletown receives "viciously inclined girls, between the ages of eight and sixteen years." "It is not a state institution, but a private charity incorporated and employed by the State for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruction of the aforementioned girls." "For each girl committed to it by legal process the State pays \$2.75 per week." The school is governed by a self-perpetuating board of directors, together with three state officers, *ex-officio*.

There is no large building. The inmates occupy five "family buildings," accommodating forty pupils each, the families being classified as far as possible.

The industries pursued are sewing, laundry work, and the manufacture of paper boxes. The latter industry realized a profit of \$4,000 in 1885.

VISITS TO INSANE HOSPITALS.

Having been appointed a member of the commission to locate and prepare plans for a third insane hospital, your secretary has given as much attention as possible to the subject of hospitals for the insane, and, in the course of that study, has visited hospitals for the insane in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Several of these visits are described in the foregoing report of Dr. Vivian, who joined in them.

The following observations were made on special features of construction :

There is a decided movement toward segregation of patients in detached buildings, instead of gathering all under one roof. The Indianapolis, Ind., and Kalamazoo, Mich., hospitals have each two large buildings, one for each sex. At Middletown, Conn., there is a main building for both sexes, and two detached buildings for chronic patients, one for men and one for women, accommodating about three hundred patients each. The building for women cost about \$400 per bed, and is admirably planned. This arrangement of detached buildings for chronic patients of each sex is the one adopted at each of the Minnesota hospitals.

At London, Ont., they have gone a step further in segregation. There is a main building for five hundred and forty patients, a building for disturbed and filthy cases accommodating one hundred and eighty patients, and three cottages at some little distance from the main building, arranged in a group. Each cottage accommodates thirty men and thirty women, a total of one hundred and eighty patients. Breakfast and supper are prepared in each cottage; dinner is brought from the main kitchen.

The hospital at Norristown, Penn., presents another phase of segregation. Besides central buildings for offices, kitchen, laundry, etc., there are four buildings on each side, extending like the wings of a building on the linear plan, but separated from each other by spaces of one hundred feet, the connection being made by covered passage ways. These eight buildings are intended for one hundred patients each. Patients were fed from the main kitchen, in dining rooms connected with the wards, but the trustees proposed erecting associate dining halls for three-fourths of the patients. The same idea prevails in the new hospital at Logansport, Ind., where there are five pavilions for patients on each side of the centre buildings, which contain offices, etc. In the Logansport hospital most of the wards are arranged on what is called the "vertical house plan," with sleeping rooms up stairs and day rooms down stairs.

The hospital at Kankakee, Illinois, goes still further. It has a central building for recent cases and those requiring close supervision, making provision for about three hundred patients. The remainder of the hospital consists of a village of detached "cottages," accommodating some 1,200 patients. Part of the patients are fed in large associate dining rooms, centrally located; others are fed in dining rooms connected with the cottages. The original intention was to have only two hundred patients in cottages, but the legislature subsequently increased the number to 1,200.

The most complete exemplification of this plan has been reached in the new hospitals just built at Toledo, O., and Richmond, Ind. These hospitals are built entirely on the cottage plan; having no "main building" for patients. At Toledo there are twenty "cottages," the largest are the two strong wards, to accommodate seventy-seven patients each. The violent patients in the strong wards and the feeble patients in the two invalid wards will be fed from the main kitchen in their own wards.

The remainder of the patients are expected to go to two immense dining halls at the centre of the grounds, designed to seat four hundred patients each, the total capacity of the hospital being 1,000. The cottages at the Richmond hospital are designed for from twelve to thirty patients. In most of the cottages there is a separate kitchen, the intention being to make each one a separate household, conducted, as nearly as may be, like an ordinary family. It is very doubtful whether this plan can be operated successfully or economically.

Whatever may prove practicable in the latitude of Ohio and Indiana, it seems evident that such hospitals will not meet the needs of this latitude. The plan pursued at London, Ontario, and at other Canadian hospitals, of a main building for the majority of the patients and groups of cottages for the better class of chronic patients, seems better adapted to this climate.

In some of the hospitals visited special points of excellence were noted:

At the Cleveland asylum are two receiving wards for new patients, each accommodating forty; with day rooms and dormitories separate but on the same floor. The same arrangement is found in some wards at Logansport, and is especially adapted to new patients.

At the Cook County asylum, Chicago, a very complete bathing department has been recently constructed, comprising Russian baths, Turkish baths, sweat baths, swimming bath, etc.

At the Kalamazoo and Pontiac hospitals, separate wards for sick patients have just been completed with complete ventilation, open fire-places, wide verandas, large, pleasant windows, special arrangements for hospital diet, etc. These wards ought to be imitated in every hospital.

ADMINISTRATION OF INSANE HOSPITALS.

A steady improvement is manifest in the treatment and care of the insane. Within the past four years, the use of physical restraints has almost entirely ceased. Increased attention is paid to providing employment and amusement, and pains is taken to give the wards a cheerful aspect. In most of the hospitals visited, the current expenses have been materially reduced during the past few years, but without apparent diminution of the comfort and care of the inmates.

In several of the hospitals visited, a part of the patients are fed in common dining halls. This plan seems to work well with about one-third of the patients but cannot well be universally applied.

THE COUNTY INSANE ASYLUMS OF WISCONSIN.

Having been authorized by this board to accept an invitation from the state board of charities and reform of Wisconsin, I visited, in August, 1885, several of the institutions for the insane in Wisconsin. Rev. F. H. Wines, secretary of the Illinois board of state charities, and Hon. F. S. Christensen, member of the commission to locate a third insane hospital in Minnesota, were also invited. The institutions visited with Mr. Christensen were the asylums of Dane, Dodge and Jefferson counties, and the state insane hospital near Madison; with Mr. Wines, the asylums of Rock, Green and Winnebago counties, and the state insane hospital near Oshkosh.

The Wisconsin plan of caring for the chronic insane is unique in some respects. Its peculiar features are: First, county asylums for the chronic insane, separate from the county poor houses, but, as a rule, under the same boards of managers and the same superintendents with the poor houses; second, close supervision by the state board of charities and reform; third, a state appropriation to the county of one dollar and a half per week for each patient, which appropriation may be withheld by the state board of charities and reform at any time when the management of the asylum is not satisfactory.

THE ALMSHOUSE PLAN.

In nearly all of the older states it is the practice, as soon as the state insane hospitals become overcrowded, to send back incurable cases to the counties from which they came, to make room for fresh cases; these chronic insane being usually sent to

the county almshouse for want of a more suitable place. In some states, as in New York and Ohio, the more populous counties have erected separate buildings for the care of the chronic insane in connection with their almshouses. This almshouse care of the insane has always been unsatisfactory. The unfortunate inmates have been ground between the upper and nether millstones of administrative economy on the one hand, and the ignorance and incompetence of keepers on the other. In New York the board of state charities several years ago brought to light gross abuses in the care of the insane, which have been largely removed through their supervision. In the State of Pennsylvania the board of public charities found many insane in a wretched condition in poor houses or under private care. I, myself, have seen insane patients in the almshouse of a wealthy county in Ohio who were bedded down in straw like brutes, kept in close confinement day and night, or left with other insane persons for several hours at a time, without an attendant.

This system of the care of the insane had begun to grow up in Wisconsin. The state board of charities and reform found many of the insane in a miserable plight. Some were found naked in the cells of jails, others kept in loathsome, dark "crazy houses" connected with the almshouses. The causes of this state of things were: first, economy of the county boards unwilling to incur expense, either for suitable buildings or for sufficient attendance; second, incompetency of overseers or keepers, and the fact that they were without thorough supervision, left to do with the insane as they chose, their efficiency being gauged by the smallness of their annual expense bill; third, the fact that county care was regarded as a temporary expedient, the expectation being that the State would make provision for these patients in state institutions.

The board of charities and reform sought to bring to bear sufficient motives in favor of liberal provision and efficient service. The result was

THE WISCONSIN LAW

for the care of the chronic insane. Under this law, counties may put up buildings for the care of their chronic insane, near to, but usually separate from, the county almshouse. If the building and the administration are pronounced satisfactory by the state board of charities and reform, the State allows the

county one dollar and fifty cents per week for each insane person maintained. The state board of charities and reform has the power of transfer, and insane patients may be placed in any county asylum from other counties where there is not suitable provision. The board has power, also, at any time, to withdraw the state appropriation in case the administration is unsatisfactory in any respect. Under this system there has been a radical change in the county care of insane. Thirteen county asylums are already in operation, with an aggregate capacity of 1,010 inmates, and an enrollment of nine hundred and forty-nine patients.

The following are the rules adopted by the state board of charities and reform for the government of county asylums for the chronic insane :

1. The buildings for the insane must be so constructed and furnished as to be sufficiently warmed, lighted and ventilated. In addition to associate dormitories and single bedrooms, they must have sitting rooms and dining rooms of sufficient capacity. The buildings must be kept clean, and free from all offensive odors.

2. The officers and employes of the asylum must all be intelligent and humane persons of correct habits.

3. There must be a sufficient number of special attendants for each sex.

4. An experienced physician must be appointed visiting physician, who shall thoroughly inspect the buildings and patients at least semi-monthly, and report to this board at the end of each quarter.

5. As far as possible, regular occupation shall be provided for the insane at such kinds of work as they can be induced to engage in. Gardening and farm labor for the men, and flower gardening and housework for the women, are recommended. Amusements are recommended, of such kinds and to such an extent as are practicable.

6. Restraints of all kinds should be used only in extreme cases. A daily record must be kept, showing the persons in restraint, the kind of restraint and the reasons for it.

7. Monthly reports shall be made to the state board of charities and reform.

8. The asylum shall be open at all times to the inspection of the state board of charities and reform, or of any person or persons authorized by them.

9. During the season when fires are kept up a night watchman must be employed.

10. The state board of charities and reform may, at any time add to, change or modify these rules, as they may deem best for the interests of the insane.

THE COUNTY ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

The newer buildings are well planned and economically built. Some of the old ones are not so satisfactory.

Dane and Dodge counties have excellent asylum buildings, well planned and convenient. The new buildings in Fond du Lac and Iowa counties are reported to be as good or better; but were not visited.

The Jefferson County building is somewhat unique, consisting of separate buildings for the men and women at opposite corners of a quadrangle, two sides of the square being inclosed by corridors connecting the cottages, with the dining room and kitchen on a third corner of the quadrangle. This plan has some marked advantages for this climate. Winnebago County asylum has been remodeled and is an excellent example of good work in making over an unsatisfactory building.

The following is a statement of the capacity and cost of buildings of the Wisconsin county asylums:

COUNTY ASYLUMS.	Capacity.	Cost of building, furniture and fixtures.	Cost of building, furniture, etc., per bed.
Brown	100	\$28,600.00	\$286.00
Columbia	50	6,728.00	134.00
Dane	110	38,897.00	353.00
Dodge	100	41,760.00	418.00
Fond du Lac	100	47,000.00	470.00
Grant	78	31,315.00	400.00
Green	40	7,490.00	187.00
Iowa	100	37,000.00	370.00
Jefferson	80	31,452.00	393.00
Manitowoc	100	27,283.00	273.90
Rock	40	25,770.00	644.00
Sheboygan	80	31,344.00	392.00
Walworth	50	12,207.00	244.00
Totals	1,028	\$366,846.00	\$357.00

The cost of these buildings is moderate, as compared with the cost of the old style state insane hospitals, but it is not so low as that of the new detached wards built in connection with the Minnesota insane hospitals, for the same class of patients, at a cost of \$200 to \$250 per bed, including furniture. It must be remembered that these buildings for the chronic insane do not provide apartments for superintendents and physicians and their families, who reside, as a rule, outside the asylum.

There is inadequate fire protection in most of these institutions as well as inadequate water supply. The cost of these buildings is sufficient to provide at least for fire-proof staircases, inclosed in brick walls.

The Dodge County asylum, which is for the most part admirable, is exposed to serious danger from fire.

The rules of the state board of charities and reform require that a watchman be maintained during winter when fires are kept up, but in summer everyone goes to sleep, and an incendiary fire might easily find the institution unprepared.

The impression made by these buildings is rendered more favorable by contrast with the old "crazy houses," several of which are still preserved as relics in connection with the poor houses.

In connection with the county asylums there is much more land, in proportion to the number of patients, than is customary for state hospitals. About three acres per patient is considered the proper quantity and most of the asylums approximate that amount. The land is estimated to be worth about \$50 per acre, or \$150 per patient, making the value of the entire plant, land, building and furniture, about \$500 per bed.

ADMINISTRATION.

The general impression obtained by visiting the institutions was favorable. The patients appeared clean, comfortable and contented. The discipline of the institutions appeared generally to be good. The superintendents, with one or two exceptions, seemed to enter heartily and intelligently into their work. Two or three of them have developed unusual tact and skill in curing patients of bad personal habits, and arousing dormant faculties. Some of the matrons seem to be possessed of special fitness for the work. Most of the attendants, as far as could be judged from cursory observations, average pretty fairly with those in state institutions.

In some of the asylums there is less variety of food, and perhaps some deficiency in the service, while in others both food and service were up to the standard of first-class institutions; but the food is more appetising, because cooked in smaller quantities and served in home style.

In the asylums of Green, Rock and Winnebago counties, the insane and the paupers are fed from the same kitchen—in two

cases in the same dining room. This is not right. The insane are sick people and ought to have a more generous diet than is allowable in a poor house.

The furnishing of some of the asylums is too meagre. One or two were overcrowded, but not more so than is common in state institutions.

In ten out of thirteen county asylums the open-door system is reported, and it is stated that the patients are allowed to go and come freely, attendants being required to know where each patient is every half hour, and not to let them stray away from the premises. In several of the county asylums visited, the insane patients had apparently nearly the same liberty which is accorded to the inmates of the neighboring poor houses. In one or two cases the doors of the asylum open into a locked courtyard, but those are not reckoned as "open-door" institutions.

I took occasion to converse with two or three of the more intelligent patients, apart, in two of the asylums, and in each case they expressed a decided preference for the county asylum, as giving them more freedom and more satisfactory living.

It is a question whether the food, clothing and care is as good as it should be in some of these asylums; but there is no question that they are vastly superior to that provided under the old almshouse system.

As compared with good state hospitals, it may be said of these county hospitals: The buildings are not so well planned nor so well built, but have cost less per capita. There is a less thorough organization, but more sense of individual responsibility on the part of employes. There are fewer conveniences and less machinery in the kitchen and laundry, but there is more work, in greater variety, for female patients. There is a larger amount of land to each patient, but more work for the men and more profit from the farming. There is less ornamentation and beautifying of the wards, but a more home-like aspect. There is less done for the amusement and entertainment of the patients, but more employment is furnished, and more individual liberty allowed.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Careful inquiry was made into the cost of keeping patients. Accurate information was hard to obtain, because the asylums and poor houses being under the same management, their ex

penses in some cases are not kept entirely distinct. The following statement is made up from the official reports of the superintendents, and is believed to be reasonably accurate.

STATEMENT OF CURRENT EXPENSES OF COUNTY ASYLUMS FOR
INSANE IN WISCONSIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1886.

	Average number of Inmates.	Net current Expenses.	Weekly Exp. per Inmate.
Brown County asylum.....	65.9	\$ 6,420.27	\$1.88
Columbia County asylum... ..	44.3	2,963.02	1.48
Dane County asylum.....	107.5	9,815.68	1.75
Dodge County asylum.....	99.8	10,044.53	1.93
Fond du Lac County asylum.....	32.6	3,402.51	2.00
Grant County asylum.....	74.6	7,033.07	1.85
Green County asylum.....	42.3	3,112.92	1.41
Jefferson County asylum.....	73.7	5,757.00	1.50
Mauitowoc County asylum.....	72	7,312.24	1.96
Rock County asylum.....	73.4	8,183.57	2.14
Sheboygan County asylum.....	74.4	8,047.56	2.10
Walworth County asylum.....	56.2	2,197.96	.75
Winnebago County asylum.....	68.5	4,817.12	1.35
Totals.....	885.2	\$79,107.45	\$1.71

This is a very low rate. The average weekly cost per inmate in twenty-six state hospitals for the insane is \$3.64, the lowest (Willard's chronic asylum) being \$2.95. The weekly cost per inmate in the two Minnesota state hospitals last year was \$3.25 and \$3.09 respectively.

The lower cost in the county asylums is due to several causes: (1) They have only chronic cases, whose care is less expensive than the average in all institutions. (2) They have a larger proportion of patients able to work than state institutions, and the large farms give opportunity for profitable farming. (3) Administrative expenses are reduced to a minimum. The superintendents are intelligent farmers, and are paid only from \$800 to \$1,200 per year, half of which is usually charged to the poor house. In most cases the living of the superintendent and his family is furnished by the poor house, and in all cases they live moderately. The superintendents perform the duties of farmer, steward and clerk. The visiting physicians board themselves and receive only from \$100 to \$500 per year. The wages of some subordinate employes, as engineers, farm hands and cooks, are

divided between the asylum and the poor house in several counties. The asylum pay roll amounts to about half as much per patient as the average in state institutions. (4) This economy is not due to insufficient pay to attendants. The wages of attendants are about the same as in good state institutions, male attendants receiving from \$15 to \$30 per month (averaging \$25), and female attendants being paid from \$8.57 per month to \$25 (averaging \$14.72). There were forty-three attendants for nine hundred and fifty patients, an average of one attendant for twenty-two patients—a sufficient number for patients of this class.

The cost of keeping patients in the Wisconsin county asylums is not so much less than the cost of keeping the same class of patients in the Minnesota state hospitals as would appear from the per capita statement given above. Chronic patients at St. Peter are kept in detached wards similar to the county asylums and costing less money. The relative number of employes and attendants for these patients is about the same. There is no extra cost for medical attendance, service of steward, etc. If, now, the detached wards were charged only for the employes used for those patients, and credited with the produce raised by their labor, and consumed by the patients in the main building, so as to make a just comparison with the county asylums, it would probably be found that the per capita expense of chronic patients at St. Peter does not exceed two dollars and fifty cents per week—possibly it would be as low as two dollars and twenty-five cents.

FINANCIAL BASIS OF THE COUNTY ASYLUM SYSTEM.

The question is often asked: What is the inducement to counties to build and maintain county asylums?

1. Under the Wisconsin law, the county is charged one dollar and fifty cents per week for the care of each insane inhabitant kept in a state hospital, or boarded in a county asylum belonging to another county, and an additional charge for the clothing of the patient, amounting, on the average, to twenty-five cents per week. By maintaining a county asylum, the county saves this charge of one dollar and seventy-five cents per week.

2. In addition to the above saving, the state offers the counties a bonus of one dollar and fifty cents per week for each pa-

tient maintained in the county asylum, on condition that the building and administration are approved by the state board of charities and reform, making a total saving of three dollars and twenty-five cents per week.

3. Counties not having enough patients of their own to fill their county asylum, are allowed to board patients from other counties, receiving for each patient so boarded one dollar and seventy-five cents from the other county and one dollar and fifty cents from the State, making three dollars and twenty-five cents as above.

4. In practice, it is found that the average net weekly cost per patient in the county asylums is about one dollar and seventy-five cents (ranging from seventy-five cents in Walworth County to two dollars and fourteen cents in Rock County), leaving a weekly balance of one dollar and fifty cents per patient, or seventy-five dollars per year, to pay for interest and wear and tear on the plant. The average cost of the plant (lands, buildings, furniture, etc.) per inmate is about five hundred dollars. Allowing eight per cent interest on the plant, or forty dollars per patient, there is still a net gain of thirty-five dollars per patient, on the average, which would pay for the plant in fourteen years; and it is claimed by the state board of charities and reform, that, as a matter of fact, some county asylums have nearly paid for themselves in the past five years.

5. Until within the past two years the cost of maintaining the insane in the state hospitals of Wisconsin has been about four dollars per week, but it has now been reduced to about three dollars and twenty-five cents per week, leaving the State apparently neither loser nor gainer. The advantage of the system to the state treasury lies chiefly in the fact that the State is relieved of the expense of providing and maintaining lands and buildings.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The Wisconsin plan of caring for the chronic insane marks an important departure. The close supervision of the state board of charities and reform, together with the limited state aid, conditioned upon good administration, has unquestionably remedied the principal evils heretofore connected with county care of the insane. The success of the system depends upon the efficiency of the state supervision. Should that supervision be-

come perfunctory or fall under political control, the old abuses may arise only to be aggravated by the public supposing that proper supervision was being maintained.

Those states which are committed to the plan of county care for the insane can not afford to ignore the results reached in Wisconsin. With equally thorough supervision similar results can undoubtedly be secured.

In Minnesota the case is different. We have no insane in county poor houses, and we make no charge back upon the counties for insane in the state hospitals. All of the insane are cared for efficiently and economically in the state hospitals, and all of the insane, rich and poor, are recognized by law as subjects of state care. As we have seen, the difference in the cost of caring for chronic patients in our state hospitals and in the Wisconsin county asylums is not great. It would not seem wise, therefore, to introduce the county plan in Minnesota.

The advocates of the Wisconsin system do not recommend that the county plan be adopted in such a State as Minnesota, but they maintain that some of the features of this plan are applicable to every state.

1. Small institutions for chronic or incurable patients containing about a hundred patients from an adjoining district.

2. Superintendence by intelligent farmers such as can be obtained at salaries of from \$800 to \$1,200 per year.

3. Medical attendance by non-resident local physicians for such medical care as is needed by this class of patients.

4. A larger amount of labor than it is practicable to furnish in connection with a larger institution.

5. A larger amount of liberty than is practicable with a large number of patients.

6. Local boards of trustees under a thorough central supervision for the whole State.

It is maintained that this system is more economical in building, since smaller buildings need not be fire-proof; that it is more economical in maintenance since the labor can be utilized to greater advantage, and the expensive officers of state institutions are dispensed with. It is claimed that the inmates are happier and more comfortable than in a great state institution.

Hon. H. H. Giles and Secretary A. O. Wright, of the Wisconsin board, advocate the application of this system to a state institution located on a large tract of land, say 1,000 or 1,500 acres, with buildings to accommodate 100 patients each, scat-

tered as far from each other as practicable, each building to be under the charge of a farmer, and the administrative building centrally located, communication to be kept up by a system of telephones, and patients to have all necessary supervision from the physicians in charge.

The ideas which have found embodiment in the Wisconsin plan are not new except the one feature of partial state support conditioned upon satisfactory administration. Small institutions have long been advocated by experienced alienists. The congregation of from six hundred to 1,500 patients in an institution has been advocated because of the supposed advantage of economical building and management. Experience proves, however, that the larger institutions are not necessarily more economical. In our own State the second insane hospital, with half the number of patients, cost no more per capita for current expense than the first insane hospital; and a comparison of the statistics of public institutions throughout the country convinces me that there is a limit to the economy of numbers which is probably reached in insane hospitals with three hundred or four hundred patients. In other words, the economy of numbers is limited to that size of an institution and that number of patients which can be successfully brought under the oversight as to details of a single superintendent.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The twelfth meeting of the conference was held at Washington, D. C., June 4-10, 1885. All of the members of the Minnesota state board of corrections and charities were in attendance. Minnesota was further represented by Rev. J. B. Cotter, Winona; Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, D. D., of Minneapolis; Hon. D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, president of the state reform school; Mr. John Visser, of St. Paul, secretary Charity Organization Society; Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, of Wells; and Nelson Williams, Esq., of Minneapolis.

The conference was magnificently received, the local committee and public authorities vieing with each other in courtesy. The conference was presided over by the Hon. Philip C. Garrett, of Philadelphia, and was in session six days. The opening address of the president outlined a system of public correctional and charitable institutions.

On Friday the reports from states, collected by secretary Fred H. Wines, of Illinois, were presented, and were of great value. A perusal of these state reports from year to year affords an admirable outline view of the public institutions of the country at large. Mr. Charles Dudley Warner read a valuable paper on prison reform. In the afternoon the conference visited the United States government jail, and the district workhouse and hospital.

On Saturday the report of the committee on the organization and management of prisons and penitentiaries was presented.

The report of the committee on employment of juvenile inmates of reformatories and houses of refuge brought out some valuable discussion. An interesting paper on the subject was read by Mrs. Mary E. Cobb, of the industrial school for girls in Milwaukee.

Saturday afternoon a large portion of the conference visited the government asylum for the insane.

On Sunday evening there was an interesting discussion on prison reform in one of the city churches, participated in by Hon. Wm. M. F. Rounds, Superintendent Z. R. Brockway, of the Elmira reformatory, N. Y., and ex-Gov. Anderson, of Kentucky. President Cleveland was present.

On Monday provision for the insane, imbeciles and idiots was discussed. This discussion was of special interest. The progress in the care and treatment of these classes during the past twenty years was shown to have been greater than in any other branch of charitable or correctional work.

On Tuesday was presented the report of the committee on preventive work among children, under the direction of Hon. W. P. Letchworth, of New York. This subject is at once the most hopeful and most interesting branch of charitable work. The discussions were enthusiastic and helpful.

The reports of the committee on emigration indicated the growth of the evil of imported pauperism, but did not solve the question of a remedy for the interior states.

On Wednesday was presented the report of the committee on

statistics, which had confined its attention chiefly to statistics of reform schools.

The committee on time and place recommended St. Paul as the next place of meeting, and the report was adopted enthusiastically. Hon. W. H. Neff, of Cincinnati, was elected president and Mr. D. C. Bell, of this board, one of the three vice presidents.

THE ST. PAUL CONFERENCE.

The thirteenth national conference of charities and correction met at St. Paul July 15-21, 1886, on invitation of the state board of corrections and charities, seconded by the city government and the chamber of commerce of St. Paul, the State Historical Society, and boards of trustees of public institutions.

The following account of the meeting is condensed from the report of Rev. Fred H. Wines, in the *International Record of Charities and Correction*. He says:

The thirteenth annual conference of charities and correction has passed into history. Its great success was due, first, to the care taken by the president, Mr. Neff, in the preparation of the program, and the close attention paid by him to every detail of the preliminary arrangements; and second, to the unusual energy displayed by the local committee of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

No gathering of equal numbers has ever assembled on a similar occasion in this country. More than five hundred names of those present were registered, of whom one hundred and sixty were residents of Minnesota. None has ever received a more cordial welcome or been more fully reported by the local daily press. In the character of its membership, too, it was distinguished. The attendance of ex-President Hayes and his wife, of ex-Gov. Hoadley, of Judge Follet, of Bishop Ireland (R. C.), and of a number of bishops of the Episcopal church, and of men and women eminent in their several lines of charitable and social endeavor, like Miss Clara Barton, Miss Emily Huntington, and many others whom it would be proper to name if space allowed, gave dignity and weight to its deliberations.

In the papers read and in the discussion of the topics considered, it was remarkable for thoroughness of preparation, moderation of expression and the absence of empty enthusiasm or crudeness of thought.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, in the Hall of Representatives, which was decorated with flags and flowers, the Rev. Dr. Dana, of St. Paul, chairman of the local committee of arrangements,

stepped to the speaker's desk and uttered a few words of welcome, after which he called upon Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, to lead the conference in prayer.

Formal welcomes to the State and city were then pronounced by Gov. Hubbard and Acting-Mayor Rice, also by Mr. Russell Blakeley, president of the chamber of commerce. These were well received.

Dr. Dana then called upon ex-President Hayes, who was in attendance with Mrs. Hayes, to respond on behalf of the conference. Mr. Frank B. Sanborn, of Boston, inspector of charities for the State of Massachusetts, followed. He paid a tribute to the excellence of Western institutions, and declared that the East has more to learn of the West than the West of the East.

The president of the conference, Mr. William Howard Neff, of Cincinnati, then read the opening address, in which he successively referred to the organization of state boards of charities, the treatment of the insane, the training of idiots, preventive work among children, the reformation of juvenile delinquents, prison labor, and the organization of charity in cities.

SECOND DAY — FRIDAY.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. C. Mitchell, of St. Paul.

The first business in order was the report of the standing committee on reports from states, which was read by the chairman, Mr. Wines. The plan pursued in these assemblages is to have written reports prepared in advance by competent persons in each state and territory, and the first half hour of every morning and afternoon session is devoted to hearing them read.

The report of the committee on state boards of public charities followed by Mr. Giles, of Wisconsin, accompanied by a paper by Judge Andrews, of Ohio, urging the taking of steps by the conference to bring before the legislatures of states which have no such boards the importance of establishing them. Dr. Byers, of Ohio, made the report of the committee on poor houses and jails. This was discussed by Mr. Wright, of Wisconsin; Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota; ex-Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio; Bishop Knickerbacker, of Indiana; Gen. Bane, of Washington Territory; Rev. Mr. Haley, of Missouri; Bishop Gillespie, of Michigan; ex-President Hayes; Mr. Letchworth, of New York; Rev. Dr. Reed, of Colorado; Rev. Dr. Hill, of Oregon, and others.

In the evening the conference listened to an eloquent address by Bishop Ireland, on "The Charities of the Catholic Church," followed by another by Judge Prendergast, of Chicago. At the close of these addresses the members of the Conference returned to the capitol, where the local committee had arranged for a public reception to President and Mrs. Neff and ex-President and Mrs. Hayes, who were asked to take their stand in the Senate Chamber, which had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. They were assisted by Gov. Hubbard.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY.

The conference was opened with prayer by Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Sanborn read a brief account of the experience gained in Massachusetts in the matter of caring for the insane on the Scotch plan, by boarding out a limited number of them in private families.

The report of the committee on kindergartens was read by Miss Anna Hallowell, chairman, of Philadelphia. She also read a paper on "The Kindergarten as a Preventive of Vice and Crime," by the Rev. R. Heber Newton, of New York. Kindergartens are now part of the system of public schools in every principal city; the number of pupils collected in them is 20,000.

Miss Emily Huntington, of New York, gave a pleasing description of the work of the Wilson day industrial school, where the children of working women are cared for and taught, not only by the kindergarten but by the kitchen-garden system, of which she is the inventor.

The report of the committee on reform schools was read by the chairman, Supt. P. Caldwell, of the Louisville house of refuge. He favored the congregate system and "allopathic" treatment. Supt. Hite, of the Ohio reform school, took opposite ground. An admirable paper was read by Mr. Fulton, of the Rochester reform school (New York), on "Technological Education in Reform Schools."

The afternoon was devoted to a visit to the state reform school by the entire conference. The buildings and grounds were found in perfect order and presented a most home-like appearance. The children were gathered in the chapel where songs were sung by H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and addresses made by ex-President Hayes; Mr. Mills, of North Carolina; Dr. Byers and Judge Follet, of Ohio. On the way back, a call was made at the Catholic orphan asylum.

The event of the evening was the address of ex-Gov. Hoadley, of Ohio, on "The Pardoning Power." He said: "Were I to reframe constitutional powers, not much would be left of the power of pardon, and nothing at all under that misleading title.

Parole, not pardon; probation, not emancipation, should be the rule. A constant police supervision should be exercised over every liberated prisoner, whether his term has expired or not." Ex-Gov. Marshall added a few words by request, in which he expressed dissent from some of the views urged by ex-Gov. Hoadley. Other speeches were made by Gen. Brinkerhoff, Mr. Wines and Rabbi Sonneschein. Dr. Byers and Chaplain Brooks, of the Colorado penitentiary, testified that the power of pardon works a disadvantage to prisoners by encouraging in their minds a hope of speedy release.

FOURTH DAY — SUNDAY.

There was no formal session of the conference; but in the evening a great meeting was held at Plymouth church, of which Rev. Dr. Dana is pastor. The building was packed and multitudes were unable to gain admission. No such meeting on that question, probably, has ever been assembled on the American continent, with the single exception of the meeting in Detroit, in October 1885, in connection with the national prison congress.

Rev. John L. Milligan, chaplain of the western penitentiary of Pennsylvania, gave an account of the international prison congress held at Rome in 1885. Mr. W. M. F. Round, secretary of the National Prison Association, spoke on the same subject.

Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, spoke for about an hour of prison reform, covering pretty much the entire ground in an interesting way. Miss Clara Barton gave a history of her connection with the women's prison of Sherburne, Massachusetts, under Gov. Butler.

Ex-President Hayes was introduced and received an ovation but declined to speak because of the lateness of the hour.

FIFTH DAY — MONDAY.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Ireland.

Mrs. Woods, of Chicago, made a brief statement of the work of the Erring Womens Refuge in that city.

The report of the committee on preventive work among children was read by the chairman, Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, of Hartford, Conn. It closed with a request to the conference to petition the state legislatures to raise the "age of consent" to fifteen years. In the absence of Mrs. Anna B. Richardson, Mr. McCulloch read the paper on the Massachusetts plan of dealing with dependent children. Mr. W. P. Letchworth, of New York, delivered a very carefully considered and elaborate address on the children of the State.

Five-minute speeches closed the morning session. Among the speakers were Miss Schley, of St. Paul; Mr. Barbour, of Michigan, and the Rev. Mr. Bull, of Pennsylvania.

In the afternoon, the members of the conference, by special invitation, took the cars for Minneapolis, where they were received by a committee headed by ex-Gov. Pillsbury, who had provided carriages for a drive about that city. At the close of the ride they alighted at Plymouth church, and were delightfully entertained in the church parlors, where a magnificent lunch was served. The evening session was held in this church.

The report of the committee on prison labor, prepared by Mr. Brockway, and signed by all the members except Mr. Felton, was read by Dr. Byers; it opposed contract labor and favored the piece-price plan, to which Mr. Felton, who is superintendent of the Chicago house of correction, does not give his assent, but he was not disposed to bring in a minority report.

Next came the report of the committee on federal prisons and prisoners, read by the chairman, Gen. Brinkerhoff. He said: "The department of justice seems to be doing all that can reasonably be expected of it, with the appropriations and facilities granted to it by Congress. But what is needed is the revolution and reconstruction of the entire system. The government should provide for the care of its own prisoners, and assume the responsibility which properly belongs to it."

Ex-President Hayes made some excellent remarks on the necessity for industrial as well as intellectual education.

Mr. Round agreed that the government should build a United States prison for its own convicts. Speaking of the county jails, he said it was his wish that a Minnesota cyclone might sweep them from the earth.

Dr. Hill, of Oregon, thought that there can be no reformation of prisoners without (1) competent prison officials; (2) classification of convicts; (3) useful labor, and (4) education, intellectual and moral.

Mr. Wines made the closing speech. He explained the principal features of the Elmira system, which, he said, involved nothing specially new or startling. It embraces, first, the indeterminate sentence, with which we are already familiar, in its application to juvenile offenders. Second, the principle of progressive classification founded on marks, with which we have become familiar through the experience of the Irish and English prison authorities. Third, conditional liberation, under police supervision practiced in many European nations.

SIXTH DAY—TUESDAY.

Prayer was offered by Bishop Gillespie.

The report of the committee on charity organization was presented by Mr. W. Alex. Johnson, of Chicago. It showed the existence of sixty-seven societies in the country for the relief of the poor, or the suppression of pauperism, outside of all the churches. Mr. Rosenau, of Buffalo, N. Y., described the *creche*. Mr. George B. Buzelle, of Brooklyn, spoke on the work of the friendly visitor. Dr. W. C. Kloman, of Baltimore, explained the operation of provident savings banks. Father Cleary, of Wisconsin, gave his experience, as a Catholic priest, with tramps, and was sure that the underlying cause of vagabondage is the drinking saloon. Bishop Gillespie made some very temperate and forcible observations on the relative sphere of the church and the state in the relief of suffering. The Rev. Mr. Bull then read a report of his investigations on the subject of trampery, full of statistics. Mr. Wright thought that the Christian churches neglected their duty to the unfortunate. Mr. McCulloch, of Indianapolis, spoke a good word for the tramp; he believed him, in many cases, to be a man honestly in search of work and unable to obtain it.

The afternoon session opened with a most impressive scene. By a vote of the conference, Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis, pronounced a eulogy upon his deceased friend, Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, a former vice president of the organization, and at its close led the conference in prayer. Bishop Gillespie thanked him for what he had said.

The first paper was by Dr. P. S. Conner, of Cincinnati, on "Hospitals."

Mr. Fulton read a paper by Mrs. Parker, of Rochester, N. Y., on "The Female Wards of the State."

Mr. Huntoon's essay on the "Education of the Blind," was read by Mr. Milligan.

Mrs. Flower, president of the Illinois training school for nurses, urged the importance of this branch of the work.

Mr. McGarigle discussed the system of first aid to the injured necessary in every large city.

Mr. Fay's paper, on "The Education of the Deaf," was read by Dr. Byers.

At the adjournment of this session, a party of gentlemen, of whom ex-President Hayes was one, were taken in carriages furnished by the city to see the city hospital and the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. A reception to the ladies of the conference was given by the ladies of St. Paul at the residence of Mrs. C. W. Griggs.

In the evening Mr. Henry W. Lord, of Dakota, made an address on "The Relations of Education to Crime and Pauperism," in which he advocated industrial education.

The report of the committee on immigration was presented by the chairman, Dr. C. S. Hoyt, secretary of the New York state board of charities, after which Mr. Wines read Mr. F. B. Sanborn's article on "Migration and Immigration." This led to a very lively debate, participated in by Mr. A. O. Wright, secretary of the Wisconsin board of charities and reform; Dr. Richard Gundry, of Baltimore; Rabbi Sonneschein, of St. Louis; Bishop Ireland, and Bishop Whipple. The latter paid an eloquent tribute both to Rabbi Sonneschein and to Bishop Ireland. The impression made upon everyone who was present by the spectacle of these three eminent religious teachers, each of a different faith, fraternizing in this friendly way at a conference for the elevation of humanity, regardless of the differences which separate them in their ecclesiastical relations, rose to the height of sublimity, especially when the last speaker complimented and expressed his confidence in the other two.

SEVENTH DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Williston of Iowa.

Mrs. Helen M. Woods offered the following resolution, which went to the business committee, under the rules:

Resolved, first, That it is the sense of this conference that the legal age of consent, so called, for young girls, should be raised

from ten years to sixteen years, at least; second, that the members of this conference be and are hereby requested to use their endeavors in the several states, so that public opinion be awakened on this important matter, and the state legislatures be memorialized for the necessary legislation.

Mrs. Barney, of Rhode Island, superintendent of prison work of the Womens Christian Temperance Union, presented the cause of police matrons at police stations.

Dr. Gundry reported on behalf of the committee on insanity. The report was characterized by good sense, and by a liberal, progressive spirit.

Dr. Richardson, superintendent of the Athens (Ohio) asylum for the insane, read a paper on "Restraint."

At the afternoon session, resolutions were adopted, indorsing the *International Record*.

Dr. Miller, superintendent of the Longview (Ohio) asylum for the insane, read a paper on "Diet and Employment of Insane Patients."

Mr. Wright, of Wisconsin, read on "The Construction and Management of small Asylums for the Insane," with particular reference to the experiment in progress in that State.

Dr. Isaac Kerlin, superintendent of the school for feeble-minded children at Elwyn, Pennsylvania, presented the report of the committee on idiocy.

Dr. George Knight, superintendent of a similar school at Lakeville, Connecticut, read an article on "Epilepsy."

Mr. Wines and the Rev. Dr. Buckner spoke of their satisfaction with the meeting in St. Paul.

Addresses were also made by Bishop Whipple, Miss Spaulding of Oregon, and by the Rev. J. B. Sileox of Manitoba.

Omaha was selected as the next place of meeting, the time to be fixed by the executive and local committees.

At night occurred the annual "love feast." The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, and speeches, humorous, tender, congratulatory and complimentary, were made by many persons, among whom we may name Messrs. Barbour, Elmore, Letchworth, McCulloch, Sonneschein, Thane Miller, Byers, ex-President Hayes, Miss Clara Barton, Mr. Bell of Minneapolis, ex-Gov. Marshall, Mr. Pattee of Northfield, Bishop Ireland, Dr. Dana, Secretary Hart, and the retiring president, Mr. Neff, who introduced his successor, Mr. H. H. Giles of Wisconsin.

After the apostolic benediction by Bishop Whipple, the conference adjourned *sine die*. Thus ended what, take it all in all, was the best of the thirteen meetings yet held in its name.

REPORT

ON THE NEW INTERMEDIATE PENITENTIARY IN OHIO, AND THE MEETING OF NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION AT AT- LANTA.

To the Governor and State Board of Corrections and Charities:

Having attended the meeting of the National Prison Association at Atlanta, Georgia, Nov. 6 to 12, 1886, not only as a state delegate, appointed by the governor, but also as a member of this board, I deem it proper to report both to his excellency and to the board.

THE OHIO REFORMATORY.

Pursuant to the invitation of the committee of arrangements at Mansfield, Ohio, to attend the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the "Intermediate Penitentiary" of the State of Ohio, I went directly to Mansfield, arriving November 4th.

This new prison is being erected under a recent law of that State, providing for a prison somewhat on the Elmira plan, where indeterminate sentences and the parole system may be realized; or in other words, as a reformatory as well as a prison. The gathering was large. My judgment is that there were between fifteen and twenty thousand persons present.

Ex-President Hayes, Secretary John Sherman, and Gov. Foraker, present members, and ex-members of Congress, and of the legislature, and other public citizens, were active participants, while visitors from other states, and from Canada, evinced by their presence their interest in the event.

The invited guests were politely cared for by the local committee, under the direction of Gen. R. Brinkerhoff. Nothing was left undone to make the occasion agreeable to all present, and a memorable day for the State of Ohio. The success of the occasion was not so much in who, or how many, were present, nor even in what was done or said; but rather in the object of the gathering.

When the advocates of the establishment of this institution first brought the measure forward it met with determined opposition both in and out of the legislature; chiefly, it would seem, because the purpose of the institution was not clearly understood or appreciated. Unfortunately the opposition assumed a partisan cast, and was strongly opposed by the Republican members of the legislature, while the Democrats supported the measure. But there were far-seeing men among the Republicans, who gave it their support, and the good sense of the State soon put aside the partisan nature of the contest. The bill became a law, and now both parties regard the stand Ohio has taken in this matter of prison reform as reflecting honor upon the State.

Though Ohio, in the main, follows New York in this matter, yet in many respects, and especially in the provisions made for indeterminate sentences, for first offenses and life sentences, for hardened criminals sentenced for a third term, unless they give credible evidence of reformation, the position of Ohio is a new departure. I believe the friends of the Ohio law as a whole will not be disappointed, but will find the principle on which this institution is founded, developing in its results, the best and most advanced thought in prison reform.

I should be glad to pause here and pay a deserved tribute to the chief promoters of this beneficent enterprise, to Gen. Brinkerhoff, Dr. Byers, ex-President Hayes, and their co-workers, but can only say that the works of those men are their best eulogy.

THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

November 5th, those who were going to Atlanta proceeded to that place, where they arrived the next afternoon. The Prison Congress met at the Opera House, which was densely packed by the citizens, ladies and gentlemen of Atlanta. The committee of reception represented not only the city government of Atlanta, but the state government as well. The legislature being in session, some of its members were on the committee.

Proceedings were opened by an address of welcome by ex-Gov. Bullock. It will not be expected that I should dwell long on these addresses, but in view of what, during subsequent sessions, followed, it is but fair that the governor's remarks on the subject of "leased labor" should have notice. On this point, in his opening address, he said:

"The untoward circumstances by which we were surrounded at the end of the war have never had a parallel in history, and if we have not worked out of our troubles in a way to receive the approval of some doctrinaire, we can only regret it.

"When, soon after the disbanding of our armies, civil government was set aside here, and our State's affairs were administered by a military commander, the military governor of this State found himself with a large number of convicts in the public institutions and without money in the treasury.

"This military governor conceived and put into execution the leasing of convicts to contractors for public work outside the penitentiary buildings. This, so far as I know, was the beginning of the system of 'convict leases.' The safeguards to secure at the same time humane treatment and proper discipline were well devised by that authority, and when our people resumed control of their civil affairs this system was continued in force by legislative authority. From time to time such modifications have been made by law as the changed circumstances seemed to demand, and all these modifications have been in the direction of the ends sought by your association. Let me assure you, Mr. President and gentlemen, that this system, much as it has been criticised and condemned by those not well informed, has produced results that will bear comparison with other systems of prison management. I will not fatigue you or this audience with arrays of statistical figures, but I will be responsible for the assertion that the death rate among our convicts is as low as the general average in other sections of the country. It is also an important fact that we have a less number of convicts returned for a second term of imprisonment, thus showing the salutary effect of one system of punishment in the direction of reformation. The harsh charge that our courts are conducted 'in the interest of the convict lessees to furnish able-bodied laborers for their slave pens,' is conclusively answered by the fact that Massachusetts has a larger percentage of convicts in proportion to her population than Georgia. But we will content ourselves with the assertion that we have done the best we could, under the circumstances surrounding us in the past, and shall continue to improve in the future."

This address was followed by Gov. McDaniel, Mayor Hillyer and Mr. H. H. Grady, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*.

Ex-President Hayes responded on behalf of the National Prison Association. In condensed words, he sketched its origin and objects, and referred especially to its first session held in Cincinnati in 1870. As to its objects he said:

"The objects of the association as stated in the resolution of the Cincinnati congress, and afterwards in its charter and constitution, are as follows:

"1. The amelioration of the laws in relation to public offenses and offenders, and the mode of procedure by which such laws are enforced.

"2. The improvement of the penal, correctional and reformatory institutions throughout the country, and the management, government and discipline thereof, including the appointment of boards of control and other officers.

"3. The care of and procuring suitable and remunerative employment for discharged prisoners, and especially for such as may or shall have given evidence of a reformation of life."

He spoke strongly of the imperative call for action, of the kind contemplated by this association.

The listener to these addresses could not fail to catch the spirit of the occasion, and to mark it as one where men meant what they said.

I was particularly impressed with a few earnest and emphatic words by Gen. J. B. Gordon, governor-elect of the State. Being loudly called for, after the address of ex-President Hayes, he stepped to the front of the stage, met Mr. Hayes, and as they shook hands cheers arose from the multitude. He declined, he said, to make a speech, but said, "I desire to say, sir, there has ever been a warm place in my heart for the man who has made a true and noble effort to complete the restoration of the Union, by restoring fraternal feeling between the estranged sections. This I say from the depths of my heart."

This manly address was followed by a prolonged burst of applause, renewed again and again, the band striking in with national and patriotic airs.

On Sunday morning, November 7th, the delegates listened to the annual sermon by Rev. Dr. Atticus Haygood, of Atlanta.

The discourse was unquestionably able, but the reverend speaker arraigned the "lease" and "contract systems" of prison labor, in one count, and made his strictures apply under all conditions with the same force. He makes "lease" and "contract" mean the same thing; when, by common consent they *do not mean the same*. There is a vast difference in principle, whether the labor is to be performed anywhere that the interests of the lessee may require, and in any kind of labor, regardless of life or health or prison influences; or, within the walls of the prison, under the supervision and control of the prison officials, *subject alone to the prison discipline and rules*. The former is practically the system in operation in the South, and is called the "lease system." Such a system at the North would not be tolerated for a day; and would not be at the South, except for two reasons. First, the necessities of the case at the close of the war; and second, the peculiar constitution of about four-fifths

of the population of southern prisons. The latter system is that in operation in this State, in Illinois, and in fact under one name or another in perhaps all the Northern States. As I understand, our contractors have, theoretically at least, no right to interfere with the control over the men of the prison officers; and if practically they do have it, the fault is in the management. It is enough to say that the conceded evils of the "lease system" are not necessarily the evils of the "contract system." While the speaker was very free in tearing down, he did not favor his hearers with a proposed substitute for what he destroyed, nor did the Prison Congress undertake to supply this omission. I took this for an admission that the problem had something in it, which the South knew more about than we did.

On Tuesday an able paper on the same subject was read by Dr. P. D. Sims of Tennessee. But he, too stopped short of recommending a remedy. His address showed how keenly alive is the Southern mind to this matter of the inhumanity and abuse of the "lease system," and indicated that whatever honest effort can do to remedy the evil, will speedily be done. The assurance was given by members of the legislature, and also by Gov. Gordon, that this matter was to receive attention.

It is not practicable to give a digest of the papers read, or the conclusions reached, and I shall attempt only the more prominent points.

On Monday the subjects considered were "Prison Hygiene," "Prison Sanitation," and "Prison Diet." In the evening, Dr. Morris of Baltimore, read a paper on "Prison Physicians." All those papers were able, but the oral discussions on these subjects were important, and to my mind more instructive, to prison officers, especially to wardens and physicians.

Tuesday morning opened with papers and informal addresses on the subject of moral and religious influences in prisons. The most noticeable were those by Col. Gardner Tufts, superintendent of the reformatory at Concord, Mass., and Mr. James Massie, warden of the central prison at Toronto, Canada. The former stated his position as follows: "I never allow myself to consider prisoners as a different order of beings from myself." The latter was particularly strong that prison officers, and all assistants, should be picked men, who, by their very presence and example, should radiate influences for good. He believed religiously in preaching by example.

A report was submitted by Mr. F. H. Wines, chairman of a

special committee, appointed to consider the question of federal prisons for offenders against federal laws. I present the report that it may speak for itself, as follows:

"The National Prison Association has, from its organization, favored and urged upon the government of the United States the creation and maintenance of a federal prison for offenders against federal laws. This recommendation rests upon the broad principle that it is the duty of every government to enforce its own laws, rather than to commit their enforcement into the hands of agents whom it does not appoint and over whom it can have no control, which is done whenever persons convicted by United States courts are sent to state, county, or municipal prisons. In our judgment, the government should meet and discharge its own responsibilities, instead of evading them. The present practice entails burdens upon the state governments which they ought not to be called to bear, inasmuch as, under it, they have to provide cell room not only for their own prisoners, but also for others who do not come within the sphere of their jurisdiction. No inspection of prisoners scattered at a great number of points widely separated from each other can give the same guarantee of efficient control and humane treatment which is afforded, when the government itself appoints and discharges the officers into whose custody they are committed. In addition to these considerations, we suggest that it is the duty of the general government to illustrate, by the treatment of prisoners in national prisons, the most approved methods of construction, organization, and discipline, with a view to the reformation of convicts. The influence of such example would be felt by every prison in the land; and we, as a nation, would no longer occupy our present anomalous position as a nation without a prison, which farms out its convicts to the lowest bidder, and when invited to participate in an international prison congress, is compelled to respond that it has little or no business there. For these and other reasons we approve of the principle of the bill introduced by Mr. James, of New York, in the House of Representatives, and hope that it may receive careful consideration and, with whatever amendment may be necessary or expedient, become the law of the land.

"We are glad to know that in expressing these views we are in accord with the Department of Justice at Washington, as shown by the last printed report of the attorney-general.

"FRED. H. WINES,

"R. BRINKERHOFF,

"Committee."

The report met with strong opposition from Warden M. J. Cassidy of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, A. H. Love of the same State, Mr. C. E. Felton of Chicago, and Prof.

Francis Wayland, of the law school of Yale College, Connecticut, but was adopted by a large majority. At a subsequent session a motion was made (by a gentleman from Pennsylvania) to rescind this vote, but the motion did not prevail.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Wines read a paper on the "Conditional Liberation," or pardoning of prisoners. I deem this address as of more real and practical value than any other single paper read at the congress. Upon the matter he discusses, turns the legal power to grant paroles, and to impose indeterminate sentences. I believe his conclusions, from a legal standpoint, are unassailable.

Wednesday, the tenth, was mostly devoted to the consideration of internal management, reformatory influences, and prison punishments. The discussions were practical and should be highly useful to those engaged in the actual conduct of prisons.

The paper of W. W. Mabie, editor of the *Christian Union* of New York, on the "Press and Crime" deserves especial notice, but I can only give the following extract. "The press," said the speaker, "can never ignore crime, but the time is coming when it will deal with the subject, not as furnishing material for the worst forms of sensationalism, but as an important phase of human nature and human life, to be brought into clear light for thorough, intelligent, and right-minded scrutiny. It is deplorable that so many newspapers follow, instead of leading public opinion, and so miss that leadership which is the noblest part of journalism; but those who hold the newspapers to ideals of action to which they do not conform their own business enterprises, can not escape their own responsibility for this state of things. The newspapers which offend against decency and morality deserve the heaviest condemnation of society; but so also do those who buy and read. They are partners in guilt and offensiveness."

In the evening a paper was read by Prof. Wayland, entitled "The Incurrible, Who He is, and What shall be Done with Him." Perhaps I do the professor injustice, but it seemed to me that he had climbed into an atmosphere quite too clear and cold for a dweller in this murky world, and that humanity as it, is was at a great distance below him. * *

A paper was read by W. S. McGarrigle, late chief of police of the city of Chicago, entitled "The Policeman and the Criminal." The writer showed clearly the great opportunity of the policeman for good or for evil, his opportunities to aid an upright judge in

the administration of real justice, or to pervert justice, to become an accessory to crime, and a causeless accuser.

Thursday's discussion was perhaps the most important of the session. The subject was

"PRISON LABOR."

Carefully prepared papers were read by Mr. C. E. Felton of Chicago, and by Dr. H. H. Tucker, delegate at large from the State of Georgia, also one prepared by Mr. James G. Maylon, inspector general of Canadian prisons. In all of these addresses, and in most of the speeches made upon the subject, there was a manifest dread of being thought in favor of allowing prison labor to compete in the labor market. To me all such speeches were, and are, subject to objection. But some of the speakers were not thus afraid, and such an one was Warden McClaughry of Joliet, Illinois. He evidently felt that he was right, and had not the fear of demagogues before his eyes. Warden Brush of Sing Sing prison, New York, was another bold advocate of unrestricted prison labor. Messrs. Massie of Toronto, Cassidy of Pennsylvania, and others participated in the discussion.

The points on which I could agree with the others may not be those which all would agree to with me; but the sense of the whole body may be epitomized about as follows: That while prisons are a necessary adjunct of society, yet they are to be borne as evils, and to be gotten rid of as far as practicable; and, as a measure of relief, the burdens they entail must be reduced to the minimum. One way to do that is to reduce the prison population. Another way is to make the prisoners support themselves. The population must be reduced, not by laxity in the administration of the laws, nor by sending out offenders, to overrun and prey upon the public. But it is believed there is a safer and surer way, by turning men, through care of their education and surroundings, from those ways that end in the prison; and by encouraging those who are there to earn by good conduct, and substantial reform, their enlargement, and reinstatement in society. The latter is the great work of the prison reformer.

The educator and the prison reformer are agents of society for reducing the population of penitentiaries, and relieving society from the burden they entail. Convicts are the material to be operated upon, and they must be regarded as living, and not as

dead, men; and they must be conscious that they are so regarded. The doctrine, so long entertained, that the convicted felon is a mere galvanized corpse, is an atrocious doctrine, of which this century needs to be ashamed.

The great mass are not incorrigible, and must be treated as living but diseased members of that society that punishes them. Most of them may be reformed and restored to usefulness. One great factor in each of these two problems, the reformation of the criminal, or the compelling him to support himself, is labor. As to the latter we need not beat around for arguments. He must live by somebody's labor; if not his own, then by some other person's. If the convict is to be idle, then the honest man must support him. But grant, if you will, that honest labor will be willing to support convict idleness; still, the object is to empty the prisons by reforming and restoring the prisoners to society. To this end labor is indispensable. How are you going to reform a man paralyzed, body and mind, by years, and decades, it may be, of idleness? To turn such a man out into the world and require him to earn his living by industry, you may as well require the same thing of one whose hands you have chopped off. You have kept him in idleness, true, you say; but then you have reformed him! I wish you joy, and him, too, of all such reformation. Well, perhaps you say, let him work then, but at nothing that honest men follow for a livelihood. Set him to digging and to lifting stone. I answer that this is good, as far as it goes; though it will not add much to his reformation, or in enabling him to get a living when he gets beyond the prison walls; and besides, many an honest man quarries stone, and I fear you are still competing with his labor. What, then, do you ask? you say. Well, I ask for any kind of labor that the convict is best adapted to, and which will enable him to support himself like an honest son of Adam. Let it be so diversified as to develop and sharpen his faculties, and get him interested in it. If he has lived an idle and dissolute life, all labor will be irksome, and a punishment; but he will grow to like it, as prisons induce habits of industry and regularity. With this comes in your moral and religious influences, and unless your man is an incorrigible, he will respond to these acts; and when the day comes for him to leave you he will be both able and willing to heed your parting injunction, "God has done His part; do yours." All the theories of wardens, and chaplains, and teachers, without a groundwork of familiarity with such labors as the rest of the world per-

forms, are the merest frost work; and in the presence of freedom dissolve into thin air. So-called reformation, without this familiarity and ability, is a mockery. * * Let it be settled, then, that whatever demagogues or ignorance may say, labor is to continue to be a part of our prison system; but to be more diversified, and made more nearly than it has been like that which goes on in the world at large.

I desire here, and as an independent statement, to say that all fears on the part of anybody of the competition of convict labor, judged in the light of facts, are groundless. All the convicts in the United States, when compared with the laboring men, are less than one per cent of the whole number. The census of 1880 shows that fact. If all were concentrated on one industry, that particular industry, if a minor one, might be affected perhaps, but no further. The ninety and nine men have little to fear from the competition of less than one man, and he a prisoner.

As to what the system of labor shall be, whether it shall be on the "lease plan," "contract system," "piece work" or work on "public account," it is hardly worth while for us, here at the North, to contend. As to the first, the "lease plan," that is not adapted to the habits or condition of any of the Northern States; it carries with it its own condemnation and will never trouble us. "Piece work" may be successful, as now at Elmira, New York; and in a professed reformatory there are many things to commend it, especially as it secures more readily the exclusive control and influence of the prison authorities over the prisoners. So also of the "public account system;" and, if this control and influence *can not* be secured and retained under the "contract system," then labor should be either piece work or on public account. But I confess I can not see any such necessity. I believe that "contract" labor *can* be carried on, and all of the rules and influences of the prison be fully maintained. If practically it is not so maintained, is it not the fault of the laws providing for contracts, or of the officers of the prison? I know there is danger that the officers may stand in with the contractors, and so avarice and fraud get into the prison management. But it need not. The likelihood that corruption can, or will get into the prison management, is largely dependent on the practice in vogue in some of the states, of making the appointment of prison officers depend on party affiliations, personal favor, or as rewards for political services, instead of the known and tried fitness of the man.

As to labor on public account, where the prison authorities are charged with the business from first to last, in all its far-reaching results, the opportunities and temptations to speculation are by no means removed; and besides, the officers are charged with a double responsibility not strictly compatible with each other. A man may be a good warden of a prison, and still, from want of experience or other cause, incompetent to manage a large business concern. The duties of the two places are not generally, or at all, consistent. And failure in one or the other, and probably in both, would, it seems to me, be likely to result. It is hence my opinion that contract labor is liable to less chances of failure, if not of less actual abuses, than labor on public account; and if the former can be so conducted as to preserve intact the authority and influence of the institution, I am in favor of the contract system. But perhaps you say, is this the voice of the prison congress, which you are reporting or merely your own views? I answer, the facts adduced in the discussions of that body, and opinions expressed, leave me at liberty, I think, to formulate my opinion as I have stated it.

The last day of the session was devoted to minor matters, though in themselves important. Mrs. Spaulding of Boston, Mrs. Barney of Rhode Island, Mrs. Harper of Georgia, all made eloquent addresses, and Capt. Russell of Boston made an especially happy speech. The ladies on the propriety, and necessity, of female intervention in cases where the criminals are of their own sex, and the latter showing our duty in caring for the convict after his discharge.

For a multitude of facts which should perhaps have a place here, I must refer to the forthcoming report.

In conclusion let me say that all the speeches and acts of that body were of a kind to produce the most kindly feelings between all sections, and such I think was the result.

The next meeting will be held at Toronto, Canada, at a time to be named by the executive committee.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. H. BERRY,
State Delegate.

SHALL THE SECOND MINNESOTA STATE PRISON BE MADE A REFORMATORY?

THE ST. PAUL MEETING OF DEC. 22, 1886.

Pursuant to a call issued by the state board of corrections and charities, a meeting was assembled in the Hall of Representatives at the state capitol, Dec. 22, 1886, "to consider the question of making the proposed second state prison a reformatory for young men."

Gov. L. F. Hubbard presided.

Seventy-five gentlemen were present, including ex-Govs. Ramsey and Pillsbury, the warden and all of the inspectors of the state prison, all the members of the board of managers of the state reform school, several district judges, a number of county attorneys, together with senators and members of the legislature, prominent lawyers, clergymen, physicians and business men. The attendance represented all sections of the State.

Letters were read from 'ex-Gov.' W. R. Marshall, Judge J. Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley; Judge C. M. Start, of Rochester; Judge A. H. Young and Judge John P. Rea, of Minneapolis; Judge L. W. Collins, of St. Cloud; Dr. J. G. Riheldaffer, of Redwood Falls; Hon. F. A. Day, of Fairmont; ex-Senator M. S. Wilkinson, of Wells; Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Hastings; Gen. J. H. Baker, of St. Paul; Gen. S. P. Jennison, of Red Wing; Dr. R. D. Barber, of Worthington; Senator M. J. Daniels, of Rochester; Hon. H. F. Barker, of Cambridge; Julius Austrian, of St. Paul; Col. H. G. Hicks, of Minneapolis; Col. C. B. Sleeper, of Brainerd, and Hon. J. P. Moulton, of Worthington, all of whom declared themselves to be in favor of the establishment of a reformatory.

An address was delivered by Hon. Gordon E. Cole:

The following resolution was offered by Judge Wm. McClure, of Stillwater:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this meeting that instead of the new state prison contemplated by the law of 1885 a reformatory institution should be established.

The resolution was discussed by Judge Isaac Atwater, of Minneapolis; ex-Gov. Ramsey; Hon. D. E. Myers, of Stearns County; Hon. B. B. Herbert, of Goodhue County; Warden J. A. Reed, of the state prison; Dr. C. N. Hewitt, secretary state board of health; Dr. W. H. Pratt, prison physician; Hon. J. D. Ludden, of St. Paul, and Rev. W. H. Harrington, ex-chaplain of the state prison.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. W. C. Rice, of Goodhue County, offered the following supplementary resolutions:

Resolved, First, that this meeting ask the coming legislature to appoint a joint committee to consider the question of organizing the second state prison as a reformatory institution.

Resolved, Second, that this meeting appoint a committee of five or more to draft a suitable bill and bring it before the legislative committee as an aid to said committee in its work; said committee to be appointed by the chair.

Resolved, Third, that when this meeting adjourns it shall be to such date, early in the session of the legislature as may be designated by the state board of corrections and charities, and that the members of the legislature be invited to attend the meeting in a body.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Hon. Gordon E. Cole, Judge F. M. Crosby, Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, Warden J. A. Reed and Hon. C. H. Berry were appointed as such committee.

ADDRESS OF HON. GORDON E. COLE.

It is hard to understand how anyone can look the nineteenth century in the face and be either a pessimist or an infidel.

In the broad glare of the headlights which flame in the van of its mighty trains of inventions and discoveries, the brightest achievements of man in all the preceding ages pale like the rays of a star in the light of the noonday sun.

Down its bright decades, the laborers for the amelioration and improvement of the moral, intellectual and material condition of the race, have in generous rivalry marched abreast.

A glance at the beginning of the century and another at the present closing years of this most luminous period, will disclose that the world is immensely wiser and better now than then, and is now in the full tide of a glorious progress onward and upward, in all domains and provinces in which the intellect, conscience and muscle of man are at work.

All that the world possesses of value in the sciences is the product of the brain of the century. The splendid discoveries in chemistry and astronomy would be little likely to remind us of their humble parentage, the crucible of the alchemist and the horoscope of the astrologer. Astronomically the earth revolves on its axis now as then, but the life currents upon its surface bear the same relation to those of the dawn of the century as the wheels of the typical locomotive engine do to those of the ox-cart with which our grandfathers jogged their leisurely pace.

In the year 1800, and indeed for several decades thereafter the world had lost the skill in the arts of painting and sculpture which distinguished classic antiquity, without any material improvement in those more important arts which contribute to the moral and physical welfare of mankind. The

fire which Prometheus stole from heaven far back in the dim Hellenic tradition had remained burning as dimly on the same primitive hearthstones as of yore, until, more than thirty years after the dawn of the century, a modern Prometheus seized upon the volatile genii of the lamp and imprisoned them in the layers of the friction match.

Substantially the same implements of husbandry and manufacture continued in use in Old and New England, in the year of grace 1800, as when Cincinnatus followed the plow, or Penelope wove and unwove with such commendable patience the robe which foiled her impatient suitors,

The age of steam, of electricity, of machinery, had not yet dawned; all manufacture was by hand, and of the rudest. It is no exaggeration to say that the poorest artisan to-day lives in more comfort than the proudest nobleman of the Court of George the Third. Nor is the assertion an exaggerated one that our grandfathers, certainly our great-grandfathers, were barbarians, if judged by the standards of the present.

It may well be a matter of pride to the men of to-day, that the moral improvement of mankind has kept equal pace with its material development; philanthropists and discoverers have marched abreast down the glowing corridors of nineteenth century time.

Organized charity, the magnificent edifices devoted to the instruction of the deaf, the dumb, the blind and the feeble-minded are some of the products of the century. One of the greatest discoveries of this age of discovery has been that the weal of society in its higher walks is best promoted by care for the wants of, and practical sympathy with the miseries of those of the lower. The terrors of the insane asylum of the eighteenth century, the cruelties of the straight jacket, the murderous blows, the starvations and exposures in filthy dungeons, which defile the pages of the historian of that era of moral darkness, when brute force was supposed the only coercion to which a darkened intellect was susceptible, are too well known to need more than an allusion.

The quarters of Alsatia and St. Giles, which were a *terra incognita* to the London police, where the wretched population of beggars and criminals elected their king and conducted their

disgusting orgies under his potent sceptre, undisturbed by the intrusion of the watch or the ministrations or humane societies, have been the subject of graphic description by both historian and novelist.

Wesley was prohibited by government from preaching in prisons or in Bedlam (as the loathsome substitutes for the modern asylum were termed), because, as he wittily said, "he made the prisoners wicked and the tenants of Bedlam mad."

Society (as the wealthy and the comfortable called themselves) allowed the remainder of mankind to get on as best they could, and only deigned to take note of their existence when they arrested its attention by criminal attempts upon the lives or property of those above them, which in such a state of society were of constant occurrence.

It was a cruel and a bloody time, the close of the last century. More than two hundred offenses were punished with death. There are but two now. But despite these bloody punishments, the carnival of crime went on unchecked. That force and fear could neither prevent nor check crime, was a lesson which our fathers had learned, or were learning by a long experience, as the eighteenth century was closing.

The amelioration in the condition of woman, which dates its cause back to that supreme moment, when by the side of the vacant sepulchre, it was reserved to her to proclaim to the world the first authentic message of immortality, would seem in practice to date from the early years of the nineteenth century, if we can believe the assertion of a recent author, that the sale of wives at public auction was so common in England as late as 1815, that thirty-nine instances occurred in one English town in the space of a single year.

These facts are sufficient of themselves to indicate the state of degradation and absolute barbarism in which our immediate Anglo-Saxon progenitors were living at a period almost within the memory of living men, when judged by the moral or material standards of the nineteenth century.

But by far the most startling fact was the state of English and American prisons at the close of the eighteenth and far into the nineteenth century. In nothing has the marvelous advancement in enlightenment, civilization and humanity been

so conspicuous as in the treatment of prisoners; but while an immense advance has been made, much remains to be done ere the limits of possible improvement are reached. In no department is the active philanthropy of the age more busily engaged in impelling the car of progress, and in no department have such astonishing results so speedily followed upon the footsteps of reform.

In the last years of the eighteenth century and the first two decades of the nineteenth, the condition of prisoners in English and American prisons was so awful as to surpass belief.

The graphic description of Mr. Dickens in relating Mr. Pickwick's experience, when committed for non-payment of the judgment in the great case of *Bardell vs. Pickwick*, is not the product of the lurid imagination of that keenest of satirists of human follies, but a portrayal of facts, which, to avoid exciting disgust, are softened, rather than exaggerated.

The annals of the Bastille, reeking though they are with crimes against human liberty, having to record direful wrong to state prisoners incarcerated for political offenses, contribute but little to the story of human misery, compared with those of Newgate. The victims of the Bastille were gathered from the ranks of the rich and powerful; those of Newgate from those of the poor. The haughty aristocracy of France supplied the former, the common people of England the latter.

Men and women, old age and childhood, the criminal hardened by long years of crime, the honest but poor and unfortunate debtor, were mingled within the walls of this most notorious of English prisons, with no attempt at separation or classification.

Surrounded by filth, exposed to the ruffianly treatment of brutal keepers, gentle maidens and delicate matrons here trod the same reeking floors, side by side with the libertine and the prostitute. Prattling babes drank in with their earliest breath, from lips steeped in vice, the obscenity and profanity which everywhere abounded. Without labor or books or papers to wile away the tedious hours, the time was consumed in drunken orgies and licentious indecencies.

The entrance of the prisoner upon his career of incarce-

ration was accompanied by a demand for a treat by his predecessors in confinement, in clamors which gin from the prison grog-shop could alone allay. A greasy pack of cards and a bottle of rum were the sole reformatory agencies which eighteenth century enlightenment permitted, if it did not supply. A bribe to the jailer, who drove a thriving trade in human woe, could alone secure the boon of solitude and a room somewhat less filthy than the ordinary quarters of the prisoners, which was shared by troops of vermin, only less repulsive than the human vermin, from whom the wretched prisoner sought to escape.

Even when the term of his sentence had ended, the prisoner could only hope to escape from this living death in the fortunate event that he or his friends happened to have sufficient money to defray the fees of the jailer, for, by a thrifty economy on the part of the government, the jailer received no salary but was paid by fees extorted from the prisoners.

The much-mooted question, whether the office of punishment is the protection of society or the reformation of criminals, had not yet dawned upon the stolid mind of Britain.

The English prisons were festering slums and active schools for crime. There the English burglar, highwayman and murderer were educated, and a perennial stream of corruption, vice and crime flowed in an ever-swelling tide from out their sombre portals.

THE CONNECTICUT NEWGATE.

But the famous English prison had a namesake in America which eclipsed it in infamy. Until the close of the first quarter of the present century an abandoned copper mine, upon one of the most bleak and barren of New England hillsides, was the state prison of Connecticut.

Exhausted as a mine long before the advent of the Revolution; in revenge for the atrocities which attended the confinement of the continental soldiers in the prison hulks of New York, the retaliatory ingenuity of our Revolutionary fathers had devised these abandoned caverns as a prison for the Tories.

At the close of the Revolution the colonies found themselves involved in debt. It was found almost impossible to collect sufficient revenues to carry on the absolutely indispensable functions of government. Outbreaks occurred, notably in the neighboring State of Massachusetts; the courts were closed by force and the project of hanging the lawyers was seriously considered.

In such a state of her finances, Connecticut, unable to bear the expense attending the establishment of a state prison, seized upon the only means which seemed open, and utilized the old copper mine, christened it under the appropriate name of Newgate, and established it as a state prison, and until 1823 it was the only state prison which Connecticut possessed. Down to so recent a period did this blot upon our civilization continue, that the speaker has himself seen a man who had been there confined.

I have often visited the prison in my youth; far away from human habitation, on a bleak and desolate hillside in the town of Simsbury, is the common entrance to the mine and prison. An inclosure by means of a crumbling stone wall, with sentry boxes at each angle, constitutes, or did when I visited it, the prison yard. A shaft of perhaps thirty feet in depth, upon one side of which a rough, perpendicular ladder was fixed, whose rounds were well worn with the footsteps of the prisoners, led down to the first landing, where was an excavation or room perhaps thirty feet square, with earthen floor and walls of the native rock, dripping with moisture. Here were rusted iron rings imbedded in the stone, to which the prisoners had been chained. No air or light reached this underground dungeon except from the narrow aperture at the top of the shaft. But dismal as this disgusting hole was, it was appropriated only to the least guilty of the prisoners, upon whom were inflicted the lightest punishments. From this room descended another dark and narrow shaft to a landing still below, where another cavern received its victims, and from this another, until in the sombre dungeons in the bowels of the earth, remote from light or the free air of heaven, the more hardened criminals expiated their crimes.

The tales of the orgies enacted here, where a mixed popula-

tion of men and women were herded together like cattle, are too horrible for narration. That scenes of licentiousness and debauchery were here displayed in the presence of a crowd of hooting and drunken spectators, with the connivance of the prison authorities, of a character to defy belief, is asserted by one of the most careful and painstaking historians of that period.

BEGINNING OF PRISON REFORM.

But during the closing years of the last century, the efforts of such disinterested reformers as Howard and Fry had stimulated the conscience of the English people, and the crusade in favor of prison reform was begun.

The repeal of the barbarous laws for imprisonment for debt relieved a large class from the hardships of prison life, and early paved the way, by relieving the prisons of a large part of their population, for the adoption of the system of separation of prisoners, and confinement in separate cells. This avoided the danger of contamination which followed from the commingling of persons of all grades and degrees of guilt, and was an immense step in advance. But it was soon found that solitary imprisonment, while averting the danger of corrupting the minds of the less guilty, brought another evil quite as great, namely, that of destroying them. Man is a gregarious animal; he can not thrive in solitude. Prisoners confined in solitary confinement soon showed symptoms of decaying intellect, followed, in many cases, by absolute mental aberration. Even when labor was added to confinement, which, by occupying the mind, somewhat palliated the evil, still the same consequences, although, perhaps, in a modified degree, followed.

This system, although still pursued in some countries, as it is claimed with good results, has been generally abandoned in America, and the system of solitary confinement at night silent labor in company in the daytime and association at meals adopted in its place.

This, together with the cessation of corporal punishment, except in extreme cases, the allowance of good time, as it is called, whereby, by good behavior, the convict can somewhat reduce the term of imprisonment, the providing of clean cells

and a sufficient quantity of wholesome food, religious instruction by a permanent chaplain, and the donation of a suit of clothes and a small sum of money on release, has, until within a few years, constituted the reform which has brought the ordinary state prison and penitentiary to the state in which we now find it.

To these may be added the cropped hair and felon's dress, by which the dangers of escape are supposed to be lessened, or the facilities of capture increased.

The system of association at labor and meals, while more favorable for the mental and physical health of the prisoner, is less so for his morals. Despite the utmost vigilance of guards, a communication goes on between the prisoners and the contamination of the less hardened offenders results.

Based upon the theory that punishment for crime has for its object the protection of society, by the temporary confinement of the criminal and the deterrence of others, by fear of the punishment which must follow on the conviction of a like crime; the system just stated aims at the secure confinement of the convict for a definite time, under conditions the most favorable to his physical, mental and moral welfare, consistent with the primary object. But in it, the reformation of the offender holds none, or if any, a very subordinate place.

Indeed, the conditions are such as to render reformation, except in very rare and exceptional cases, hopeless.

The convicts are usually illiterate; the imprisonment in the state prison inflicts an indelible disgrace, which no amount of subsequent good conduct can efface. Thus, the element of hope, without which mankind would sink to the level of brutes, fades out of his life; the disgrace of the confinement is heightened by the cropped hair and the parti-colored dress, which mark him with the badge of degradation and separate him consciously from all that is honest and honorable in the world. The inducements offered for improvement are the menace of bodily coercion and discomfort for a failure to obey the rules of the prison; but these, when inflicted, only harden and render more obdurate the victim of them.

Upon his discharge the convict goes forth into a world which receives him with contempt and suspicion; he is a felon still.

He has no resources; he can with difficulty find employment, and the dreadful option of starvation or crime seems all that is offered him. What wonder that the man's fate is sealed? And who shall say that society is not largely responsible? It certainly is responsible for evils which it perpetuates, when a known remedy is at hand.

The vivid contrast between the old and new methods of governing is found in the fact that the eighteenth century appealed to fear, the nineteenth appeals to hope. The new system secures a moral leverage infinitely more powerful than the old.

Flogging, the stocks, bread and water, the dungeon, all carried with them personal indignity and excited hate, without deterring from a repetition of the offense. Threats, any attempt to excite fear by menace of personal injury, antagonizes, and arouses that stubborn spirit of resistance which is innate in man, except in the most craven.

The old discussions of the lyceums, whether the protection of society or the reformation of the offender was the office of punishment, did not clearly formulate the question. It may be conceded, and indeed asserted, that the true and only object of punishment is the protection of society; but the latter half of the nineteenth century has brought with it the discovery that by far the most effectual mode of protecting society is by the reformation of the offender, so that reformation, which was assumed in the old discussions as an end, is now more philosophically regarded as a means to an end.

By appealing to hope, the great factor in all intellectual and moral development, without which the sad phrase, "'Tis of no use," closes the record of many a desperate attempt of the human soul to escape from its surroundings: reformation of all but the more hardened criminals may, it is thought, be accomplished. But how shall the way be opened to this? There are men, perhaps, who, by inherited tendency, are criminals from birth, who are born without the moral sense—

"Men whose ignoble blood
Has coursed through scoundrels ever since the flood."

There are others whose minds and hearts have become stained and calloused by a long career of crime. In regard to

these, reformation seems hopeless, and the present state prison system is perhaps as efficacious as any that could be adopted, but there are others, constituting, it is believed, the majority of the population of our prisons, who, from the force of circumstances, a too free use of intoxicants, the yielding to some fierce and sudden temptation, the failure, through imperfect education, perhaps, to exercise the necessary self-control over the wayward passions and instincts of human nature, have committed a first offense,—these may be not inappropriately termed accidental criminals.

With these reformation is not only possible, but probable, if suitable agencies are employed.

In a vast majority of cases these men are irretrievably lost when the prison doors close behind them, and the old inscription, "He who enters here leaves all hope behind," would stamp an appalling truth upon the doors of every penitentiary in the land.

LATER REFORMATORY METHODS.

Society can be protected from these men by protecting them from themselves. How can this be accomplished?

In attempting an answer to this great question I shall not claim the merit of originality. Earnest and thoughtful men and women have long been engaged in its consideration, and statesmen and legislators, enlightened by their efforts, have marked out the path.

It is pretty manifest that the first step in such a reform would be to avoid throwing the young, first offender into the society of hardened criminals. All sense of degradation should, if possible, be prevented by providing some means of confinement, which, while securing his restraint, should bear some name less conspicuously indicative of a state of moral degradation than that of a state prison or a penitentiary.

The badges of crime, the cropped hair and prison dress, should be discarded. A system of moral, religious and general education should be an important agency.

The hope of resultant benefits to accrue from good conduct rather than the fear of resultant evils from bad, should be the

sentiment habitually appealed to. A system of gradation or classification should be adopted, into which merit or demerit should be the only passports, with provisions for easy transfer from one to the other. To these gradations should be attached rewards in the nature of better food, better lodging, more physical comforts and personal privileges, which should follow the ascending grades. The present system of the reduction of the term of service by good conduct should be greatly enlarged and extended in the model institution which I am endeavoring to portray,

The criminal law usually leaves the length of the sentence much in the discretion of the court sentencing the prisoner; it merely fixes the maximum and minimum length of the sentence.

This should be amended by withdrawing from the court this discretion, and requiring it, in every case, to render an indeterminate sentence; that is, simply to sentence the offender to be committed to the institution, and state the maximum and minimum lengths of the term, as fixed by law. The time, within these limits during which the offender should be detained should be left to be determined by his conduct, to be judged of by the authorities of the institution, or a commission created for the purpose of the general superintendence of such institutions. By a system of marks, to be earned by good conduct, the period of restraint, as well as the grade while remaining in the prison, should be determined. Ordinarily the prisoner should not be discharged before the maximum limit is reached, unless the probability of thorough reformation is rendered reasonably certain by his conduct.

But, to add still further to the security of the public, as well as to the inducements for continued good conduct after release, absolute releases should rarely be granted before the expiration of the maximum term, but conditional releases, in the nature of the English ticket of leave, should be given the prisoners, conditioned upon continued good conduct after release, and subject to revocation, and rearrest of the prisoner, to be held to serve the maximum term of the original sentence upon a relapse into crime.

Libraries of suitable books should be appendages to such

institutions. But by far the most indispensable feature is some provision for the assistance and protection of the discharged offender until he shall have established his right to recognition as an honest man by society, and his ability to maintain himself.

Much discussion has of late been provoked among honest wage workers by the competition created by convict labor. While it would be impracticable and unjust, both to the prisoner and the taxpayers of the State, to maintain prisoners in idleness or to destroy the results of their labor, or employ them upon unproductive labor, like the old English treadmill, yet the system in use in our present state prison at Stillwater and elsewhere of letting out the labor of prisoners to the highest bidder and thus bringing the product of cheap convict labor into competition with that of honest men can not be too strongly reprobated or too early abandoned.

The State should keep the employment of her prisoners in her own hands, and the product of such labor should not be permitted to be placed on the market at less than the current rates which the product of honest labor commands; but by employing the prisoners in the production of such articles as are required for consumption in the institution, it could be made largely self-supporting and convict labor would be relieved of many of the objections which now apply to it.

Having in view the accumulation of a fund which would enable the prisoner on his discharge to maintain himself until he can obtain employment, the want of which has often furnished a strong incentive to relapse, a small percentage of his daily earnings should be set aside and placed to his credit upon the prison books, to be paid him on his discharge. More exact justice would be administered, doubtless, by keeping a debit and credit account with the man, by which he should be credited with his daily earnings and charged with the cost of his maintenance, and any surplus paid him on his discharge. This would arouse in the prisoner a feeling of self-respect and strongly appeal to the innate sense of fairness and justice which exists in every mind, however stained by crime.

The objection to crediting a prisoner with his earnings and debiting him with the cost of his maintenance, probably is that

the cost of maintenance, including guarding, etc., would exceed his earnings. The best practicable scheme seems to be that adopted in the Massachusetts state prison and in the New York reformatory, viz.: that of allotting piecework to the prisoner and crediting him with overwork at the rates paid to honest wage workers for similar services. Under this system industrious prisoners have often accumulated a snug little capital, with which to begin the world on their discharge.

Each prisoner should be furnished with a passbook in which a statement of his account for overwork and marks should daily appear. Nothing so surely tends to make him a man as treating him as if he were such.

To this should be added a system of agencies, under the direction of the authorities, which should have a watchful care over the discharged prisoner while at large under a conditional release, assist him in obtaining employment and cause frequent reports of his conduct to be made to the authorities of the institution.

WHAT IS A REFORMATORY?

These suggestions will perhaps appear to many who have never given the subject any attention as partaking of the visionary and sentimental. My own tendencies are naturally conservative, and such, I confess, they appeared to me when my attention was first directed to this interesting question. I should hardly dare urge them were I advocating an untried experiment. But the experiment is not new or untried. The best statesmanship in the land has led the way. The great States of New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kansas have such institutions; in full and active operation in some, and soon to become so in the others. The institution at Elmira has been in operation since 1870. The system is also in operation in England, Ireland and Scotland.

The philosophy underlying the old and new systems may be summarized in a line: The tendencies of the old were to destroy every sentiment of manhood in the unfortunate prisoner; those of the new to encourage and foster it. The ear-

liest application of the new principles in the present century was made in a land to which we should not often resort in search of a political example. It was made under the direction of Colonel Montesinos, at Valencia, in Spain, in a prison in which were confined from 1,000 to 1,500 prisoners. The experiment extended from 1835 to 1850. Previous to its inauguration the recommitments had amounted to seventy per cent of all prisoners discharged. At the end of the experiment they had diminished, not fifty, sixty or seventy per cent, which would have seemed extraordinary, but had in fact absolutely ceased. In New York the results have been hardly less surprising, but I have no time for statistics.

In the states referred to, with some difference in details, the general features of the reform may be thus stated: The old system of state prisons is continued and hither all persons suffering the penalty for a second conviction, and all persons above, say, thirty years of age, are committed.

A new institution called a state reformatory, or an intermediate prison, is provided; the latter term is objectionable, however, and the former I think much better.

This is placed under the charge of some person, thoroughly in sympathy with the meditated reforms and skilled in carrying them out. To this superintendent the whole discipline of the institution is confided.

The court in rendering sentence simply sentences the offender, if, in his judgment, it is a suitable case, and, if the offender is under thirty years of age, and above sixteen, and is a first offender, to the state reformatory, stating the maximum and minimum terms as fixed by law, but otherwise leaving it undetermined.

The prisoner is delivered to an officer of the institution, sent to receive him. On his arrival at the reformatory, he is measured, weighed and registered as in ordinary prisons. He is then admitted to an interview with the superintendent, who makes him pass a careful examination as to his antecedents, inherited tendencies, his present state of mind, wishes, hopes, and aspirations. The result of the examination determines the grade to which he is assigned. These vary in different states. In Elmira there are three. The grades are

distinguished by a different dress, but in all the distinctively prison uniform is discarded. The new-coming prisoner is usually assigned to the second grade. A system of marks is established, a certain number of which can be earned daily by good conduct, or lost by bad. The loss of a fixed number reduces the prisoner to the third grade, where he receives inferior clothing, food and lodging. From this his good conduct and the requisite number of good marks will restore him to the second grade. On the other hand a certain number of good marks will promote a second-grade man to the first grade, attended with a supply of better food, better clothing and better lodging. The first-grade men are intrusted with certain duties, in the guarding of the other grades, instructing them where competent, etc. They also eat at a common table and are allowed to converse at meals, the other grades taking their meals in their cells.

After the expiration of the minimum term of confinement, as fixed by law, the earning of a certain number of marks entitles the prisoner to a conditional release, subject to be rearrested and required to serve for the maximum term in case of his relapse into crime.

Agencies are provided to assist the prisoner in obtaining employment on his release and report his conduct from time to time.

Under the English system, a small percentage of his earnings is credited the prisoner and accumulated, to be paid him on his release.

Prisoners found to be absolutely incorrigible, of which the number has rarely, if ever, exceeded ten per cent of the whole, may be transferred to the state prison, and eligible prisoners confined in the state prison may also be transferred to the reformatory.

To avoid any conflict with the reform school, the lowest age at which prisoners are committed to the reformatory is sixteen years.

Regular schools are usually maintained in these institutions, under the charge of competent instructors.

Appropriation of a portion of the prisoner's earnings, as a fund to be paid him on his release, was recommended by the

Massachusetts commissioners of prisons in their report of 1885.

I have only been able, within the limits of the address, to state some of the more salient features of these reforms as now in operation in other states.

THE SECOND MINNESOTA STATE PRISON.

The State of Minnesota is about to provide a second state prison, so that a large increase of expense which would be attendant upon the inauguration of a new system is not in question here.

Without additional expense, by the establishment of a board of commissioners of prisons, having the general oversight of all the prisons of the State, large drafts could be made from the over-crowded population of the state prison at Stillwater, of prisoners eligible to the reformatory. Why then should not the contemplated new prison be converted into a state reformatory? The two institutions can proceed side by side, in the performance each of its allotted work, and the object and necessity of the second prison may be equally as well subserved.

The adoption of these suggestions in their general scope, will, I feel convinced, be productive of fruits which will afford a subject for hearty congratulation to the lovers of humanity and good government everywhere. The stigma of a convicted felon, fresh from the penitentiary, which deters employers from affording him employment, will cease with the guaranty of reformation which the tests which precede a release will supply. Strong in the strength of his newly acquired manhood, going forth to begin anew the battle of life, encouraged by the God-speed of his gaolers and armed with their indorsement, possessed of means sufficient to meet his immediate wants, the danger of his succumbing to temptation will be largely diminished.

The State educates her children that they may become good citizens. She makes noble provision for those of them who are bereft of mind or of any of their senses. Shall she stand inert while those who have once stumbled, degraded by their

fall and repulsed by society, lose heart and rush madly down the wretched pathway to darker shades of crime?

This grand flowering period of our civilization presents many modes of social advancement, but I know of none which promises more auspicious results than those which I have in this paper feebly and inadequately attempted to indicate.

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

It may be urged that the establishment of such an asylum for criminals is holding out an allurements to the commission of crime, in order that the perpetrator may reap the benefit of educational and dietetic advantages which he can obtain in no other way; just as the starving women and children, in the days of the Irish famine, entered upon a wholesale destruction of shop windows in Dublin, Belfast, and elsewhere, in order that they might be committed to jail, where the county authorities would be compelled to provide for their wants, a practice which was only stopped by closing the jails and refusing to commit the offenders.

I fancy, also, a literary objector, smiling as he recalls, as something about as likely to succeed, the machine which Mr.

Easy invented, with which he proposed to reform criminals by putting their heads in a vise, and compressing their bumps of destructiveness and acquisitiveness, until, with the disappearance of the phrenological bumps, all disposition to steal, burn or murder should have disappeared. But such objections indicate a total misapprehension of the scope of these suggestions.

It is not intended to coddle the prisoners; on the contrary, the discipline of such institutions is exceedingly strict and irksome to those to whom it is applied. Indeed, until the process of reformation has reached a stage where reformation is nearly or quite accomplished, the convicts confined at Elmira much prefer to be transferred to the state prison at Auburn. The constant scrutiny to which the conduct of every inmate is subjected, unless the convict really desires reformation and sees in the rules adopted a sincere design to benefit him, is almost unbearable. The moment the allurements of the reformatory

have become attractive, that moment the convict has ceased to be a criminal.

By the incorrigible criminal no punishment is more dreaded than the confinement in a reformatory conducted in the manner suggested.

Again, it may be urged that the inducements to good conduct offered will cause much of hypocrisy and pretended reform in order to obtain the benefits resulting from good conduct. In answer to this, it is justly urged that the careful scrutiny to which the convict is daily subjected will render pretended but unreal reformation difficult, but if such cases do occur, it must be remembered that, whatever may be the motives inducing to a line of good conduct, if such conduct is habitually practiced during a series of years, habits are established which will go far to convert what was begun from purely selfish considerations into a genuine reform of habits and conduct.

I do not expect a Utopia or a prison millenium. So long as the world exists, crime will exist. Not all candidates for treatment at these institutions will be cured, but the correctness of the *a priori* arguments based upon an intelligent study of human nature, and the motives and springs of human action, have been abundantly confirmed by the experiments which have already been made in the modes of treatment suggested.

I am no sentimentalist. I do not believe that criminals should be provided for in luxury, to be supported by the toil of honest men; it is no system of luxury which I am advocating, but the painful struggle of fallen men up the incline, the descent of which is so easy, and up which there are so few backward steps.

The means which I have suggested are the aids which the State supplies; the staff by which the tottering footsteps may be supported until the weary ascent is accomplished.

Of course I am perfectly aware that the success of the reforms I am advocating depends very largely upon the manner in which the law shall be administered. This is true of all laws.

People work themselves into a state of unnecessary excitement over what they consider defects in the laws prohibiting

gaming, regulating the liquor traffic, etc., forgetting that the trouble is not so much in defective laws, as in their defective execution; and proceed to enact much harsher laws than those which are already practically a dead letter, and then fold their hands and permit the violators of the law to elect their own representatives to enforce it.

The failure of good laws, badly administered, to accomplish the anticipated results and the importance of intrusting their execution to persons thoroughly in sympathy with them, has been more than once illustrated in prison reform.

As late as 1856, the pernicious system, or want of system which I have described as prevalent in English prisons in the early part of the century, was perpetuated in the penal colonies of England. Transportation under existing conditions never reformed but almost invariably developed a hardened criminal from an inchoate one; until the horrors inflicted upon the rising colonies induced them with one accord to resist its further continuance. Shut off from this mode of unloading her cargoes of crime upon her colonies, the best statesmanship of England was driven to devise some substitute. Legislation was enacted for England and Ireland which constituted the germ of the reforms which I am advocating. Partially for the purpose of relieving the over-crowded prisons, but at the same time with a view to the gradation and reformation of criminals, the ticket-of-leave system was adopted from the transportation laws, whereby convicts giving evidence of reformation were conditionally to be released.

Intrusted to incompetent and indifferent control, it became the rule in England after a convict had served a certain time, to grant him his ticket of leave or conditional release, provided he had been guilty of no open and glaring violation of prison discipline, although he had given no signs of reformation. The result was that the English highways were thronged with criminals, of whom the police took no surveillance, and the ticket-of-leave man became as much an object of terror as the highwayman did in the palmiest days of Jack Shepherd. Society seemed on the point of dissolution, and most pernicious results followed from the bad administration of an excellent law.

But in Ireland the execution of the same law was intrusted

to a gentleman whose enlightened sympathy with the objects sought to be attained, combined with rare judgment and genuine philanthropy, produced a wise and intelligent administration; and the benefits of the law under Sir Walter Crofton's administration were as conspicuous in Ireland as its evils had been in England.

The English statesmen, with that sturdy common sense which has always been the distinguishing feature of the English parliament, applied themselves, not to framing new laws, but to securing a better administration of existing ones.

In Mr. Brockway, the reformatory of Elmira has been peculiarly fortunate in securing a gentleman under whose wise and equable administration the results so happily reached in Spain and Ireland have been abundantly realized in the great Empire State of America. The names of Howard and Fry will ever be recorded upon the bright rolls of theoretical reformers, but it is to that illustrious trio, Montesimus, Crofton and Brockway, that practical reform will ever stand indebted for the splendid results which adorn the closing years of our most magnificent century.

CONDITIONS ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS.

While it is impossible, in the limits of an address, to indicate all the conditions which occur to me as essential to successful results, there are two which seem to me indispensable: First, the contract system of labor should have no place in the reformatory. Under this system the prisoners are, during working hours, turned over to the control of unofficial persons, whose only object is to make their labor as productive as possible, with no regard to the physical, mental or moral well-being of the laborers. The contractor and his foreman are not under the control of the superintendent, and can themselves exercise no adequate discipline, even if disposed.

A suitable superintendent having been selected, the discipline should be entirely and constantly in his hands, and its mild but steady pressure should never be relaxed.

Second, If the system is to be successful, politics must, as far as possible, be eliminated from its operations. The superintendent selected should be as secure from political machinations

as, by common consent, are the judges of the supreme court.

In conclusion, I may remark that in my contrast of the prisons of the early part of the century with those of the present day, I have not overlooked the fact that sporadic cases of prison reform may be found in the history of the world which very greatly antedate the times to which I have referred. This is true of Belgium, but is conspicuously true of Italy, where as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, under a wise and philanthropic pontiff, who bore the appropriate name of Clement, the gleam of the far-distant dawn glanced for a brief moment along the shores of the Adriatic. It was fitting and appropriate that it should have been reserved to the supreme head of the Christian world, with inspired vision, to detect a truth which the remainder of the world were two hundred years in attaining.

In the prison which he founded, hard by that forum, resonant with the mighty deeds of the mightiest men of the ancient world; upon that classic soil, which echoed to the eloquent strains of Cicero and the tramp of the legions of Cæsar, is a tablet inscribed by the orders of the holy pontiff, in 1704, with this golden legend: "*Parum est improbos coercere pœna nisi bonos efficias disciplina*"—"It is of little use to restrain criminals by punishment unless you reform them by education."

Until the year 1856, this great discovery has lain hidden from the world. What the subtle insight of the Italian mind, catching a glance of the wisdom of that splendid civilization amid whose ruins it slumbered, detected, could find no lodgment among the ruder nations of Western Europe, from which we boast our lineage.

Force and fear were the sole reformatory agencies which the strong but rugged nature of the Anglo-Saxon could understand. But I may be permitted to indulge the hope that the sentence which glowed under the blue Italian skies two hundred years ago, in the lines of Clement's tablet, may be rewritten beneath the bluer skies of our Northern Italy, upon the prison walls we are about to rear, never again to be lost until the sentiment it records shall be indelibly traced upon the minds and consciences of men.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES

Of the Board for the Biennial Period.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.

Traveling Expenses of D. C. Bell.

1884.			
Oct.	17.	St. Louis, Mo	\$26 40
1885.			
June	2-12.	Washington, D. C	58 85
Nov.	16.	Red Wing.....	4 05
1886.			
April	29.	Stillwater.....	2 70
June	12.	Stillwater.....	2 00
			<hr/>
			\$94 00

Traveling Expenses of C. H. Berry.

1884.			
Aug.	15.	Middletown, Conn.....	\$8 00
Oct.	13.	St. Louis, Mo.....	32 45
Nov.	5.	St. Paul.....	5 50
1885.			
Feb.		St. Paul.....	11 30
May		St. Paul.....	14 80
June	2-12.	Washington, D. C.....	94 25
May	6.	Faribault.....	6 50
Aug.		St. Paul.....	11 90
Nov.		St. Paul.....	12 65
1886.			
Jan.		Rochester.....	6 50
Feb.		St. Paul.....	12 90
April		Red Wing	6 50
		St. Paul.....	5 00
June		St. Paul.....	3 50
July	17-21.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	26 00
			<hr/>
			\$257 75

Traveling Expenses of W. M. Campbell.

1884.

May	6.	St. Paul.....	\$4 25
Nov.	25.	St. Paul.....	4 25

1885.

Feb.	3.	St. Paul.....	12 75
April	21.	Stillwater.....	3 00
	28.	Hopkins.....	60
May	5.	St. Paul.....	4 25
	6.	Faribault.....	6 40
June	2-12.	Washington, D. C.....	106 50
Nov.	3.	St. Paul.....	4 25
Aug.	11.	St. Paul.....	7 75

1886.

Feb.	16.	St. Paul.....	4 25
July	31.	St. Paul.....	4 25

 \$162 50
Traveling Expenses of M. McG. Dana.

1884.

Oct.		St. Louis, Mo.....	\$31 15
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1885.

June	2-12.	Washington, D. C.....	80 75
Aug.	11.	St. Paul.....	1 75

1886.

May	4.	Stillwater	3 25
		Sherburne, Mass.....	5 00
June	2.	Blackwell's Island, N. Y.....	3 00
		Lakeville, Conn.....	3 00
		Elwyn, Pa....	3 50
	12.	Stillwater.....	95
July	17.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	7 50

 \$139 85
Traveling Expenses of R. Reynolds.

1884.

Oct.		St. Louis, Mo.....	\$53 90
Nov.		St. Paul.....	32 00

1885.

Feb.		St. Paul.....	32 60
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 \$118 50

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

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Traveling Expenses of G. Vivian.

1885.			
June	2-12.	Washington, D. C.....	\$86 25
Aug.	11.	St. Paul.....	5 50
Nov.	3.	St. Paul.....	7 50
1886.			
Feb.	16.	St. Paul.....	5 50
April	1.	St. Paul.....	4 50
	2-6.	Chicago.....	12 80
	7.	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	9 20
		Detroit and Pontiac, Mich.....	3 95
	8.	London, Ont.....	7 20
	10.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	7 50
	12.	Toledo, Ohio	1 62
		Logansport, Ind.....	7 38
	14.	Richmond, Ind	7 75
		Indianapolis, Ind.....	3 00
	15.	Kankakee, Ill	10 20
	16.	Chicago	4 60
	17.	St. Paul.....	1 25
June	22.	St. Paul.....	7 00
July	19.	St. Peter.....	5 40
	15-21.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	19 00
			<hr/>
			\$217 10

Traveling Expenses of H. R. Wells.

1884.			
Aug.		St. Paul.....	\$6 80
Nov.		St. Paul.....	5 80
1885.			
Feb.		St. Paul.....	6 80
May		St. Paul.....	6 80
	6.	Faribault.....	14 75
June	2-12.	Washington, D. C.....	75 00
Aug.	11.	St. Paul.....	7 00
Nov.	3.	St. Paul.....	7 25
1886.			
Feb.	16.	St. Paul.....	7 25
June	22.	St. Paul.....	7 25
July	15-21.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	21 50
			<hr/>
			\$166 20

Traveling Expenses of the Secretary.

1884.		
June	14.	Le Sueur Centre..... \$4 90
Aug.	7.	Kasota 1 00
	11.	Worthington..... 2 50
	25.	Cleveland, Ohio..... 2 00
	26.	Elyria, Ohio..... 2 50
	28.	Cleveland, Ohio..... 2 00
		Cleveland, Ohio..... 2 00
Sept.	1-3.	Columbus, Ohio..... 4 90
		Mansfield, Ohio.... 85
		Cleveland, Ohio..... 1 20
	13.	Stillwater, Minn. (poor house)..... 2 75
	15.	Auburn 1 25
	16.	Hastings, Minn..... 3 70
Oct.	4.	Meals 1 75
	6.	Meals 1 40
	8.	Duluth 6 00
		St. Louis, Mo..... 30 31
	24.	St. Peter, Minn..... 1 00
	25.	Rochester 4 00
	27.	Waseca..... 1 00
		Faribault..... 50
Nov.	10.	St. Cloud..... 1 45
Dec.	6.	St. Paul (reform school) 2 50
1885.		
Jan.	8.	Minneapolis..... 1 30
	29-30.	Worthington..... 2 50
Feb.	4.	St. Paul (reform school, four persons)..... 4 00
	23-24.	Fergus Falls..... 6 50
March	3.	St. Paul (reform school) 2 50
	7.	St. James, Minn 50
	9.	Kasota 1 00
	11.	Chicago, Ill..... 10 70
	11-12.	Shelby, Ohio..... 8 80
	12-16.	Cleveland, Ohio..... 3 05
	18.	Boston, Mass 3 00
	20.	Concord, Mass 1 10
	24.	Danvers, Mass 55
		Manchester, N. H..... 2 00
	25.	Cambridge, Mass..... 1 50
		Sherburne, Mass 50
	26.	New York 15
	26-27.	Philadelphia, Pa..... 6 60
	27.	Elwyn, Pa..... 60
	28.	Norristown, Pa..... 65
	29.	New York..... 20

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

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April	6.	Chicago, Ill.....	\$6 95
		Chicago to St. Paul.....	10 00
	8-9.	Fergus Falls.....	6 50
	20.	Minneapolis.....	55
	21.	Stillwater.....	20
May	6.	Faribault.....	3 65
	7.	St. Peter.....	1 25
	14.	Worthington.....	75
		St. James.....	50
	18.	St. Paul (reform school).....	1 00
	25.	Elk River.....	50
June	2-12.	Washington, D. C.....	64 00
	30.	Faribault.....	2 30
	15.	Windom.....	1 50
July	29.	St. Paul (reform school).....	3 50
		Minneapolis (Washburn home).....	2 00
		Owatonna.....	2 80
		Faribault.....	75
Aug.	6.	Minneapolis.....	15
	14.	Lake Park.....	25
		Minneapolis.....	40
	17.	Lake Park.....	50
	18.	Minneapolis.....	30
	27.	Minneapolis.....	15
Sept.	10-14.	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	12 10
	17.	Wabasha.....	2 45
		Red Wing.....	35
		Red Wing.....	4 65
	30.	St. Paul (poor house).....	2 00
Oct.	5.	St. Paul (reform school).....	2 00
	8.	Winona.....	3 50
		Rochester.....	2 50
	9.	Owatonna.....	6 70
	14.	Shakopee.....	80
	15.	Chaska.....	2 50
		Montevideo.....	2 75
		Bird Island.....	50
	16.	Ortonville.....	1 95
		Granite Falls.....	2 20
	17.	Glencoe.....	2 90
	18.	Minneapolis.....	1 30
	19.	St. Paul (reform school).....	2 00
	21.	Fergus Falls.....	2 25
	22.	Barnesville.....	50
	24.	St. Paul (poor house).....	2 00
	29.	St. Paul (reform school).....	2 00
Nov.	3.	St. Paul (reform school, five persons).....	5 00
	4.	St. Paul (poor house).....	4 00
	5.	St. Paul (account convict).....	2 00

316 STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Nov.	13.	Minneapolis.....	15
	18-20.	Minneapolis.....	\$1 05
	24.	St. Paul (poor house).....	2 00
	25.	Stillwater.....	2 00
	27.	Long Prairie.....	1 00
Dec.	1.	Cambridge and Princeton.....	9 25
	2.	Elk River	1 50
		Anoka.....	70
	4.	Auburn	1 55
	8.	St. Peter.....	1 75
		St. Paul (livery)	1 50
	9.	Merriam Junction.....	25
	11.	St. Paul (workhouse, three persons).....	4 00
	15.	Willmar.....	50
	16.	Breckenridge.....	2 25
	17.	Morris.....	85
		Sunrise City (poor house).....	2 00
	19.	Minneapolis	35
	22.	St. Paul (poor house).....	3 00
1886.			
Jan.	5.	Minneapolis.....	50
	6.	Red Wing	4 80
	15-16.	Mankato.....	4 75
	18-19.	Faribault.....	5 90
	23.	St. Paul (livery)	1 00
	25.	St. Paul (reform school, four persons).....	4 00
	26.	St. Paul, (workhouse, three ersons).....	4 00
	27.	St. Paul (livery)	4 00
		Minneapolis	2 30
		Faribault.....	3 65
	29.	Owatonna	3 30
		Rochester.....	3 80
		Kasson	80
Feb.	9.	Red Wing	4 80
	17.	St. Paul (county hospital, five persons).....	3 00
		Minneapolis (livery to hospitals).....	3 10
	26.	Austin	75
		Austin.....	12 90
March	16.	Brainerd.....	1 75
	17.	Red Wing.....	1 50
April	2.	Chicago, Ill	6 77
	6.	Kalamazoo, Mich.....	7 10
		Ann Arbor.....	2 65
		Detroit.....	2 55
	7.	Pontiac.....	1 85
	8.	London, Ont.....	7 20
	9.	Detroit.	3 25
	10.	Cleveland, Ohio.....	9 05
	12.	Logansport, Ind.....	7 88

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

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April	14.	Richmond, Ind.....	\$4 70
		Indianapolis, Ind.....	2 80
		Springfield, Ill.....	6 30
	15.	Chicago, Ill.....	8 15
	16.	St. Paul, Minn.....	3 75
May	5.	Minneapolis	1 60
	13.	Stillwater	3 00
	14.	Minneapolis (workhouse)	3 50
	28.	St. James.....	50
June	2.	St. Paul (reform school)..	2 00
	7.	Faribault.....	2 25
July	7.	St. Paul (reform school).....	1 50
	13.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	2 50
	14.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	2 50
	15.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	50
	17.	St. Paul (national conference charities).....	4 50
			<hr/> \$527 11

POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

1884.			
Aug.	4.	Telegram	\$ 25
Sept.	26.	Postage stamps	4 00
Oct.	1.	Postage stamps	1 00
	8.	Postage stamps	55
	10.	Telegrams.....	90
	31.	Postage stamps.....	35
Nov.	17.	Postage stamps.....	1 00
Dec.	9.	Postage stamps.....	48
	12.	Postage stamps.....	4 00
1885.			
Jan.	29.	Stamped wrappers.....	1 10
Feb.	3.	Postage stamps.....	28 00
	6.	Telegram	15
	10.	Postage stamps.....	35 30
	18.	Postage stamps.....	5 00
	21.	Telegram.....	40
	28.	Postage stamps.....	1 50
	31.	Telegram	25
Mar.	3.	Telegrams	50
	6.	Postage stamps.....	1 50
	11.	Telegram	25
		Telegram	25
	30.	Telegram	25
April	1.	Postage stamps.....	30
	7.	Telegram	30
	12.	Postage stamps.....	1 50
	20.	Telegram	45
		Postage stamps.....	8 00
		Telegram	40

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April	23.	Postage stamps.....	\$1 12
May	17.	Postage stamps.....	2 00
	24.	Telegram	25
	29.	Postage stamps.....	2 00
June	1.	Telegram	40
		Postage stamps.....	3 00
	26.	Postage stamps.....	1 00
July	3.	Postage stamps.....	2 00
	11.	Postage stamps.	5 00
	20.	Telegram	40
Aug.	6.	Postage stamps.....	15 00
		Telegram	30
	12.	Telegram	50
	13.	Telegram	50
	14.	Telegram	25
	17.	Telegram	40
		Telegram	25
	25.	Telegram	50
Sept.	14.	Telegram	50
	21.	Telegram	55
Oct.	6.	Telegram	25
	26.	Postage stamps.....	2 10
Nov.	3.	Postage stamps.....	20 00
	9.	Telegram	15
	17.	Postage stamps.....	6 00
Dec.	4.	Postage stamps.....	2 00
	8.	Telegram	25
	11.	Postage stamps.....	6 00
	19.	Postage stamps.....	4 00
	28.	Postage stamps.....	10 00
	31.	Postage stamps.....	10 00
1886.			
Jan.	8.	Postage stamps.....	1 00
	13.	Telegram	50
	15.	Telegram	25
	22.	Postage stamps.....	2 00
	23.	Telegram	25
	26.	Telegram	15
	27.	Telephone	25
	28.	Telegrams	50
Feb.	1.	Postage stamps.....	9 50
		Telegram	20
	9.	Telegram	25
	11.	Postage stamps.....	10 00
Mar.	8.	Telegram	25
		Telegram	50
	9.	Telegram	30
		Telegram	25
		Postage stamps.....	10 00

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENSES.

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Mar. 17.	Stamped wrappers.....	\$5 50
30.	Postage stamps.....	1 00
April 2.	Telegram	53
5.	Telegram	35
6.	Telegram	25
7.	Telegram	35
	Telegram	25
9.	Telegram	15
	Telegram	15
12.	Telegram	75
	Telegram	70
14.	Telegram	25
19.	Postage stamps.....	3 00
27.	Postage stamps.....	3 00
30.	Stamped envelopes, 500.....	11 20
May 6.	Postage stamps.....	5 00
29.	Telegram	25
June 1.	Postal cards	1 50
11.	Telegram	35
14.	Telegram	50
	Telegram	50
15.	Telegram	70
	Postage stamps... ..	1 00
17.	Telegram	1 45
19.	Postage stamps.....	10 00
24.	Telegram	40
25.	Postage stamps.....	10 00
28.	Telegram	60
July 12.	Telegram	40
	Telegram	25
	Telegram	50
11.	Telegram	20
18.	Postage stamps.....	8 00
20.	Telegrams	1 05
		<hr/>
		\$299 83

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES OF THE BOARD.

1884.		
Sept. 29.	Newspapers	\$ 30
Oct. 16.	Newspapers	50
21.	Expressage.....	30
Nov. 17.	Thermometer.....	40
Dec. 20.	Forty copies "Minneapolis Tribune"	1 20
1885.		
Jan. 8.	Sixty copies governor's message	1 00
	Circulars.....	3 00
May 5.	Eight hundred pamphlets.....	12 00
	Five hundred copies "Weekly Globe".....	10 00

320 STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Feb.	3.	Hektograph, renewal.....	\$2 25
		Book case.....	65 00
	6.	Messenger with reports.....	25
		Postage on reports.....	35
	21.	Expressage on pamphlets.....	1 10
March	6.	Messenger ..	35
		Expressage on reports.....	2 30
	7.	Expressage on reports.....	1 90
April	27.	Freight.....	1 50
May	27.	Twenty-five copies proceedings of national conference, 1883	23 44
		Fifty copies proceedings of national conference, 1884.....	37 50
		Five hundred pamphlets "New York Children".....	5 75
		One copy "State of Prisons".....	5 00
	29.	Expressage on reports.....	40
		Printing cards.....	3 50
June	26.	Expressage on reports.....	25
	28.	Expressage on reports.....	35
July	3.	Expressage on papers.....	45
Aug.	12.	Five hundred portfolios.....	9 00
		Index to same	1 00
Aug.	18.	Ruler, flexible cover and insides.....	1 55
	21.	Hektograph, renewal.....	2 37
	24.	Freight on reports.....	3 30
	31.	Printing one thousand slips.....	1 60
Oct.	28.	Blotter bath.....	2 50
		Key.....	20
Nov.		Printing one thousand circulars.....	3 00
		One hundred and eighty-five copies proceedings of national conference of charities, 1885	164 70
		Nelson Williams, expenses incurred in behalf of the board..	35 00
		John Visser, expenses incurred in behalf of the board.....	35 00
		Blakemore & Angell, picture moulding, hooks and wire....	3 00
		Cut of Otter Tail County jail.....	65
		Thermometer	35
		Expressage on plans.....	30
		Expressage on cuts.....	25
		Expressage on cuts.....	25
		Key	35
		Pendant light.....	6 25
	17.	Newspapers.....	50
	26.	Newspapers.....	30
1886.			
Jan.		Freight on books from Boston.....	6 35
	13.	Expressage on books from New York.....	90
	22.	Expressage on books to Minneapolis.....	2 10
Feb.	4.	Letter balance.....	5 40
		Expressage.....	25
		Binding six volumes.....	5 50

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES.

321

Feb.	1.	Expressage on reports.....	75
		Newspapers.....	30
		Newspapers.....	\$1 00
	15.	Drawings of lockup.....	15 00
		Drawings of Brainerd lockup.....	15 00
		Plans of jail and sheriff's residence.....	50 00
"	19.	Cyclostyle (No. 2).....	12 00
March	27.	Index.....	50
April	2.	Note books.....	60
		Copy "Twenty Years with Insane".....	1 00
	16.	Newspapers.....	16
	19.	Expressage on reports.....	70
		Subscription for "Lend a Hand".....	2 00
	30.	Newspapers.....	34
		One copy "Minnesota Gazetteer".....	5 00
May	5.	Subscription seven copies "International Record".....	7 00
June	22.	John Baker, services as expert accountant.....	35 00
		Expressage to St. Peter.....	30
		Rubber stamp.....	40
		Typewriter.....	98 55
		Book and stationery case.....	72 50
		Cyclostyle roller.....	1 00
		Cyclostyle paper.....	1 00
		200 letter circulars.....	5 25
		2,000 four-page circulars.....	16 00
		1,000 letter circulars.....	6 00
		2,700 blank cards.....	1 15
		500 cream-laid letter heads.....	1 00
		500 cream-laid note heads.....	50
		Carbon paper for typewriter.....	80
June	5-30.	Expressage on reports of institution.....	6 28
July	20.	Newspapers.....	25
Total miscellaneous expenses.....			\$829 59

SALARIES.

1885.			
July	31.	Salary of secretary, 1884-5	\$1,481 82
1886.			
July	31.	Salary of secretary, 1885-6.....	2,499 96
			<hr/>
			\$3,981 78
1885.			
July	31.	Salary of clerk, 1884-5.....	\$216 47
1886.			
July	31.	Salary of clerk, 1885-6.....	750 00
			<hr/>
			\$966 47
Total expenses of the board for two years.....			<hr/>
			\$7,760 68

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1

State Board of Corrections

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE OF MINNESOTA.

FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

ST. PAUL, MINN.:
THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY.
1889.

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THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD

OF

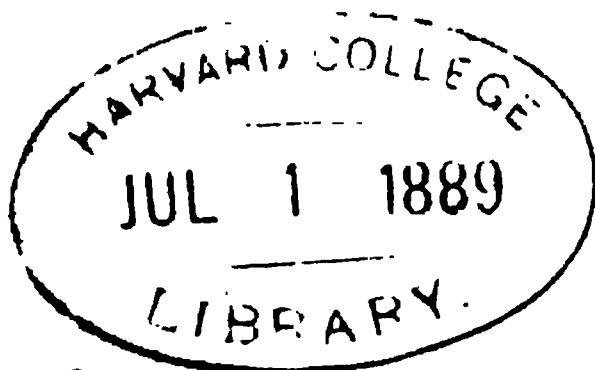
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FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

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THE PIONEER PRESS COMPANY,
1889.



Prof. Hart

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

OFFICE AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

Gov. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM, *ex-officio*.

T. SIMPSON, Winona.....	Term expires January, 1890.
S. G. SMITH, St. Paul.....	Term expires January, 1890.
G. VIVIAN, Alexandria.....	Term expires January, 1891.
J. W. WILLIS, St. Paul.....	Term expires January, 1891.
C. AMUNDSON, St. Peter.....	Term expires January, 1892.
W. C. WILLISTON, Red Wing.....	Term expires January, 1892.

OFFICERS.

Gov. WILLIAM R. MERRIAM.....	President.
G. VIVIAN, M.D.....	Vice President.
H. H. HART.....	Secretary.
G. G. COWIE.....	Chief Clerk.

COMMITTEES.

ON HOSPITALS FOR INSANE — Messrs. Vivian, Simpson and Amundson.
ON INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES — Messrs. Smith, Vivian and Willis.
ON REFORM SCHOOL AND SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN — Messrs. Williston, Simpson and Amundson.
ON STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORY — Messrs. Willis, Smith and Amundson.
ON JAILS, LOCKUPS AND POOR HOUSES — Messrs. Amundson, Williston and Willis.
ON SOLDIERS HOME — Messrs. Simpson, Vivian and Williston.
AUDITING COMMITTEE — Messrs. Smith, Willis and Amundson.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The board of Corrections and Charities offers recommendations as follows:

FORMER RECOMMENDATIONS RENEWED.

1. With reference to a school and other reformatory measures at the state prison. (Page 13.)
2. With reference to giving the prison warden discretion as to the time of paying good conduct money to prisoners. (Page 14.)
3. With reference to distinct appropriations for the three schools at Faribault. (Page 14.)
4. With reference to the length of sentences to city workhouses. (Page 14.)
5. With reference to appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements for state institutions. (Page 14.)
6. With reference to establishing district workhouses. (Page 14.)

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. With reference to the residence of trustees of state institutions. (Page 33.)
2. With reference to the appropriations for this board. (Page 33.)
3. With reference to postal rights of insane persons. (Page 20.)
4. With reference to rebuilding the centre building at the Rochester hospital for insane. (Page 20.)
5. With reference to the management of the three schools at Faribault. (Page 25.)
6. With reference to establishing a state board of pardons. (Page 32.)
7. With reference to "good conduct fund" at the state prison. (Page 32.)

8. With reference to an appropriation for a prisoners aid society. (Page 33.)

9. With reference to the management of the state prison and the appointment of prison officers. (Page 33.)

10. With reference to extending the parole system to the state prison. (Page 33.)

CONCURRENT RECOMMENDATIONS.

The board of corrections and charities concurs with the auditor of state and the public examiner in recommendations upon the following subjects:

1. Cancellation of unexpended appropriations. (Page 34.)

2. Payment of miscellaneous receipts of state institutions into the state treasury and the re-appropriation of the same. (Page 34.)

3. A standing annual appropriation for current expenses of state institutions. (Page 34.)

4. Payment of special appropriations on expense lists. (Page 35.)

5. Special appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements for state institutions as previously recommended by this board. (Page 35.)

6. The appointment of institution treasurers for the state soldiers home and the state reformatory. (Page 35.)

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AN ACT
TO ESTABLISH A STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND CHARITIES FOR THE STATE OF
MINNESOTA.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint six (6) persons, not more than three (3) of whom shall be from the same political party, who shall constitute a state board of corrections and charities, to serve without compensation, their traveling expenses only being defrayed by the state; two (2) of whom, as indicated by the governor upon their appointment, shall serve for one (1) year, two (2) for two (2) years, and two (2) for three (3) years; and upon the expiration of the term of each, his place, and that of his successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of three (3) years. The governor shall be *ex-officio* a member of said board and the president thereof. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms, may be made for the residue of terms in the same manner as original appointments.

SEC. 2. The state board of corrections and charities shall be provided with a suitable room in the state house. Regular meetings of the board shall be held quarterly, or oftener if required. They may make such rules and orders for the regulation of their own proceedings as they may deem necessary. They shall investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the state, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums; and the officers in charge of all such institutions shall furnish to the board, on their request, such information and statistics as they may require; and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in such statistics, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration

as they may deem essential; and all plans for new jails, lockups, and infirmaries shall, before the adoption of the same by the county or municipal authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The governor, in his discretion, may, at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable institution of the state; and said board, or committee, in making any such investigation, shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths and affirmations; and the report of such investigation, with the testimony, shall be made to the governor, and shall be submitted by him, with his suggestion, to the legislature.

SEC. 3. The said board may appoint a secretary and a clerk, whose salaries they may establish and determine; and there is hereby appropriated, from any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the expenses of the said board the sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary for each year ending July thirty-first (31st), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (1888), and July thirty-first (31st), one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889). All accounts and expenditures shall be certified as may be provided by the board, and shall be paid by the state treasurer upon an order from the auditor of state.

SEC. 4. The state board of corrections and charities shall, every two (2) years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable, of which report two thousand (2,000) copies shall be printed for the use of the legislature, and one thousand (1000) copies for the use of the board.

SEC. 5. Whenever the governor shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practicable workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other states, he may authorize or designate any member or members of said board, or the secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other states; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful, and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this state.

SEC. 6. No member of said board, or their secretary, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing, or furnishing any institution, poor house or jail which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution, jail or poor house be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 2, 1883.

Amended March 3, 1885.

Amended March 5, 1887.

Vol. III—2.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES
OF MINNESOTA.

ADOPTED AUG. 7, 1883; REVISED FEB. 2, 1886.

I. OFFICERS.

The officers of this board shall be a president (the governor, *ex-officio*), a vice president, a secretary and a clerk.

The vice president shall be elected at the annual meeting, and shall act in the absence of the president.

The secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of the board. He shall receive such salary as the board may determine from time to time, besides his necessary traveling expenses. His duties shall be:

1. To be present at all meetings of the board and keep record of the same.
2. To conduct the correspondence of the board.
3. To devise and execute a proper system of statistics for the institutions subject to the inspection of the board.
4. To study diligently the whole subject of corrections and charities, with reference to the present and future interests of the State of Minnesota.
5. To prepare the biennial report to the legislature, subject to the approval of the board.
6. To perform such other duties as the board or president may direct.

The clerk shall hold office during the pleasure of the board, and shall receive such salary as the board may determine from time to time. He shall perform such duties as may be assigned him by the president or secretary of the board.

II. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the board shall occur on the first Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October in each year; provided, that the president of the board may postpone any quarterly meetings at his discretion, not exceeding four weeks.

The April meeting is hereby designated as the annual meeting.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the president of the board; or, on written request of any two members, at the call of the secretary.

At special meetings no final action shall be taken on any subject not specified in the call for said meeting, unless all the members be present.

Meetings shall be held in the office of the board at the capitol, when not otherwise ordered.

III. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the minutes of preceding meetings.
2. Report of secretary.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Communications.
5. Unfinished business of last meeting.
6. Miscellaneous business.

IV. COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as convenient, the president of the board shall appoint the following standing committees, to be composed of three members each: One on the hospitals for insane; one on the institute for defectives at Faribault; one on the reform school and school for dependent children; one on the state prison and reformatory; one on jails, lockups and poorhouses; one on the soldiers home and plans of buildings, and an auditing committee; which committees shall report at the regular meetings of the board, and serve until their successors are appointed.

V. FINANCES.

All accounts for expenses of the board, except the salaries of the secretary and clerk, shall be certified by the auditing committee, or by the governor, and an itemized record made thereof.

VI. VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable, penal and reformatory institutions supported by the state, viz.: the hospitals for the insane, the school for the deaf, the school for the blind, and the school for the feeble minded at Faribault, the state public school at Owatonna, the state soldiers' home and the state prisons, shall be visited at least quarterly by the secretary, and at least annually by each member of the board.

County jails, hospitals and poor houses shall be visited annually, if practicable, by the secretary or some member of the board.

City and village lockups and private charitable institutions shall be visited as often as convenient.

VII. AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a vote of four members at any regular meeting.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

State Board of Corrections and Charities.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD
OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 31, 1888. }

To the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

The statute requires that "the state board of corrections and charities shall, every two years, make a full report of all their doings during that period, stating in detail all expenses incurred, showing the actual condition of all the state and county institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable." Accordingly, we have the honor to submit our third biennial report.

In our first biennial report we offered nine recommendations, six of which were adopted by the legislature. In our second biennial report we made six additional recommendations, of which three were adopted (one partially), making a total thus far of fifteen recommendations, of which nine have been adopted. The six recommendations which have not yet been adopted still seem to us wise, and we think that further consideration will lead to their adoption by the legislature, and we therefore renew them, as follows:

1. That a prison school be established at Stillwater, under the direction of the warden and inspectors. (See our report of 1884, p. 16, and 1886, p. 27.)

2. That the prison warden be authorized in his discretion to retain a portion of any prisoner's good time money on his discharge and to pay the same in installments or in one sum, provided that no part of such good time money shall be retained by the warden longer than six months. (Report of 1886, p. 27.)

3. That separate appropriations be made for each of the three schools at Faribault. (Reports of 1884, p. 27, and 1886, p. 38.)

4. That sentences to city workhouses for a shorter period than ten days be prohibited, and that provision be made by law for cumulative sentences to work houses, increasing with each repeated conviction for the same offence. (Report of 1886, p. 44.)

5. That a special annual appropriation amounting to about one per cent of the original cost of buildings and lands, as shown by the official inventories, be given to each state institution for "extraordinary repairs and improvements." (Report of 1886, p. 39.)

6. That steps be taken for the adoption of a district workhouse system, under which all minor offenders, when sentenced, shall be sent to the workhouse, serving for several adjacent counties. (Report of 1884, p. 29. See also special report of Mr. H. R. Wells, of this board, in the appendix.)

THE WORK OF THE BOARD.

The state board of corrections and charities has now entered upon its sixth year. Its work has settled down into pretty definite lines.

The system of accounts begun two years ago in this office has been perfected. Monthly reports are received from each institution and the classification of expenses is carefully revised, to insure accuracy. Quarterly statements are published which furnish prompt, accurate information as to the operation of these institutions. These quarterly statements furnish on a single page, every three months, information which was formerly scattered through the biennial reports of the several state institutions, the auditor of state, the state treasurer, the public examiner and the state board of corrections and charities, and was published from three to six months after the close of the biennial period.

A set of double entry books is kept by the secretary of this board in which the accounts of all the institutions are brought together. These books are so kept that it is possible to ascertain

readily, the cost of maintaining the state institution for any period long or short, and a statement is rendered at the close of each quarter, showing the expense per inmate of each institution for the year ending with that quarter, and also for the corresponding year next preceding. In this way it is not necessary to wait for the end of the fiscal year, in order to ascertain how the expenses are running.

These quarterly statements serve a double purpose; on the one hand they afford that publicity which informs the public of the operations of our public institutions and protects the officers from the vague suspicions which sometimes float in the public mind, that the institutions are not properly conducted. On the other hand, they furnish to the trustees and officers of the institutions, current information which is of great assistance in economical administration. In some cases the institutions do not classify their own accounts but adopt the classification made up in this office.

RELATIONS TO OTHER BOARDS.

We wish to acknowledge the courtesies which have been extended to this board by the boards of trustees and officers of the state institutions. Our inquiries for information have been promptly answered. In visiting the institutions we have had every opportunity for acquiring information. During the past two years nearly all of the boards of trustees have called upon us officially for advice or information and in many cases have deferred to our suggestions. Although the law does not require that plans for state buildings shall be submitted to this board, it has been consulted with reference to the plans for buildings at the Fergus Falls and Rochester hospitals for insane, the reformatory at St. Cloud, the state prison, the reform school, the school for dependent children, the school for feeble-minded children and the soldiers' home.

It has been the policy of this board to work, as far as possible, by co-operation rather than coercion, and we have usually found the officers of the state establishments ready to act upon well considered suggestions.

JAILS AND LOOKUPS.

During the past two years this board has approved plans for county jails in Olmsted, St. Louis, Aitkin and Isanti counties.

Plans were submitted for a jail in Mille Lacs county but the building of the jail was postponed on our advice. Rock and Morrison counties have built jails without consulting this board, as required by law. The Rock county jail is located in the basement of the beautiful new court house and is unsatisfactory in every respect, being deficient in light, ventilation and facilities for classification. It will be a public nuisance from the outset. The Morrison county jail has not yet been inspected.

The new county jails at Fergus Falls, Red Wing and Rochester built on plans suggested by this board, are warmly commended by all who see them. The new county jail at Duluth is to be built on the same general plan.

The board has been consulted during the past two years with reference to plans for new lockups at Minneapolis, Duluth, Sauk Centre, Dundas and Princeton. Thus far, the one at Brainerd continues to be the best one in the state. A new lockup has been built at Stillwater which is much superior to the average, but it is neither as convenient nor as satisfactory a lockup as that at Brainerd.

COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

Plans have been submitted for new poorhouses in Cottonwood and Becker counties. In accordance with the advice of this board, the commissioners of Becker county have sold their large poor farm and have located the new poorhouse in the outskirts of Detroit City. The poorhouse is well planned and is the best small poorhouse in the state. Plans were submitted for the Cottonwood county poorhouse in June, 1887. The county has but 6,000 inhabitants and has had, until recently, a very low poor rate. The commissioners were advised not to build a poorhouse, none being needed in such a county. The plans submitted were condemned as being unfit for use. The commissioners, therefore, delayed building for a year and then built on revised and improved plans, but the building is inferior in plan and construction. The poorhouse will prove an expensive luxury to Cottonwood county.

STATISTICS.

We desire to call attention to the statistical tables contained in the report of our secretary.

These tables have been prepared with great care, with a view to make each table directly useful. Those who take the trouble to examine them will find many of them interesting as well as useful.

This board aims to act as a fly-wheel to the machinery of the state institutions, to keep it running steadily, smoothly and efficiently. It occupies an independent position, friendly to all of the public correctional and charitable institutions of the state but dependent upon none. It is its office to see that the claims of the institutions receive fair and equitable consideration at the hands of the legislature, and to see that the interests of inmates of these institutions are faithfully preserved. Much of its work is done through friendly suggestion, or, in some cases, kindly admonition to trustees, superintendents, county commissioners, sheriffs, jailors and poorhouse overseers of which the public knows but little.

THE STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

The hospitals for insane show a steady increase of the population, amounting, on an average for the past ten years, to more than ten per cent per year. There were in the two hospitals, Oct. 31, 1887, 1,641 patients, and Oct. 31, 1888, 1,773. The average number for the three months ending Oct. 31, 1887, was 1,647, and the average number for the three months ending Oct. 31, 1888, was 1,784.2, so that the increase for the last twelve months has been less than the average.

The number of insane in our state hospitals has been doubling every seven years. The insanity has increased faster than the population increased, and this experience accords with that of other states. The proportion of insanity in Minnesota is still only a little more than half that of the New England states, and considerably less than that of Wisconsin and Illinois.

The question has been raised whether it is good policy for the state to multiply great establishments for the insane. The state of Wisconsin has abandoned that policy and has already built thirteen county asylums, which are partially supported and controlled by the state. This county asylum system has some great advantages, in that it allows more freedom and greater variety of occupation for the inmates, and avoids maintaining the insane patients at a great distance from their homes. County insane asylums are maintained at less expense than state hospitals for the insane, being of cheaper construction and the officers being paid lower salaries. There are, however, some serious difficulties in establishing this system in a state like Minnesota. The Wisconsin system is founded on the principle of charging back the maintainance of insane persons to the counties. Since the counties must take care of their patients at home or abroad, there is an inducement to counties to build and maintain institutions, which is lacking in this state under the present law, whereby all insane persons are made a charge upon the state.

If the county system were to be adopted in this state, the burden of building county asylums would fall first upon Hennepin and Ramsey counties. It would be manifestly unjust to these counties to make them build and maintain county asylums, unless a corresponding charge were made by the state upon other counties, whose insane are maintained at state expense. This would involve a radical change in the existing statutes.

The Wisconsin system seems to be working well. It has not yet been adopted, however, by any state except Wisconsin. There are many states, which, like Illinois, Ohio and New York, have many insane in almshouses. The Wisconsin system is especially adapted to such states. It would probably be well for Minnesota to wait until the system has been tested by some of these other states, before making so radical a departure, especially in view of the fact that the cost of maintaining patients in our state hospitals is little, if any greater per capita than that of maintaining paupers in almshouses, while we have no insane in the almshouses.

POSTAL RIGHTS OF INSANE PERSONS.

The legislature of 1887, passed an act "to place the inmates of insane asylums under the protection of the laws, by securing to them free postal rights." This law provided that each insane person should have the privilege of choosing one person outside with whom he should have free correspondence, without supervision by the officers of the hospital, such letters to be placed in a mail box and removed by an employe of the post-office.

This law has proved a dead letter. Notices were posted in the wards of the hospitals, as required by law. The attorney general gave an opinion that the superintendents were not required, under this act, to furnish postage stamps for such correspondence, but that the insane persons must furnish their own postage stamps. Also that it was the duty of the superintendent to notify the postmaster that such a mail box had been provided at the hospital and request him to see that the letters were removed. Superintendent Bartlett so notified the postmaster at St. Peter, but the postmaster having no funds or authority to appoint any person to remove such letters, nothing was done about it.

The board of corrections and charities had no part in securing this legislation, believing that the superintendents could be trusted to supervise the correspondence of insane persons, but

such a law having been placed upon the statute books, we believe that it ought to be made operative, and that the law should be so amended that its purpose can be secured.

ST. PETER HOSPITAL.

During the past two years the kitchen has been thoroughly overhauled. The detached ward for women has been completed and occupied, and proves to be a very satisfactory building, except that the need is felt for several small rooms in connection with it. It is proposed to raise the roof and improve the appearance of the north detached ward. This ought to be done, as the present appearance of that building is not satisfactory. The proposed change will increase the available room in the institution more than enough to compensate for the cost of the improvement. The warehouse appropriation proved insufficient for a satisfactory building. With nearly 1,000 patients, there is still no satisfactory provision for the storage and handling of supplies.

THE ROCHESTER HOSPITAL.

At the Rochester hospital the detached ward for men has been occupied and proves in every way a satisfactory building. The kitchen and a large dining room are on the first floor; an arrangement which is a great improvement on the old plan of basement kitchens.

The sewerage question at Rochester is assuming serious proportions. It will probably be necessary to adopt some system of disposing of the sewerage upon the surface, probably by using a process of filtration through settling tanks.

The board of trustees asks once more for an appropriation to re-construct the centre building. Four years ago an appropriation was made for this purpose, but was vetoed for lack of funds. This improvement is an imperative necessity. Should a second holocaust occur, like that at St. Peter in 1881, the legislature could not escape the responsibility for a calamity which has so often been prophesied. In our judgment this appropriation ought to be granted, whatever else may fail.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

The legislature of 1887 made provisions for the erection of a state soldiers' home, which has been located at Minnehaha Falls in the city of Minneapolis. The citizens of Minneapolis donated a magnificent site overlooking the Mississippi river and the city of St. Paul has located a park directly across the river. Temporary buildings were secured and the soldiers' home was opened November 19, 1887. Although the buildings are old and lacking in conveniences, they have been made very comfortable and home-like. It is a fact worthy of note that the cost per capita of heating these old and leaky buildings, by stoves, has been less than the cost of heating the hospitals for insane with steam heating apparatus.

Eighty-three old soldiers have been admitted. Sixty were remaining Oct. 31, 1888. The legislature appropriated \$50,000 for building, with which two cottages, with engine, boiler house and laundry are now in process of erection. These buildings are of a very handsome and permanent character, being constructed of pressed brick, with polished granite columns. The buildings are being thoroughly constructed, with every convenience.

The report of the secretary of the board of trustees, up to Aug. 1, 1888, shows 112 applications for admission, of which 84 have been granted and 14 are now pending. The secretary states further that owing to lack of room in the home, many who were eligible for admission were receiving temporary relief at their several homes. This would make a total of 143 cases that had been brought to the knowledge of the board of trustees, in the year of the institution. The board was giving outside relief, Aug. 1, to 315 cases, and at least 131 others had received more or less relief; but were not then on the roll, making a total of 446 cases in sight. Of these a large portion are men who have families, 315 relief cases on the roll are reported to average four persons to each application. It is not desirable, unless in exceptional cases, to receive married men into the home. If one-half of the 446 men who have received aid from the relief fund were counted eligible for admission to the soldiers' home, it would give 223 men. There are now in the home 60 men and 13 absent on leave, making a total of less than 300 men who might by any possibility be considered eligible at the present time. It would seem advisable, therefore, to await developments, before

arranging for so large a plant as one having a capacity of 1,000 men. The New York home contains less than 1,000 men.

The United States congress has passed a bill granting \$100 per year to each soldier maintained in the state soldiers' homes. With this assistance the board of managers estimate that they will be able to provide for the current expenses of the home with the \$20,000 of standing appropriation, provided by the last legislature. In view of the fact that the board is authorized to transfer surplus funds from the soldiers' relief fund to the soldiers' home fund, and in view of the appropriation of \$100 per year made by the general government, the present standing appropriation will be amply sufficient.

The legislatures of New York and Illinois have made a tender to the general government of their state soldiers' homes, with the proviso that whenever they shall cease to be used as soldiers' homes, the property shall revert back to the state. This action is based upon the theory that the care of the old soldiers belongs properly to the general government, and the several states take it up simply because the general government failed to make adequate provision. A tender of this kind puts those states in a position to avail themselves immediately of any congressional legislation looking to this change. The following is the joint resolution adopted by the thirty-fifth general assembly of the state of Illinois:

“WHEREAS, The thirty-fourth general assembly did appropriate the sum of \$200,000 for the erection of a soldiers and sailors home in the State of Illinois, to the end that all needy and destitute old soldiers and sailors residing in the State of Illinois should in their old age, be amply provided for, and to the end that none of said destitute and needy old soldiers and sailors, in their declining years, shall come to want; and

“WHEREAS, Said appropriation has been expended in the procurement of suitable grounds near the city of Quincy, and erection suitable and proper as well as convenient and substantial buildings for said home; and

“WHEREAS, There is a growing and increasing demand for said home, both for the care of the old soldiers residing in the state and those residing in adjoining states, said demand being for the care of such old soldiers as can not now be provided for under the existing pension laws of the United States; and

“WHEREAS, We believe it is the duty of the United States government to see to it that all old soldiers and sailors are protected

from want, and that they be provided with all the necessaries of life, and to the end that all old soldiers and sailors outside of the State of Illinois, as well as those who reside within her borders, may enjoy the benefit of said home, therefore be it

“Resolved, by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That the trustees of said soldiers and sailors home be, and they are hereby directed, at the meeting of the next congress of the United States, to tender said soldiers and sailors home to the United States government, upon condition that the United States government conduct said home in all respects for the best interests of the worthy and needy soldiers and sailors so long as said home shall be needed for the benefit of old soldiers and sailors for the United States in all wars in which said soldiers and sailors were engaged for the general government prior to this time, and when said home shall no longer be needed or used for said home for such soldiers and sailors aforesaid, then said home, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, shall revert to the State of Illinois: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall interfere with the erection of such buildings as the thirty-fifth general assembly may direct erected, or for the necessary running expenses until said home is accepted by the general government. And provided further, that said trustees are instructed not to receive as inmates to said home any soldiers or sailors who are not citizens of Illinois until said home is secured as aforesaid by the United States government.”

THE MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

The legislature of 1887 re-codified the laws governing the state institutions at Faribault, grouping the schools for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded under the collective name of the Minnesota Institute for Defectives. The school for the deaf, under the direction of Supt. Noyes, has reached a high degree of efficiency, as shown by the position taken by the graduates of this school in the national deaf mute college at Washington. The board of directors asks for an appropriation for a detached dormitory building. The present rooms, in the main building, are inadequate, and additional dormitory accommodations are necessary, there having been no increase in this direction for ten years past.

This board has looked with anxiety upon the fourth story dormitories at the school for the deaf for several years. In case of

fire there would be great danger of loss of life. Deaf children are more exposed to danger in this respect than blind children, for the reason that blind children are accustomed to find their way about in the dark, but deaf children are accustomed to depend upon their eyes. Should the building be filled with smoke it would be impossible to communicate with the children. The board of directors passed a resolution some years ago, ordering the attic dormitories vacated, but the order has been inoperative for lack of room. Any changes to be made at the present time should provide for vacating these attic sleeping rooms.

The board of directors ask for \$1,500 to provide hospital rooms for contagious diseases. The present room for that purpose is entirely unsuitable, being adjacent to the girls' sewing room and the employes quarters. It is a question, however, whether it would not be better to erect a cheap wooden building entirely detached from the school buildings.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

The school for the blind is efficiently managed. No considerable appropriations are asked for this school. The school for the feeble-minded has occupied its main building and the new south wing will soon be ready for use. During the past two years a large amount has been expended from the current expense fund in reconstructing the plumbing of these buildings. Some four or five thousand dollars have been thus expended. It is unfortunate that such extensive repairs should be necessary in a comparatively new building. The institution is having a rapid growth, which has necessitated a good deal of extraordinary expenditures from the ordinary expense fund. We believe, however, that the per capita of the past two years is excessive, having been \$287 the first year and \$262 the second year of the biennial period. Our estimate for the coming two years is at the rate of \$200 per pupil. In order to keep the expense within this amount, however, it will be necessary for the legislature to make a special appropriation for furnishing the new building, and a small appropriation for extraordinary repairs and improvements.

Experience with this building justifies the opposition which this board has made to the use of basements for domestic purposes in public institutions. A serious epidemic of diphtheria during the past two years has caused considerable anxiety. The

basement in the north wing is so damp that leather soon becomes covered with fungus, and the superintendent now recommends that a sub-basement be excavated and that a drain be extended around the whole foundation. This improvement is probably necessary as a sanitary precaution. The new south wing has a sub-cellar under the whole building, which is expected to prevent such trouble. The better plan, however, would have been to have avoided the use of the basement for domestic purposes.

The administration of this school is thorough and efficient. There has been a steady increase of the inmates of the custodial class. Experience proves that as the children grow up, very few of them can be restored to homes; the majority of them prove permanent wards upon the state.

The last legislature appropriated \$45,000 for a detached building for inmates of the custodial class. The board of directors sent Steward Barron to visit the schools for the feeble-minded, through the country. Mr. Barron returned fully convinced that the permanent provision for the custodial class should be in buildings placed at some considerable distance from the school proper, as is the case at the great institution at Elwyn, Penn. After looking the matter over, the board of directors decided to expend the \$45,000 appropriated by the legislature, in the construction of a south wing in two sections, to correspond to the north wing already constructed. This change of plan was brought to the attention of this board, and while it was unwilling to share any responsibility for such a change of plan, the board of corrections and charities did not feel called upon to enter any protest, believing that in the end the proposed change would be more to the interest of the state and the institution. The new south wing is arranged with reference to providing for the custodial class of girls, separate from the other children in the institution, and also with a view to the ready adaptation of this part of the building to the purposes of the school department, whenever in the future outside provision shall be made for the custodials.

In the summer of 1888, the secretary of this board prepared an elaborate report of the workings of the institutions at Faribault. This report was too full to be printed in our biennial report. In view of this report together with the personal observations of members of this board, the state board of corrections and charities respectfully recommends that the school for the feeble-minded children be placed under a separate management from that of the schools for the deaf and blind, and that there be

a board of five directors to control the schools for the deaf and the blind, and a board of five directors to control the school for the feeble-minded. The reasons for the proposed change are several. This board has elsewhere recommended legislation providing that in no case shall a majority of the board of management of any state institution, reside in the county where the institution is located. Four of the directors of the Minnesota institute for defectives are residents of Rice county. These gentlemen, from their long service in this capacity, have acquired experience which is exceedingly valuable to the state. The proposed change would admit of the continuance of all of these members upon one or the other of the two boards. In the second place the school for the feeble-minded belongs to a different class of institutions from the other two schools. The schools for the deaf and blind are distinctively educational in their purpose, while the school for the feeble-minded is distinctively charitable. The scale of expenditure and the details differ very widely. The tendency of associating this institution under one management in the past has been to increase the expense for the feeble-minded approximately to that of the other two schools. In the third place, with the rapid growth of the school for the feeble-minded, the work of managing the three institutions has reached a point where it is burdensome upon an unpaid board of directors. There is an immense amount of detail work which requires a great deal of time and attention. In the fourth place it is believed that there will be a gain in having an increased number of citizens of the state, who shall be intimately familiar with the workings of these institutions, and that thus the state will be profited by the proposed change. •

STATE SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The state school for dependent children exists under the legal title of the state public school. The last legislature made liberal appropriations for this school, amounting in the aggregate to \$84,000. With this appropriation a main building has been erected, containing offices, living rooms for superintendent, teachers and other employes, kitchen and dining rooms for the whole institution; there has also been erected a handsome school building, containing three school rooms and a kindergarten room, besides recitation rooms, at a cost, for the main building of \$20,000, school house \$7,600, a wooden hospital building

\$2,500, while \$13,000 have been expended on a steam plant, laundry and steam heating apparatus. The grounds have been graded and otherwise improved. The whole aspect of the institution is very pleasing on account of the departure from the rigid lines and consequent stiffness which are usually apparent in buildings of public institutions.

The inmates have increased more rapidly than the facilities provided. Children have been placed in homes with great caution, which is, in our judgment, a very wise course, for the reason that a few cases of injudicious work would tend to create a prejudice against the institution. The rapid increase in the number of inmates has caused a deficit in the current expenses. This deficit was caused partly by the purchase of farm machinery and other extras from the current expense fund, at the outset of the school, but so far as we can judge is not due to extravagance in the management. The quarterly reports of this board show a rapid decrease in the per capita expense, from quarter to quarter, and the cost for food is surprisingly low. This is due, apparently, to two causes: First, the free use of farm products; second, the keeping of a number of excellent milch cows and the substitution of milk, as an article of diet, for meat, almost entirely. In our judgment, this example might be profitably followed in all of the institutions for children. The use of meat as an article of diet for young children is not conducive to health, while at the same time this article of diet is expensive.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The last legislature passed a bill establishing a commission to re-locate the reform school. This commission selected a site near the city of Red Wing. The law provided that the board of managers should take steps to remove the school to the site selected by this commission, but did not appoint a time for said removal, and up to the present time no steps have been taken in that direction. The reasons assigned by the board of managers are, first; that the site selected is not well adapted to their purpose; second, that they have been unable to secure necessary concessions from the railroad companies in regard to the stopping of trains at the school, etc.; third, that the stagnation of the real estate market has rendered it impossible to dispose of the present reform school property for its real value.

The last legislature made no appropriation for new buildings at the state reform school. There was an appropriation of \$4,000 for repairs and improvements, but this \$4,000 remains undrawn in the treasury. The board of directors has erected a cottage to accommodate fifty boys. This is a fine building, thoroughly built with building paper, sheathing and clapboarding. The interior is finished throughout elaborately, with hard wood. The building is a model of its kind and calculated to last for twenty years or more. There is no question but that additional accommodations were a necessity. This building is valued by the secretary of the board of managers at about \$7,000. We can see no justification, however, for the erection of such a building as this in view of the fact that the legislature had passed a law for the removal of the institution. A temporary building could have been erected for \$2,000 or \$2,500, which would have answered the purpose for a year, or if necessary, for two or three years. There is still in use at the St. Peter hospital, a temporary building which was erected after the fire of 1881, at a cost of about \$2,500. This building accommodated about fifty patients and is now used for employes' quarters. It is quite a comfortable building.

The board of directors in submitting their estimates for the next two years, estimate for an average of only 250 pupils, for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1890 and 1891. The school has now 240 pupils; so that it will be necessary for the board to send the inmates out much more rapidly than heretofore. We believe that this change of policy is in the right direction. A large portion of these children, especially the younger ones, can be safely placed in homes after a very short detention.

In view of the proposed removal of the state reform school we recommend that no more new buildings be erected on the present site.

THE STATE PRISON.

The most gratifying fact with reference to the state prison is the very slow increase in the number of inmates. There were in the state prison Oct. 31, 1886, 381 prisoners; Oct. 31, 1887, 418 prisoners and Oct. 31, 1888, 403 prisoners, a net increase in two years of only 22 prisoners, or five per cent. There are at the present time about 200 empty cells in the state prison.

The administration of the state prison for the past two years has been, on the whole, satisfactory. The discipline has been good. The prisoners have been better fed than heretofore and well cared for. A small paper called the "Prison Mirror" has been published in the prison, the editorial and typographical work being done by convicts, under the supervision of the warden.

The last legislature passed a bill annulling the contract for the labor of the convicts. This law went into effect the first day of September, 1888. It is exceedingly unfortunate that the legislature in terminating the contract system of labor did not provide one to take its place. An appropriation of \$25,000 was made for the purchase of tools and machinery, but this sum was, in the judgment of the inspectors, insufficient, and remains unexpended. The problem of employing prisoners on the state account plan successfully is a difficult one, and has been solved satisfactorily in only a few prisons in the United States. The most successful public account prison, financially, is the Detroit house of correction, which pays an income of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 annually into the city treasury, after paying all expenses. The house of correction at Milwaukee and the city workhouse of Cleveland are nearly self supporting on the public account plan. The most successful public account prison, from a disciplinary point of view, is probably the Eastern penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pa., where the convicts are employed at a labor without power machinery. In this case, however, the labor has not been largely remunerative, the prisoners earning not more than a third of the expenses. The state account system prevails also in a number of reform schools, in the state prison at Ionia, Michigan, the state penitentiary at Alleghany, Pa., the state prisons of California and in part in the prison at Columbus, Ohio. The contract system has been annulled in the prisons of several other states. Thus far no very satisfactory results have been attained. In Wisconsin the contracts have been abolished by law, but the former contractors continue to work the prisoners on the old plan, by a tacit understanding, without any contract, paying monthly into the prison treasury, at the former rate.

No more important question will confront the legislature than this of convict labor. The financial interests are considerable, since the state heretofore has derived an annual income of \$40,000 to \$50,000 from convict labor. But the interests of the

prisoners are even more important. It is universally e that the reformatory treatment of prisoners is impossit out systematic and productive labor. The successful organiza- tion of such labor is a problem of considerable difficulty as is demonstrated by the long line of failures. In the judgment of this board, it is essential as a preliminary to success in this en- deavor that the prison should be completely separated from all liability to political influence. To this end we recommend that the board of inspectors be enlarged, that the warden be made an appointee of the board of inspectors and hold office sub- ject to their pleasure, and that all subordinate officers be ap- pointed by the warden.

THE ST. CLOUD REFORMATORY.

The legislature of 1887 passed an act making the second state prison, which had already been located at St Cloud, a reformatory for young men, and organizing the institution as such.

The managers commenced their work by appointing Hon. D. E. Myers of St. Cloud, as superintendent of the reformatory, as- signing to him the duty of superintendent of construction until such time as the institution should be ready to be opened.

It is the hope of the board of managers to make this the model institution of its kind in the United States.

Mr. J. W. Stevens, of St. Paul, was appointed architect. The board made a tour of the reformatories of the country with a view to informing themselves as to their duties on deciding upon the general plans for the proposed buildings.

The legislature appropriated \$100,000 for carrying out the pur- poses of the act. The board of managers had plans prepared for the buildings to accommodate about 400 inmates, but decided to so use the appropriation of \$100,000, that when it was expended the buildings should be ready to open the institution. To this end it was intended to finish only forty-eight cells and fill the rest of the cell building with temporary rooms for offices, guard rooms, employes' quarters, etc.; but subsequently it was found that this would involve an expenditure of from \$5,000 to \$10,000, which would be in the end a complete loss to the state. The board therefore decided to put in the full number of cells and ask the legislature for money to construct outside temporary wooden buildings which can be used for shops or other purposes. This plan will enable the directors to provide for about 132 men, in- stead of 48. The outside buildings will cost a little more than

the inside construction. The increased expenditure at the present time will be chiefly for the 84 additional cells.

The buildings erected are of the most substantial and satisfactory character. They are built of brick with granite foundation and sandstone trimmings. Those erected are kitchen, laundry, bakery, mess room, hallway and centre wing of the cell building. The steam plant is located temporarily in the basement of the kitchen. With this exception, all of these buildings will be utilized without change in the permanent plant. The plans of these buildings have been studied with great care and are believed to be unexcelled.

Superintendent Myers has given a good deal of attention to the prison labor problem. He believes that he will be able to work his prisoners profitably upon the production of paving blocks and curb stones, from the quarries belonging to the state. These articles are staple and command a steady price in the market, with a constant demand, and he expects to be able to avoid complaints from the labor organizations by selling his goods on the market at standard rates. He is confident that he will be able to secure greater earnings per man, than have been secured under the contract system.

It is expected that the reformatory will be ready to commence operations about the first of August. With the completion of one hundred and thirty two cells at St. Cloud, the state will have nearly seven hundred and fifty available cells.

In the reformatory there are four tiers of cells, each cell being 6x8 feet and eight feet high. The front of the cell is composed entirely of lattice-work, allowing free ingress of light and air. The buildings will be ventilated by the fan exhaust system, the air in the cell room being drawn through the cell, each cell having a separate flue at the top of the building. The corridors in front of the cells are fourteen feet high. The cell room is lighted by very large windows which extend to the ceiling.

The buildings are magnificently located, overlooking the Mississippi river and the city of St. Cloud. The site combines everything that is desirable for accessibility, drainage, location for buildings, and convenience of transportation.

The quarries on the property are practically inexhaustible and are reported to be of excellent quality. The granite lies in seams in such a manner as to be as easily quarried as is possible for this very hard and enduring stone.

The law should be so amended as to provide a treasurer for the reformatory.

RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REFERENCE TO THE STATE PRISON AND THE ST. CLOUD REFORMATORY.

We recommend that an advisory board of pardons be established, consisting of the attorney general and four members, one person to be nominated by each district judge of the state, from which nominees the judges of the supreme court shall appoint four members of the board, not more than three members to belong to the same political party.

A board of pardons will relieve the governor of much detail work, which now absorbs a great portion of his official time. It will also relieve him, in many cases, of a trying responsibility by giving him competent and authorized advisers. It is believed also that it will serve the ends of justice by affording opportunity for fuller and more systematic investigation for pardons.

We recommend that the prison warden and the superintendent of the St. Cloud reformatory be authorized to pay the good conduct fund from receipts for the sale of manufactured articles, or from receipts from convict labor, at an average of ten cents per day to each man for each working day. The rate paid to be graded from eight to twelve cents per day; the difference in the rate to be based not upon the value of the work performed, but upon the good conduct and willing disposition of the convict.

The good conduct fund has been extinguished by the abolition of the contract system. This fund has been of great benefit to discharged prisoners and has greatly simplified the discipline of the prison. Heretofore the prisoners have received about nine cents per day for each day, including Sundays. It is believed that payment should be based upon working days, and that the adoption of grades in payment will afford an additional incentive to secure faithful and conscientious labor.

The "good conduct" fund has been one of the most important features of the Minnesota state prison. Its value has been recognized in other states and efforts have been made to secure the adoption of the Minnesota law in Massachusetts. It is desirable to so establish this important feature of our prison discipline that it shall be perpetuated, whatever system of labor may prevail.

We recommend that an annual appropriation of \$2,500 be made for the prisoners' aid society to be organized under section 19 of chapter 208, of the general laws of 1887. Said appropriation to be used for paying the salary and expenses of the agent of the society and for its office expenses.

The law of 1887 provides for the organization of a prisoners' aid society by the managers of the reformatory, at St. Cloud, but provides no means to defray the expenses of such a society. The states of Iowa and Massachusetts have made appropriations for the expenses of an agency for assisting discharged prisoners, and it is believed that this small investment will pay large returns in saving the state the expense of re-arresting and re-imprisoning.

We recommend that the board of prison inspectors be increased to five members, and that the warden be made an appointee of the board, holding office subject to their pleasure, but removable only for cause, and that all subordinates be appointed by the warden.

This change is intended to enlarge the powers of the warden on the one hand, and to increase his accountability to the board of inspectors on the other, and at the same time to remove the institution as far as possible from liability to political influences.

We recommend that the parole system, with the system of grades and marks, be extended to prisoners serving their first sentences in the state prison.

The parole system is already provided for at the St. Cloud reformatory, but applies only to prisoners under thirty years of age. This system has been extended in Ohio to older convicts in the prison, and the results have been most encouraging. The system has long been in use in the prisons of Great Britain, resulting in a large increase of the proportion of prisoners reclaimed.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend that it be provided by law that no board of trustees of any state correctional or charitable institution shall have a majority of its members resident in the county where any one institution under their charge is located.

We recommend that the appropriation for the state board of corrections and charities be made a permanent appropriation.

We think that the board of corrections passed the experimental stage and ought now on a permanent footing like the other state bo

CONCURREN RECOMMENDATION

The state board of corrections and charitable state and the public examiner have concurred recommendations to the legislature, with reference to correctional and charitable institutions.

1. That the state auditor be required at the end of each biennial period, to cancel all unexpended balances which may have been left as balances at the close of each biennial period next preceding, i. e. all appropriations shall have remained undrawn for the period of the expiration of the biennial period, during which they are available, provided that the governor, secretary of state or attorney general may continue such balance of appropriations in force temporarily, on recommendation of the board of corrections.

2. That the superintendents, stewards and treasurers of state institutions, into whose hands such funds are required to turn over to the treasurers of said institutions at the close of each month, all cash received during the month, and all sales of articles belonging to the state and all other receipts, the board of inmates, with a detailed statement of the same, that it be made the duty of the officer who shall be designated by the board of inmates, to attach to each monthly expense list of each institution, to attach to each list, at the close of each fiscal quarter, a statement of all miscellaneous receipts for the three months preceding, and made the duty of the auditor of state to draw from the institution treasurer for the amount so reported, and to appropriate for the institution with the amount so reported over to the state treasurer.

3. That a standing annual appropriation be made for each institution for current expenses, as is now done for the soldiers' home, the university and the normal school.

The appropriations to be as follows:

Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	.....
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	.....
Rochester hospital for insane.....	.....
School for the deaf.....	.....
School for the blind .....	.....

School for the feeble-minded.....	\$50,000
State public school.....	15,000
Reform school.....	35,000
State prison.....	40,000
Total.....	<u>\$492,000</u>

These appropriations to be supplemented by each legislature as may be seen to be necessary.

4. That all special appropriations for buildings, etc., be drawn from the state treasury hereafter, on monthly expense lists, in the same way in which current expense appropriations are now drawn.

5. That a special appropriation, amounting to about one per cent of the inventoried value of lands and buildings, be granted annually to each institution as a fund for extraordinary repairs and improvements.

6. That provision be made by law for an institution treasurer and the payment of accounts on monthly expense lists, in the state soldiers' home and the St. Cloud reformatory, in order that a uniform system may prevail.

The reasons for these recommendations are as follows:

1. There is an accumulation of undrawn balances of appropriations on the books of the auditor of state, which encumber his books and offer a standing temptation to the institutions to devise some excuse for using them up.

There were undrawn balances of appropriations for the correctional and charitable institutions, July 31, 1888, of more than \$250,000, after allowing for outstanding liabilities. Of this sum more than \$100,000 belonged to balances left over July 31, 1886.

2. The institutions receive sums ranging from \$300 to \$11,000 annually from the sale of manufactured articles, farm produce, junk, etc. This money accumulates and is used from time to time for current expenses, but there is no uniform practice. It seems desirable that these funds should be accounted for in a regular way and in such a manner that they will appear on the books of the auditor of state.

3. Fixed annual appropriations for these institutions would accord with the practice of the state already established with reference to other institutions. Such appropriations would guard against such contingencies as the failure of the legislature to make appropriations before the beginning of the fiscal year, as has sometimes happened in the national legislature. They

would also guard against an accidental failure of the legislature to make an appropriation, such as occurred in the case of the state prison in 1878, and in the case of the reform school in 1887. The amount being considerably less than the annual requirements of the several institutions, the legislature will still retain control of their expenditures.

4. The reasons for rendering expense lists of current expenses apply also to special appropriations; the more so, since the expenditures are usually under contract and the accounts required will be brief.

5. Many expenditures are necessary which are not strictly ordinary repairs, and ought to be charged against the current expense account. The recommendation for a special appropriation for such extraordinary repairs and improvements is in accordance with the practice of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states. We have made a corresponding reduction in the estimates for current expenses. Such appropriations have been made in previous years for some of our institutions and not for others. We recommend that the practice be made uniform.

FINANCES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following is a statement of the appropriations made for the state charitable and correctional institutions for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1887, and July 31, 1888:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

	Current.	Special.	Total.
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....		\$44,280.00	\$44,280.00
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$150,280.00	43,000.00	193,280.00
Rochester hospital for insane.....	106,080.00	56,750.00	162,830.00
State soldiers home.....		10,000.00	10,000.00
Institute for defectives.....	85,000.00	17,500.00	102,500.00
Same (from insurance appropriation).....		412.50	412.50
School for dependant children.....	8,825.48	16,174.52	25,000.00
Reform school.....	35,000.00		35,000.00
State prison.....	75,000.00	55,000.00	130,000.00
Same (from insurance appropriation).....		1,891.04	1,891.04
Total appropriations	\$160,185.48	\$245,008.06	\$705,193.54
Additional receipts for board of inmates.....	1,303.54		1,303.54
Amount expended.....	\$461,489.02	\$245,008.06	\$706,497.08
	395,728.13	180,864.04	576,592.17
Balance unexpended.....	\$65,760.89	\$64,144.02	\$129,904.91

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

	Current.	Special.	Total.
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....		\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$163,800.00		163,800.00
Rochester hospital for insane.....	181,040.00	1,500.00	182,540.00
Same (from insurance appropriation).....		1,572.08	1,572.08
State soldiers' home	15,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00
Institute for defectives.....	90,000.00	45,000.00	135,000.00
Same (from insurance appropriation).....		987.50	987.50
School for dependant children.....	12,000.00	35,000.00	47,000.00
Same (from insurance appropriation).....		344.25	344.25
Reform school.....	40,000.00	2,754.56	42,754.56
State prison.....	73,000.00	30,000.00	103,000.00
Same (from insurance appropriation).....		1,226.17	1,226.17
Reformatory for young men.....		50,000.00	50,000.00
Total appropriations.....	\$524,840.00	\$233,384.56	\$758,224.56
Additional receipts for board of inmates.....	1,643.40		1,643.40
Amount expended.....	\$526,483.40	\$233,384.56	\$759,867.96
	493,902.50	175,219.10	669,121.60
Balance unexpended..	\$32,580.90	\$58,165.46	\$90,746.36

Appropriations for the state institutions, being made for periods six to thirty months in advance have usually been made with a margin which has left a surplus. The following is a

STATEMENT OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES:

	Current.	Special.	Total.
Unexpended balances, July 31, 1886.....	\$61,625.90	\$45,888.90	\$107,514.80
Unexpended balances, appropriations of 1886-87.....	65,760.89	64,144.02	129,904.91
Unexpended balances, appropriations of 1887-88.....	32,580.90	58,166.46	90,746.36
Totals.....	\$159,967.69	\$168,198.38	\$328,166.07
Deduct cash paid back to state treasury.....	67,751.34	.....	67,751.34
Unexpended balances, July 31, 1888	\$92,216.35	\$168,198.38	\$260,414.73

The balances unexpended July 31, 1888, were situated as follows:

	Current.	Special.	Total.
Appropriations undrawn.....	\$96,776.23	\$165,990.36	\$262,766.59
Cash with institution treasurers.....	37,253.74	23,535.74	60,789.48
Miscellaneous receipts not yet paid in.....	13,956.00	.....	13,956.00
Totals.....	\$147,985.97	\$189,526.10	\$337,512.07
Deduct accounts payable and orders outstanding July 31, 1888.....	55,769.62	21,327.72	77,097.34
Net balances, July 31, 1888 (as above).....	\$92,216.35	\$168,198.38	\$260,414.73

Appropriations were made by the legislature of 1887 for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1889, as follows:

	Current.	Special.	Total.
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	.....	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	\$163,800.00	.....	163,800.00
Rochester hospital for insane.....	131,040.00	50,000.00	181,040.00
State soldiers' home.....	20,000.00	.....	20,000.00
Institute for defectives.....	95,000.00	.....	95,000.00
School for dependent children.....	15,000.00	35,000.00	50,000.00
Reform school.....	19,762.21	2,000.00	21,762.21
Reformatory for young men.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
State prison.....	75,000.00	30,000.00	105,000.00
Totals.....	\$519,602.21	\$192,000.00	\$711,602.21

The last legislature evidently intended to appropriate \$40,000 for the reform school, but a mistake was made in drawing the bill. The school had a surplus of \$15,474 at the close of the last fiscal year, which, with the above appropriation of \$19,762 will probably suffice, though a small deficiency appropriation will be

needed. The school for dependent children had a deficit of \$2,447.20 at the close of the fiscal year, owing to maintaining a larger number of children than was contemplated; this deficiency will probably be somewhat increased by the expenses of the year 1888-9, and a deficiency appropriation will be required.

ESTIMATE FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

Heretofore no combined estimate of expenses for these institutions has been made except the gross estimates of the auditor of state. The trustees and managers of the several institutions have usually submitted estimates in their annual reports. It is believed that it will be helpful to the legislature to have a combined estimate. Until now we have not had sufficient data, but the monthly reports now made to this office furnish material for reasonably accurate estimates.

There is considerable uncertainty as to the exact numbers to be anticipated in the soldiers' home, the state reformatory, and the schools for the deaf and blind. The numbers estimated for these institutions are probably too large, but it was thought best to err, if at all, on the safe side.

For the St. Peter hospital, we have estimated for fifty patients less each year than the estimate of the trustees, believing that the hospital ought not to be over-crowded. We have added fifty patients for Rochester, in 1889-90 and fifty patients for Fergus Falls in 1890-91. Our estimate per patient for the Fergus Falls hospital is higher than that of the trustees. We find that the Rochester hospital, which has always been very economically managed, spent \$5.95 weekly per patient with an average of eighty-five patients in 1879-80 and \$4.26 weekly per patient with an average of 260 patients in 1882-83. We see no reason to anticipate that the Fergus Falls hospital can do with less.

These estimates have been submitted to the superintendents, stewards and trustees of the several institutions for suggestion and criticism and no objections have been received. We believe that the estimates are as accurate as they can be made at this time; but anticipate that there will be some surplus as heretofore.

In the following estimates no allowance is made for receipts from the earnings of prisoners at Stillwater and St. Cloud, except for the good conduct fund. The prison earnings have usually been turned into the state treasury, and have not been used for

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

nt expenses. An estimate has al
conduct fund, in both prisons, in
ance will be made to the convicts
rto, namely, nine cents per day.

e amount estimated per inmate for
nd the St. Cloud reformatory, seen
new institution are unavoidably l
nce in this and other states. Who
ged 85 patients the expenses pe

The expenses of the soldiers hon
been \$453 the past year. When
d 113 inmates (in 1874), the per
Minneapolis city workhouse drew
ear ending February 29, 1888, for
a for an average of 79 prisoners.

drew on the city treasury, for th
a per capita of \$237 for an averag
must be noted that the estimates f
are based on the average number
e one-third higher for the deaf an
higher for the feeble-minded, tha
chool term average.

e estimate for the state reformatory
resent capacity of fifty prisoners.
ased before Aug. 1, 1889, a corres
ed in the appropriation.

ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

Vol. III—6. Estimated Current Expense per Inmate, Exclusive of Lands, Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs.

	Fergus Falls Hospital.	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Soldiers' Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	School for Depend't Children.	Reform School.	Reformatory for Young Men.	State Prison.	Totals.
Salaries and wages	\$77.00	\$45.00	\$43.00	\$60.00	\$132.00	\$165.00	\$70.00	\$70.00	\$48.50	\$135.00	\$68.00	\$61.00
Food	92.00	55.00	52.00	64.00	55.00	70.00	53.00	36.00	40.00	64.00	47.00	54.00
Clothing and bedding	18.00	16.50	16.50	36.00	6.00	9.00	5.00	20.00	19.00	18.00	15.00	16.00
Fuel	56.00	25.50	26.00	40.00	37.50	52.00	26.00	36.00	20.00	21.00	16.00	25.00
Light	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	11.50	7.50	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.50
Medical supplies	3.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	.50	.50	1.00	.50	.50	3.00	1.50	1.00
Furniture and household	9.00	5.50	6.00	15.00	8.00	15.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	8.00	3.00	5.00
Repairs (ordinary)	10.00	7.50	7.50	15.00	13.00	13.00	10.00	5.00	4.50	10.00	3.00	6.00
Farm, garden and grounds	20.00	4.50	4.00	20.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	7.00	10.00	.....	5.00
Expenses not classified	13.00	7.25	7.75	20.00	17.50	35.00	13.00	13.50	9.00	20.00	8.50	9.83
Industrial training and good conduct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	12.00	4.00	.....	31.00	32.00	32.00	8.40
Totals	\$300.00	\$169.25	\$164.75	\$275.00	\$325.00	\$391.00	\$203.00	\$200.00	\$185.50	\$322.00	\$196.00	\$193.78
Estimated receipts .....	.....	5.00	.50	100.00	25.00	16.00	3.00	.....	25.50	32.00	32.00	12.43
Estimated expenses per year	\$300.00	\$164.25	\$164.25	\$175.00	\$300.00	\$375.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$160.00	\$290.00	\$164.00	\$181.30
Same per week	5.75	3.15	3.15	3.36	5.75	7.20	3.83	3.83	3.07	5.67	3.15	3.48
Estimated average number inmates	90	1,000	1,000	140	140	41	280	100	250	48	420	3,509
Total amount to be appropriated	\$27,000.00	\$164,250.00	\$164,250.00	\$24,500.00	\$42,000.00	\$15,400.00	\$56,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$13,900.00	\$68,900.00	\$636,200.00
Estimated expenses for school term .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same per week .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$218.75	\$282.00	\$193.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estimated average number for school term .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75	7.20	3.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192	53	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Amount expected from the general government. *b* This amount is provided by standing appropriations already made.

ESTIMATE OF CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1891.

Estimated Current Expense per Inmate, Exclusive of Lands, Buildings and Extraordinary Repairs.

	Fergus Falls Hospital.	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Soldiers' Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	School for Depend't Children.	Reform School.	Reformatory for Young Men.	State Prison.	Totals.
Salaries and wages	\$50.00	\$45.00	\$43.00	\$52.00	\$132.00	\$163.00	\$70.00	\$64.00	\$48.00	\$98.00	\$68.00	\$59.25
Food	73.00	55.00	52.00	60.00	55.00	68.00	53.00	35.00	40.00	55.00	47.00	53.25
Clothing and bedding	18.00	16.50	16.50	27.00	6.00	9.00	5.00	18.00	19.00	16.00	15.00	16.00
Fuel	40.00	25.50	26.00	35.00	37.50	50.00	26.00	30.00	20.00	18.00	16.00	25.00
Light	2.00	1.50	1.00	2.00	11.50	7.50	7.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.50
Medical supplies	2.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	.50	.50	1.00	.50	.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
Furniture and household	8.00	5.50	6.00	8.00	8.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00
Repairs (ordinary)	10.00	7.50	7.50	5.00	13.00	13.00	10.00	4.00	4.50	7.00	3.00	6.00
Farm, garden and grounds	14.00	4.50	4.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	7.00	6.00	.....	5.00
Expenses not classified	8.00	7.25	7.75	21.00	17.50	35.00	13.00	13.00	9.00	12.00	8.50	9.57
Industrial training and good conduct .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	12.00	4.00	.....	31.50	32.00	32.00	8.95
Totals	\$225.00	\$169.25	\$164.75	\$225.00	\$325.00	\$385.00	\$203.00	\$182.50	\$185.50	\$52.00	\$196.00	\$191.52
Estimated receipts .....	.....	5.00	.50	100.00	25.00	20.00	3.00	.....	25.50	32.00	32.00	12.90
Estimated expenses per year	\$225.00	\$164.25	\$164.25	\$125.00	\$30.00	\$365.00	\$200.00	\$182.50	\$160.00	\$220.00	\$164.00	\$178.62
Same per week	4.30	3.15	3.15	2.39	5.75	7.00	3.83	3.50	3.07	4.22	3.15	3.43
Estimated average number inmates	270	1,050	1,000	200	150	45	290	120	250	120	400	3,895
Total amount to be appropriated	\$60,750.00	\$172,400.00	\$164,250.00	\$25,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$16,400.00	\$58,000.00	\$21,900.00	\$40,000.00	\$26,400.00	\$65,600.00	\$595,700.00
Estimated expenses for school term .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same per week .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Estimated average number for school term .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	61	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Amount expected from the general government. b This amount is provided by standing appropriations already made.

The foregoing estimates are based on the actual experience of previous years, as shown in the tables which follow:

CURRENT EXPENSES PER INMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Soldier's Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble Minded.	School for Dependent Children.	Reform School.	Prison.	Totals.
Salaries and wages.....	\$43.17	\$44.30	.....	\$125.44	\$166.87	\$97.80	\$117.34	\$50.93	\$69.75	\$57.29
Food.....	52.03	54.00	.....	54.15	77.60	52.63	42.80	38.68	47.47	51.01
Clothing and bedding.....	15.28	13.86	.....	6.06	9.07	11.46	22.54	18.83	13.04	14.23
Fuel.....	24.10	23.18	.....	42.86	52.90	26.08	30.54	21.88	11.86	24.29
Light.....	1.77	1.01	.....	12.09	7.78	8.15	1.11	.65	8.87	2.67
Medical supplies.....	1.07	1.07	.....	.47	.83	1.72	.84	.22	1.50	1.06
Furniture and household.....	3.83	4.40	.....	8.29	9.64	20.39	11.33	3.96	2.72	4.70
Repairs.....	8.40	6.49	.....	27.52	30.42	37.68	4.01	2.32	3.00	8.88
Farm, garden and grounds.....	6.45	3.73	.....	13.49	6.74	12.51	41.74	8.06	.....	5.48
Expenses not classified.....	7.45	7.21	.....	24.40	37.87	20.19	24.43	10.60	8.74	10.43
Industrial training and good conduct.....	.....	.....	.....	24.39	16.71	.53	.....	50.45	31.73	10.90
Totals.....	\$163.10	\$164.25	.....	\$339.16	\$416.43	\$289.14	\$296.68	\$206.63	\$ 93.18	\$190.94
Miscellaneous receipts.....	4.73	.21	.....	23.40	5.80	1.51	1.51	56.43	112.66	26.52
Expense per capita.....	\$158.37	\$164.04	.....	\$315.76	\$410.63	\$287.63	\$295.17	\$150.20	80.52	\$164.32
Same per week.....	3.04	3.15	.....	6.05	7.88	5.52	5.66	2.88	1.55	3.15
Average number inmates.....	897.1	631.6	.....	116.4	31.4	104.4	26.6	202.9	397.9	2,408.3
Total amount expended.....	\$142,071.06	\$103,610.75	.....	\$36,735.80	\$12,893.90	\$30,028.70	\$7,851.50	\$30,474.83	\$32,041.59	\$395,728.13
School term per capita.....	.....	.....	.....	\$236.37	\$307.00	\$267.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same per week.....	.....	.....	.....	6.05	7.88	5.18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average number pupils (school term).....	.....	.....	.....	155.7	42.00	112.2	.....	.....	.....	.....

CURRENT EXPENSES PER INMATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	Soldiers' Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble Minded.	School for Dependent Children.	Reform School.	Prison.	Totals.
Salaries and wages	\$45.43	\$45.96	\$110.65	\$131.26	\$165.23	\$80.99	\$89.70	\$46.11	\$77.48	\$58.81
Food	54.23	50.53	87.40	54.82	68.96	53.95	31.04	43.22	47.65	51.30
Clothes and bedding	19.77	17.59	63.40	5.55	7.62	5.32	21.48	19.43	14.85	17.39
Fuel	24.62	24.91	21.90	37.59	51.46	29.41	36.44	17.45	16.02	24.14
Light	1.73	.75	1.12	11.67	6.95	7.38	.91	.72	4.38	2.58
Medical supplies .....	.69	1.08	9.56	.32	.49	3.41	1.29	.22	1.75	1.18
Furniture and household	5.29	5.58	58.96	6.17	16.09	14.33	10.28	5.56	3.21	6.54
Repairs	11.86	12.54	24.31	30.35	26.21	38.37	9.29	9.95	2.88	13.07
Farm, garden and grounds	6.40	3.27	8.36	14.74	11.15	11.93	14.32	5.60	.....	5.46
Expenses not classified	8.43	7.57	67.55	17.55	31.48	18.26	16.30	8.40	9.14	10.46
Industrial training and good conduct .....	.....	.....	.....	32.42	11.41	1.00	.....	39.62	31.02	9.77
Totals	\$178.45	\$166.78	\$458.21	\$342.35	\$397.08	\$264.35	\$231.55	\$196.28	\$228.38	\$200.70
Miscellaneous receipts	5.10	.45	.....	25.14	15.96	1.95	.....	28.11	109.43	22.51
Expenses per capita	\$173.35	\$166.33	\$453.21	\$317.21	\$381.12	\$262.40	\$231.55	\$168.17	\$98.95	\$178.19
Same per week	3.31	3.18	8.67	6.07	7.29	5.02	4.43	3.21	1.90	3.43
Average number inmates	944.9	751.3	33.8	119.8	84.1	157.2	66.6	237.6	426.5	2,771.8
Total amount expended	\$163,795.86	\$124,962.86	\$15,318.71	\$38,001.47	\$12,996.21	\$41,248.20	\$15,421.18	\$39,956.95	\$42,201.06	\$498,902.50
School term per capita .....	.....	.....	.....	\$231.43	\$285.00	\$249.84	.....	.....	.....	.....
Same per week .....	.....	.....	.....	6.07	7.29	4.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average number pupils (school term) .....	.....	.....	.....	164.2	45.6	165.1	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following table exhibits the current expense, per capita, of similar institutions in the four states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio:

ANNUAL CURRENT EXPENSE PER INMATE.

STATE.	SOLDIERS' HOME.		INSANE.		DEAF.		BLIND.		FEEBLE-MINDED.		DEPENDENT CHILDREN.		REFORM SCHOOL.	
	In-mates.	Cost.	In-mates.	Cost.	In-mates.	Cost.	In-mates.	Cost.	In-mates.	Cost.	In-mates.	Cost.	In-mates.	Cost.
Minnesota.....1886-7	.....	.....	1,529	\$161.00	156	\$236.00	42	\$307.00	104	\$288.00	27	\$295.00	203	\$150.00
Minnesota.....1887-8	34	\$453.00	1,696	170.00	164	31.00	46	285.00	157	252.00	67	232.00	238	168.00
Illinois.....1884-5	.....	.....	2,923	172.00	502	184.00	138	229.00	384	184.00	328	154.00	323	127.00
Illinois.....1885-6	.....	.....	3,514	160.00	508	212.00	153	219.00	411	180.00	326	160.00	312	134.00
Illinois.....1886-7	270	255.00	3,616	155.00	507	192.00	173	211.00	422	173.00	341	144.00	304	134.00
Wisconsin.....1884-5	.....	.....	1,141	189.00	205	183.00	62	318.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	291	156.00
Wisconsin.....1886-7	.....	.....	1,150	173.00	195	200.00	66	265.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	140.00
Ohio.....1886-7	.....	.....	8,731	150.00	408	163.00	217	200.00	717	154.00	674	146.00	536	102.00

EXPENSES OF INSTITUTIONS.

The apparent excess in the expenses of some of the Minnesota institutions is due to several causes: 1. *Younger Institutions*—The soldiers home and school for dependent children are new institutions with unavoidably large expenses. 2. *Smaller numbers* in the schools for deaf, blind and feeble minded, and reform school. Other things being equal it costs more to run institutions having less than 400 to 500 inmates than those having more. The limit of economy of numbers is reached with about 400 or 500 inmates. 3. *Climate*.—Fuel, clothing and food cost more than in milder climates. Ohio institutions are near coal fields. 4. The use of current expense appropriations for extraordinary expenses of the Rochester hospital and the school for feeble-minded. The following statement exhibits the amount expended annually for current expenses of the state correctional and charitable institutions for each year since the state was organized (deducting the earnings of the convicts.)

ANNUAL CURRENT EXPENSES OF MINNESOTA STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1860-1888.

1860-61	\$6,250	1874-75	\$170,650
1861-62	6,650	1875-76	193,450
1862-63	7,300	1876-77	205,300
1863-64	14,450	1877-78	239,600
1864-65	14,250	1878-79	242,850
1865-66	26,600	1879-80	243,800
1866-67	45,200	1880-81	241,750
1867-68	63,800	1881-82	274,700
1868-69	83,750	1882-83	^a 209,150
1869-70	93,400	1883-84	318,950
1870-71	103,200	1884-85	306,050
1871-72	131,350	1885-86	363,400
1872-73	143,700	1886-87	395,750
1873-74	179,000	1887-88	493,900

^a Eight months.

The following table exhibits the population of the state correctional and charitable institutions, taxable property in the state, expenses of institutions and rate of taxation required to support them for ten years ending July 31, 1888, with an estimate of the same for three years ending July 31, 1891.

YEAR.	Estimated Pop- ulation of the State.	Average Num- ber of Inmates of the State Cor- rectional and Charitable In- stitutions.	Number of In- mates for every 100,000 Inhab- itants.	Total Valuation of Taxable Property in the State.	Am't Expended for Current Ex- penses of State Correctional and Charitable Institutions.	Rate of these Expenses on all Taxable Prop- erty in the State.	Amount Ex- pended for each Inhabitant of the State.	Amount Ex- pended for each Inmate Main- tained.
1878-79	785,000	1,133	154	\$242,000,000	\$242,850	1 mill	33 cents	\$214
1879-80	780,773	1,206	154	250,000,000	243,800	.98 mill	31 cents	202
1880-81	830,000	1,183	143	258,056,000	241,750	.94 mill	29 cents	205
1881-82	900,000	1,295	144	271,159,000	274,700	1.01 mill	31 cents	212
1882-83	960,000	1,388	145	311,193,000	320,150	1.01 mill	33 cents	226
1883-84	1,040,000	1,689	162	334,459,000	318,950	.95 mill	31 cents	188
1884-85	1,117,798	1,934	173	388,259,000	353,900	.91 mill	31 cents	183
1885-86	1,200,000	2,182	162	399,730,000	363,400	.91 mill	30 cents	167
1886-87	1,300,000	2,408	185	469,832,000	395,750	.84 mill	31 cents	164
1887-88	1,400,000	2,772	198	486,670,000	493,900	1.01 mill	35 cents	177

ESTIMATE FOR THREE YEARS — 1888-91.

1888-89	1,520,000	3,133	206	\$535,300,000	\$564,000	1.05 mill	37 cents	\$180
1889-90	1,640,000	3,509	214	588,900,000	636,200	1.08 mill	39 cents	181
1890-91	1,775,000	3,895	219	647,200,000	695,700	1.07 mill	39 cents	179

a In this table the earnings of convicts at the state prison and miscellaneous receipts at all the institutions are deducted.

b For eight months. c Corrected for yearly average.

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Apparent increase in the rate of the estimated expenses coming three years is due partly to the extraordinary ex- necessary in opening the new institutions at Fergus Falls and St. Cloud; but chiefly to the fact that, owing to the uncer- as to future results, the earnings of the prisoners at Still- and St. Cloud are estimated at only \$32 per man instead as hitherto. Should the convicts in the two prisons earn ch the foregoing figures would be changed as follows:

YEAR.	Am't Expended for Current Ex- penses of State Correction and Charitable In- stitutions.	Rate of these Expenses on all Taxable Prop- erty in the State.	Amount Ex- pended for each Inhabitant of the State.	Amount Ex- pended for each Inmate Main- tained.
.....	\$534,000	1 mill	35 cents	\$170
.....	600,000	1.02 mill	37 cents	171
.....	655,700	1.01 mill	37 cents	171

Following statement shows the average number of inmates state institutions for the past eleven years:

AGE NUMBER OF INMATES IN MINNESOTA STATE INSTI- TUTIONS.

Hospital for Insane.	a School for the Deaf.	a School for the Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Reform School.	State Prison.	State Public School.	Total Number of Inmates.
820.8	b 72.	b 12.	.....	105.8	224.2	.....	1,084.8
689.3	b 73.5	b 16.	15.9	106.8	229.6	.....	1,133.1
728.7	b 77.	b 18.	20.9	111.4	249.6	.....	1,205.6
710.4	78.2	17.1	22.1	121.4	234.5	.....	1,183.7
785.9	83.2	24.	29.8	122.5	250.	.....	1,295.4
823.6	92.	28.1	36.8	128.	285.	.....	1,388.5
1,062.8	94.3	24.7	46.9	128.	332.	.....	1,638.7
1,224.4	96.8	25.8	66.2	147.8	374.	.....	1,934.6
1,379.5	111.	24.9	81.4	178.	412.	.....	2,181.8
1,628.7	116.4	31.4	104.4	202.9	897.9	26.6	2,408.3
1,896.2	119.8	34.1	157.2	237.6	428.5	66.6	.....
Soldiers' Home..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.8	2,771.8

Averages given are for the calendar year. The averages for the school year of the blind are about one-third larger.

ESTIMATED POPULATION 1888-91.

Hospital for Insane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for Feeble-Mind'd.	Reform School.	State Prison.	State Public School.	Sol- diers' Home.	Refor- matory.	Total Number of Inmates
884	130	37	240	240	430	100	90	.....	2,133
1,090	140	41	280	250	420	100	140	48	2,509
1,320	150	45	290	250	400	120	200	120	2,885

ESTIMATE FOR EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The foregoing estimates include an appropriation for ordinary repairs but do not provide for extraordinary repairs and improvements such as go to increase the value of the plant. Heretofore some of the institutions have had a special appropriation for this purpose (*e. g.* the hospitals for insane from 1885 to 1887 and the reform school from 1887 to 1889) while others have met these expenses from their current expense appropriations, thereby increasing their apparent expenses unduly on the one hand and leading them to ask for larger amounts than their actual necessities on the other. In Illinois, Ohio and other states, an annual appropriation is made for this purpose. Some of our institutions have asked for such an appropriation this year; others have not. We believe that it will result in economy if such appropriations are made in this state and the current appropriations are held strictly to their proper use. We have, therefore, cut down our estimate for ordinary repairs and have put a corresponding amount into our estimate for extraordinary repairs. If our estimate for extraordinary repairs is not allowed, there should be an increase in the current expense appropriations for ordinary repairs.

The following estimate amounts (except for the state prison) to about one per cent of the inventoried value of the plant.

We recommend the following:

INSTITUTION.	Years Ending		Total for Two Years.
	July 31, 1890.	July 31, 1891.	
Fergus Falls hospital for insane	\$1,000	\$2,000	\$3,000
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
Rochester hospital for insane.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
Deaf, blind and feeble-minded.....	5,000	5,000	10,000
School for dependent children.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
Reform school.....	1,000	1,000	2,000
State prison.....	2,000	2,000	4,000
St. Cloud reformatory	1,000	1,000	2,000
Soldiers' home	1,000	1,500	2,500
Totals.....	\$22,000	\$23,500	\$45,500

The above estimate includes new institutions as well as old ones, for the reason that experience proves that these extraordinary expenses are larger, if anything, in the newer institutions.

ESTIMATES FOR LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The state board of corrections and charities offers no estimates of the amount required for the purchase of lands, erection of buildings, and other special appropriations, except extraordinary repairs and improvements.

We have, however, requested the boards of management of the several state institutions to inform us as to the appropriations which they propose asking from the legislature.

The following statement shows the amounts requested by the several boards of management. For convenience, we have shown the amounts asked by them for current expenses and extraordinary repairs, as well as the amounts asked for lands, buildings, etc.

A LIST OF THE APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR BY THE TRUSTEES AND MANAGERS OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF 1889:

TO BE AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1889.

INSTITUTION.	For Current Expenses.	For Extraordinary Repairs and Improvem'nts	For Land, Buildings, Etc	Totals.
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....			\$72,000	\$72,000
St. Peter hospital for insane.....			15,000	15,000
Rochester hospital for insane.....			37,000	37,000
Soldiers home.....			110,000	110,000
School for the deaf... ..			1,000	1,000
School for the blind.....			5,000	5,000
School for the feeble-minded			35,000	35,000
School for dependent children.....	\$7,455		24,150	31,605
State prison.....				
Reform school.....				
St. Cloud reformatory.....			78,575	78,575
Totals	\$7,455		\$377,725	\$385,180

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TO BE AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1890.

INSTITUTION.	For Current Expenses.	For Extraordinary Repairs and Improvem'nts	For Land, Buildings, Etc	Totals.
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	\$26, 000	.....	\$140, 000	\$166, 000
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	171, 990	5, 000	10, 000	186, 990
Rochester hospital for insane.....	155, 662	5, 000	35, 000	195, 662
Soldiers home.....	a 20, 000	.....	110, 000	130, 000
School for the deaf.....	42, 000	b 5, 000	c 28, 500	75, 500
School for the blind.....	15, 000	b.....	.....	15, 000
School for the feeble-minded.....	56, 000	b.....	7, 000	63, 000
School for dependent children.....	20, 000	1, 000	23, 700	44, 700
State prison.....	75, 000	.....	a 30, 000	105, 000
Reform school.....	40, 000	.....	.....	40, 000
St. Cloud reformatory.....	28, 160	.....	.....	28, 160
Totals.....	\$649, 812	\$16, 000	\$384, 200	\$1, 050, 012

TO BE AVAILABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1891.

INSTITUTION.	For Current Expenses.	For Extraordinary Repairs and Improvem'nts	For Land, Buildings, Etc	Totals.
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	\$41, 600	.....	\$100, 000	\$141, 600
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	180, 180	5, 000	.....	185, 180
Rochester hospital for insane.....	163, 800	5, 000	22, 000	190, 800
Soldiers home.....	a 20, 000	.....	.....	20, 000
School for the deaf.....	45, 000	b 5, 000	21, 500	71, 500
School for the blind.....	15, 000	b.....	4, 000	19, 000
School for the feeble-minded.....	58, 000	b.....	12, 000	70, 000
School for dependent children.....	21, 900	1, 000	23, 500	46, 400
State prison.....	75, 000	.....	a 30, 000	105, 000
Reform school.....	40, 000	.....	.....	40, 000
St. Cloud reformatory.....	28, 160	.....	.....	28, 160
Totals.....	\$688, 640	\$16, 000	\$213, 000	\$917, 640

TOTAL AMOUNTS ASKED FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

INSTITUTION.	For Current Expenses.	For Extraordinary Repairs and Improvem'nts	For Land, Buildings, Etc	Totals.
Fergus Falls hospital for insane.....	\$67, 600	.....	\$312, 000	\$379, 600
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	352, 170	\$10, 000	25, 000	387, 170
Rochester hospital for insane.....	319, 462	10, 000	94, 000	423, 462
Soldiers home.....	a 40, 000	.....	220, 000	260, 000
School for the deaf.....	87, 000	b 10, 000	c 51, 000	148, 000
School for the blind.....	30, 000	b.....	9, 000	39, 000
School for feeble-minded.....	114, 000	b.....	54, 000	168, 000
School for dependent children.....	49, 355	2, 000	71, 350	122, 705
State prison.....	150, 000	.....	a 60, 000	210, 000
Reform school.....	80, 000	.....	.....	80, 000
St. Cloud reformatory.....	56, 320	.....	78, 575	134, 895
Totals.....	\$1, 345, 907	\$32, 000	\$974, 925	\$2, 352, 832

a Standing appropriations already made.

b Deaf, blind and feeble-minded included under "Deaf."

c Includes \$3,000 for insurance for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded.

Tabulated Statement of Purposes for which Appropriations for Lands, Buildings, Etc., are Requested.

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers Home at Minneapolis.	INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FAIRBULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		TOTALS.	
	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.		School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble-Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.		
For lighting plant.							\$7,000				\$1,325	\$22,075
For library.											1,000	1,150
For pipe organ.												3,000
For furniture, etc.												20,400
For land.												20,000
For buildings.	\$270,000	12,000	77,000	\$200,000	40,000	2,000	12,000	59,350	\$50,000	40,700	785,050	
For	40,000							3,700		11,800	56,500	
For											4,000	
For											5,000	
For											8,350	
For											1,900	
For												82,750
For farm machinery and stock.												2,750
For insurance.												8,000
Totals.	\$312,000	\$25,000	\$91,000	\$220,000	\$51,000	\$0,000	\$54,000	\$71,350	\$50,000	\$78,575	\$974,925	

The following is a comparison of the amount thus requested with the expenditures for like purposes during the past ten years:

AMOUNT EXPENDED FOR LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Amount Expended for Buildings, Etc.	Rate of these Expenditures on all Taxable Property in the State.	Amount Expended for Each Inhabitant of the State.
1878-79.....	\$87,350	0.36 Mills.	12 Cents.
1879-80.....	73,050	0.29 Mills.	9 Cents.
1880-81.....	113,200	0.44 Mills.	14 Cents.
1881-82.....	170,000	0.63 Mills.	18 Cents.
1882-83.....	a 116,650	a 0.37 Mills.	a 12 Cents.
1883-84.....	180,750	0.55 Mills.	17 Cents.
1884-85.....	144,950	0.37 Mills.	14 Cents.
1885-86.....	143,650	0.36 Mills.	12 Cents.
1886-87.....	180,850	0.89 Mills.	13 Cents.
1887-88.....	175,200	0.36 Mills.	13 Cents.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS, ETC., TO BE ASKED FOR THREE YEARS.

YEAR.	Amount to be Expended for Buildings, Etc.	Rate of these Expenditures on all Taxable Property in the State.	Amount to be Expended for each Inhabitant of the State.
1888-89.....	b \$377.725	0.71 Mills.	25 Cents.
1889-90.....	c 384.200	0.65 Mills.	23 Cents.
1890-91.....	c 213.000	0.33 Mills.	12 Cents.
Total.....	\$974.925	1.69 Mills.	60 Cents.

- a For eight months.
- b Includes \$157,000 already appropriated.
- c Includes \$30,000 already appropriated.

It will be seen that the amount asked for buildings, etc, for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1889, and July 31, 1890, is more than twice as large as the amount expended for like purposes in any one of the past ten years. Some increase is inevitable. The insane in Minnesota, as in every other state, are increasing faster than the population, and the cost of buildings for this class has already been reduced to the minimum. The new institutions provide for new classes, and it costs money to build them. The abolition of the contract system at the state prison compels the state to provide money to buy machinery and tools to carry on business.

Nevertheless, we do not think that the tax payers of the state are prepared to double their annual outlay for buildings for these institutions.

The following are the amounts appropriated by the last three legislatures for lands, buildings, etc., for the state correctional and charitable institutions:

Legislature of		Cents per Inhabitant of State.	Rate on all Taxable Property in the State.
1883	\$395,000	40 cents.	1.1 mills.
1885	307,600	28 cents.	.7 mills.
1887	541,800	42 cents.	1.1 mills.

The legislature of 1889 is asked to appropriate for lands, buildings, etc., \$974,925, which would be 60 cents for each inhabitant of the state, or 1.7 mills taxation on all taxable property in the state.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE FOREGOING.

The following is a detailed statement of the purposes for which the trustees of the several institutions desire to use the appropriations requested by them, as above:

FERGUS FALLS HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Finishing, furnishing, heating, plumbing, lighting and sewerage for detached ward.....	\$30,000	
New west wing in 1889.....	100,000	
New west wing in 1890.....	100,000	
Heating, furnishing and plumbing same in 1890.....	40,000	
Boilers and engine house, laundry, kitchen, smokestack, engine and boiler, and kitchen and laundry furniture in 1889.....	20,000	
Same in 1890.....	20,000	
Side track.....	2,000	
Total for buildings, etc.....		\$312,000
Current expenses for 1889-90, 100 patients.....	\$26,000	
Current expenses for 1890-91, 200 patients.....	41,600	
		67,600
Total appropriations asked		\$397,600

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ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Boiler house, boilers, and repairs on same.....	\$5,000	
Preparing and furnishing kitchen of south ward.....	2,000	
Additional furniture for south ward	2,000	
Additional story to north ward.....	10,000	
Lighting.....	5,000	
Side track.....	1,000	
	<hr/>	
Total for buildings, etc.....		\$25,000
Extraordinary repairs, \$5,000 per year.....		10,000
Current expenses for 1889-90 (1,050 patients).....	\$171,990	
Current expenses for 1890-91 (1,100 patients).....	180,180	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		352,170
		<hr/>
Total appropriations asked		\$387,170

ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

Remodeling centre building and first east and west wings for the year 1889.....	\$25,000	
Same for the year 1890	25,000	
Same for the year 1891.....	22,000	
Chapel and amusement hall.....	3,500	
Enlarging laundry	1,500	
Heating and furnishing west detached ward.....	7,000	
Additional land.....	8,000	
Settling tank for sewerage.....	2,000	
	<hr/>	
Total for buildings, etc.....		\$94,000
Extraordinary repairs, \$5,000 per year.....		10,000
Current expenses for 1889-90 (950 patients)	\$155,662	
Current expenses for 1890-91 (1,000 patients).....	163,800	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		319,462
		<hr/>
Total appropriations asked.....		\$423,462

STATE SOLDIERS HOME.

Buildings, etc., for the year 1889.....	\$100,000	
Buildings, etc., for the year 1890.....	100,000	
Improvement of the grounds, \$10,000 per year.....	20,000	
	<hr/>	
Total for building, etc.....		\$220,000
Current expenses (annual appropriation) 1889-90.....	\$20,000	
Current expenses (annual appropriation) 1890-91.....	20,000	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		40,000
		<hr/>
Total appropriations asked.....		\$260,000

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MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES.

Extraordinary repairs for the schools for the deaf, the blind and the feeble-minded, \$5,000 per year.....	\$10,000
For insurance on the buildings of the same.....	3,000
	<hr/>
Total appropriations asked.....	\$13,000

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

New building.....	\$40,000
Two new boilers.....	1,000
Electric lighting.....	7,000
	<hr/>
Total for buildings, etc.....	\$48,000
Current expenses for 1889-90.....	\$42,000
Current expenses for 1890-91.....	45,000
	<hr/>
	\$87,000
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Total.....	\$135,000

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

Outside hospital.....	\$2,000
Building bridge.....	4,000
Pipe organ.....	3,000
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Total for buildings, etc.....	\$9,000
Current expenses for 1889-90.....	\$15,000
Current expenses for 1890-91.....	15,000
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	\$30,000
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Total appropriations asked.....	\$39,000

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Building, etc.....	\$34,000
Electric lighting (including the blind).....	7,000
Boilers.....	1,000
Additional land.....	12,000
	<hr/>
Total for buildings etc.....	\$54,000
Current expenses for 1889-90.....	\$56,000
Current expenses for 1890-91.....	58,000
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	\$114,000
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Total appropriations asked.....	\$168,000

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Deficiency in building account.....	\$14,000
Two wings to main building.....	30,000
One new cottage.....	8,500

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Enlarging engine house and laundry and providing additional storage for coal.....	\$5,000	
Plumbing in new cottage and wing to main building.....	1,300	
Steam heating.....	2,400	
Electric lighting.....	1,250	
Horse barn.....	1,000	
Vegetable cellar.....	500	
Cold storage.....	350	
Side-walks, grading and trees.....	750	
Water mains, hydrants and hose.....	1,100	
Fire pump.....	800	
Furniture and household supplies for dining rooms, \$750; kitchen and bakery, \$1,125; office, reception and sitting rooms, \$350; new cottage, \$1,350; wings of main buildings, \$425.....	4,000	
Purchase of cows.....	250	
Library.....	150	
Total for building etc.....		\$71,350
Extraordinary repairs and improvement, \$1,000 per year....		2,000
Current expenses, deficiency for 1888-89.....	\$7,455	
Current expenses for 1889-90.....	20,000	
Current expenses for 1890-91.....	21,900	
		<u>\$49,355</u>
Total appropriations asked.....		<u>\$122,705</u>

STATE PRISON.

For improvements \$30,000 per year (annual appropriation).		\$60,000
Current expenses, 1889-90.....	\$75,000	
Current expenses, 1890-91.....	75,000	
		<u>\$150,000</u>
Total.....		<u>\$210,000</u>

The amounts asked above do not include appropriations for tools, materials or working capital for the employment of convicts.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Current expenses, 1889-90.....	\$40,000	
Current expenses, 1890-91.....	40,000	
Total.....		<u>\$80,000</u>

In addition to the above request it is understood that the board of managers will ask for an appropriation of \$100,000 as a loan to be used for the erection of new buildings and to be refunded from the sale of the old site.

58 STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

STATE REFORMATORY.

Constructing eighty cells.....	\$25,000	
Temporary hospital.....	1,200	
Offices and officers' quarters.....	4,000	
Residence for superintendent.....	3,500	
Chapel, school rooms and furniture.....	1,000	
Stable for stock.....	1,500	
Plank wall around buildings and quarry.....	4,500	
	<hr/>	\$40,700
Sewerage, twelve-inch main to river.....	\$5,000	
Grading grounds and constructing roads	2,000	
	<hr/>	7,000
Plumbing.....	\$8,500	
Electric lights.....	1,825	
Steam heating.....	3,300	
	<hr/>	13,625
Furniture, including laundry and 128 cells.....	\$6,900	
Furniture for hospital.....	500	
	<hr/>	7,400
Engine, shafting, etc.....	\$1,350	
Tools and machinery for quarry.....	5,000	
	<hr/>	6,350
Farm machinery and stock		2,500
Library.....		1,000
		<hr/>
Total for buildings, etc.....		\$78,575
Current expenses for two years for an average of 128 men...		56,320
		<hr/>
Total appropriations asked.....		\$134,895

We have gone somewhat into detail with reference to the requests of the state institutions for appropriations, believing that the legislature will value the information thus afforded.

SUMMARY OF EXPENSES.

The following is a summary of the expenses incurred by this board during the biennial period:

	1886-7.	1887-8.	Totals.
Traveling expenses of D. C. Bell	\$4 60	\$8 25	\$12 85
Traveling expenses of C. H. Berry....	179 61	88 55	268 16
Traveling expenses of M. McG. Dana.....	4 26	84 90	89 15
Traveling expenses of G. Vivian.....	41 93	82 50	124 43
Traveling expenses of H. R. Wells	39 28	66 86	106 14
Traveling expenses of secretary	376 00	103 35	479 35
Salary of secretary	2,499 96	2,500 00	4,999 96
Salary of clerk.....	960 00	1,080 00	2,040 00
Extra clerk hire.....	267 66	360 00	627 66
Postage and telegraphing.....	320 60	80 70	401 30
Expenses of Stillwater investigation.....		437 32	437 32
Miscellaneous expenses.....	460 45	243 51	703 96
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	\$5,154 34	\$5,134 94	\$10,290 28

In the supplement will be found a detailed account of the expenses above mentioned.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Meetings of the board have been held during the biennial period as follows: Sept. 15 and Dec. 22, 1886; Jan. 27, April 5, June 13 and Oct. 18, 1887; Feb. 2, April 3 and June 13, 1888.

The most important business transacted by the board at their meetings was as follows:

Sept. 15, 1886. The second biennial report of the board was considered and recommendations to the legislature of 1887 were agreed upon.

The secretary was instructed to correspond with the county physician of Steele county with reference to the reported neglect of a sick patient by the overseer of the county poorhouse.

Dec. 22, 1886. Gen. Berry presented a report of the laying of the corner-stone of the new intermediate penitentiary at Mansfield, Ohio.

On the afternoon of December 22d, a meeting of citizens of Minnesota called by the secretary under authority of the board, was held in the hall of representatives at the state capitol, to consider the question of making the proposed second state prison a reformatory for young men.

An address was delivered by Hon. Gordon E. Cole.

The following resolution was offered by Judge Wm. McClure, of Stillwater:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this meeting that instead of the new state prison contemplated by the law of 1885 a reformatory institution should be established.

The resolution was discussed by Judge Isaac Atwater, of Minneapolis; ex-Gov. Ramsey; Hon. D. E. Myers, of Stearns county; Hon. B. B. Herbert, of Goodhue county; Warden J. A. Reed, of the state prison; Dr. C. N. Hewitt, secretary state board of health; Dr. W. H. Pratt, prison physician; Hon. J. D. Ludden, of St. Paul, and Rev. W. H. Harrington, ex-chaplain of the state prison.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Mr. W. C. Rice, of Goodhue county, offered the following supplementary resolutions:

Resolved, First, that this meeting ask the coming legislature to appoint a joint committee to consider the question of organizing the second state prison as a reformatory institution.

Resolved, Second, that this meeting appoint a committee of five or more to draft a suitable bill and bring it before the legislative committee as an aid to said committee in its work; said committee to be appointed by the chair.

Resolved, Third, that when this meeting adjourns it shall be to such date, early in the session of the legislature as may be designated by the state board of corrections and charities, and that the members of the legislature be invited to attend the meeting in a body.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Hon. Gordon E. Cole, Judge F. M. Crosby, Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, Warden J. A. Reed and Hon. C. H. Berry were appointed as such committee.

Jan. 27, 1887. Plans were approved for a county jail and sheriff's residence in Olmsted county, providing for keeping prisoners on the separate plan.

The secretary submitted the first quarterly financial statement of the state correctional and charitable institutions for the three months ending Oct. 31, 1887, and was instructed to issue such a statement at the close of each quarter over his signature "by order of the board."

April 5, 1887. The secretary was instructed to request the directors of the institute for defectives to furnish abstracts of their inventories for the fiscal years ending July 31, 1885 and 1886.

June 13, 1887. Plans were submitted for a court house and county jail in Aitkin county. On motion of Mr. Wells the plans were approved with the understanding that the board of corrections and charities is of the opinion that it is undesirable, as a rule, to build county jails in connection with court houses, and that the board recommends that additional windows be inserted for the better lighting of the cell rooms.

A plan was submitted for a county poorhouse for Cottonwood county. On motion of Mr. Campbell the secretary was instructed to notify the commissioners of Cottonwood county that it is inexpedient in the judgment of this board for Cottonwood county to build a poorhouse, but if the commissioners should decide to build a poorhouse notwithstanding this advice, the plan submitted is deemed by this board inadequate and unsuitable for the purpose.

Dr. Dana presented a special report on the prisons and public institutions of Great Britain giving the results of his observations during a recent tour. On motion of Gen. Berry the thanks of the board were extended to Dr. Dana and he was requested to continue his report at the next meeting of the board including his observations on prisoners' aid societies and on French prisons.

July 25, 1887. Acting on the request of the board of prison inspectors, the governor appointed Gen. C. H. Berry, Hon. H. R. Wells and Hon. D. C. Bell, as a committee of the state board of corrections and charities to investigate charges of "irregularities said to have occurred in the conduct of the affairs connected with the state prison at Stillwater." The committee met at the prison September 6th, 7th, 15th, and 16th, and October 17th, and 18th, and after concluding the investigation submitted a report to the governor accompanied by the testimony in full according to the instructions of the governor.

Oct. 18, 1887. Plans were submitted for an addition to the Duluth city lockup. It was voted to approve the plans, provided the building is made fire-proof and the cells are arranged with a middle corridor and provision for proper separation of prisoners.

The secretary reported that plans had been submitted since the last meeting, for a new city lockup at Minneapolis and an addition to the county jail of St. Louis county, and that he had made certain recommendations respecting the same, with the approval of Messrs. Bell, Berry, Wells and Dana. This action was approved and ratified.

A committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Dana, Berry and the secretary, to issue a circular to the clergy of the state, asking them to observe Sunday Oct. 30, 1887, as "Prison Sunday."

The committee on the institutions at Faribault was requested to submit a special report on the workings of those institutions.

Feb. 2, 1888. John W. Willis took his seat as a member of the board, *vice* Hon. William M. Campbell, resigned.

A communication was received from Frank Ives, county attorney, and Hon. Ira B. Mills, district judge, relative to the bad condition of the Polk county jail. The secretary was instructed to visit the jail and after investigation, to make needed suggestions to the district judge and county attorney. (As the result of the said inspection and suggestion the jail was condemned and disused.)

James O'Brien, county attorney of Houston county, asked advice as to the proper disposition of an insane alien pauper, shipped to Minnesota from Germany.

The secretary was instructed to confer with the commissioners of Ramsey county relative to the plans of the proposed new county jail.

Dr. Dana presented his supplementary report on British and French prisons, which was accepted and ordered printed with the report previously submitted.

April 3, 1888. Revised plans were submitted for the county jail in Aitkin county and were approved by the board.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that so far as we are advised of the action of the board of managers of the reform school in making expenditure for building on the present site, since the action of the last legislature, contemplating the removal of that institution, we do not approve of the same.

The committee on the state prison, with the secretary, were instructed to present a report at the next quarterly meeting on the subject of convict labor.

Aug. 14, 1888 (postponed from July). Plans were submitted by the commissioners of St. Louis county for a new jail and sheriff's residence, providing for the separation of prisoners. The plans were approved subject to certain suggestions of the secretary.

Plans were approved for a county poorhouse for Becker county.

A report from Gen. C. H. Berry, state delegate to the national prison association, was read and ordered printed in the biennial report of the board.

The secretary submitted a special report on the prison labor question, which was read by request before a joint meeting of the board of prison inspectors and the board of corrections and charities, with a delegation from the knights of labor. The report was accepted by the board with certain modifications.

Mr. D. C. Bell was elected vice president in place of Dr. M. McG. Dana, resigned.

For further information see the report of our secretary, which follows.

.All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANDREW R. MCGILL,
Governor and President Ex Officio.

DAVID C. BELL,
SAMUEL G. SMITH,
GODFREY VIVIAN,
HENRY R. WELLS,
JOHN W. WILLIS.

SECRETARY'S
THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS AND CHARIT'
—
PART I.
—

State Correctional and Charitab'

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to submit my biennial report for the period ending July 31, 1888.

During the past two years much of my time has been given to perfecting the system of reports of the finances of the state institutions. At the outset, some difficulty was experienced in getting satisfactory monthly reports, but there has been a steady improvement in this respect, and most of the reports are now rendered regularly and promptly.

During the past two years your secretary has been frequently called upon by the officers, trustees and architects of the several state institutions, for advise and suggestion. The secretary has attended, by request, meetings of the board of trustees of the hospitals for insane, the institute for defectives, the state school for dependent children, the state prison and the state reformatory.

The work of inspection of county institutions has been somewhat neglected owing to the pressure of the work of the state institutions. It is hoped that this work may be made more efficient in future.

I have the honor to submit herewith the statistics of the state institutions.

**REMARKS ON THE STATISTICAL TABLES RELATING TO THE
STATE INSTITUTIONS.**

In the first two biennial reports of this board statistical tables were presented going back (except in the case of the schools for the deaf and the blind) to the foundation of each institution. These statistics were interesting and valuable but were unsatisfactory, partly because the data were imperfect in some cases

and partly because the classification used and the systems of accounts of the various institutions varied so much as to prevent uniformity.

The uniform classification adopted by the institutions on the recommendation of this board and the uniform reports made to this office, afford materials for much more satisfactory statistics and comparisons. It has seemed best therefore, to take a new departure and start a new series of statistics from Aug. 1, 1886.

Table "A" gives a list of the trustees and officers of the state correctional and charitable institutions.

Table "B" is a statement of all appropriations made for the benefit of the state correctional and charitable institutions, showing the balances brought forward from former years, the amounts appropriated by the legislature, the amounts drawn by the institutions and the balances undrawn at the close of the fiscal year, as shown by the books of the auditor of state.

The balances undrawn Aug. 1, 1886, amounted to \$80,686. The legislature appropriated for the biennial period \$1,463,418, making \$1,544,104. The institutions drew \$1,281,338, leaving balances of appropriations undrawn July 31, 1888, of \$262,766. The balance of current expense appropriations undrawn, increased from \$54,182 at the beginning to \$92,776 at the end of the biennial period.

Table "C" exhibits the accounts of the local treasurers of the several institutions. The total amount handled by them during the two years was \$1,425,096. The balances in their hands increased from \$47,204, at the beginning, to \$60,789 at the close of the biennial period. The soldier's home and the St. Cloud reformatory have no institution treasurers, but pay all of their accounts on warrants of the auditor of state.

Table "D" is a statement of indebtedness incurred and discharged. The total amount of indebtedness incurred during the two years was \$1,370,259. The amount paid was \$1,328,949. The indebtedness of the institutions was \$35,738 at the beginning, and \$77,049 at the close of the biennial period. Accounts are paid monthly, but the accounts of each month remain unpaid at the close of the month. The state holds in trust for the convicts at Stillwater the "good conduct fund," amounting, July 31, 1888, to \$16,360, which constitutes a part of the above mentioned indebtedness. The indebtedness outstanding July 31, 1888, included also unpaid orders on the institution treasurers to the amount of \$18,374, of which \$17,439 belonged to the school for dependent children at Owatonna.

Table "E" exhibits the surplus and deficit of current funds.

After allowing for all indebtedness belonging to the year ending July 31, 1886, there remained a surplus of funds appropriated for current expenses up to that date of \$61,626. The surplus from current appropriations for the year ending July 31, 1887, was \$65,761, and for the year ending July 31, 1888, \$32,581, making a total surplus of \$98,342 for the two years, of which \$74,117 was from the prison appropriation. Of this amount \$67,751 were paid back into the state treasury, leaving a net surplus July 31, 1888, of \$92,216, an increase of \$30,590 during the biennial period.

Two institutions show a deficit: The school for dependent children (\$2,447) and the soldiers' home (\$319). The deficit in the funds of the school for dependent children is due, partly, to extraordinary expenses paid from current funds and partly to the fact that the number of children has been larger than was expected. There will probably be some deficiency also for the year ending July 31, 1889. The per capita expenses of the institution show a steady decline with each quarterly report.

The soldiers' home deficit arose from extraordinary expenses, incident to the opening of a new institution, in temporary quarters. The board of trustees transferred \$5,000 from the soldiers' relief fund to the soldiers' home fund, for the year ending July 31, 1888; but this amount proved insufficient. The indications are, however, that the current expenses for the year 1888-89 will fall within the standing appropriation of \$20,000. Congress has passed a bill allowing \$100 per year toward the support of each soldier maintained in a state soldiers' home.

Table "F" is a classified statement of expenditures from appropriations for building, etc., amounting to \$179,261 for the year 1886-87 and \$175,219 for the year 1887-88; total, \$354,480.

Table "G" is a classified statement of expenditures from appropriations for current expenses for the two years amounting to \$395,728 for the year 1886-87, and \$403,902 for the year 1887-88; total, \$889,631, making a total expenditure for all purposes for the two years of \$1,244,111.

Table "H" is a comparative classified per capita statement of current expenses for the two years. The table shows a decided advance in the per capita cost of the second year over that of the first amounting to \$10 per inmate or about 5 per cent on the average. The increase is observable in nearly every item of the expenditure, the more important items being "attendance," "clothing" and "repairs."

Table "I" exhibits the subclassification of the "attendance" account showing the number of days service rendered and the amount paid for the same.

Table "J" is a per capita statement of the facts contained in table "H" showing the number of days service of each kind rendered for each inmate. This table is intended especially for the information of the superintendents and stewards of the institutions.

Table "K" is a statement of the subclassification of "attendance" showing the average price paid per day for salaries and wages under each department of service. In some branches of service the rates paid in the different institutions are very uniform; for instance female domestics receive 42 cents at St. Peter, 46 cents at Rochester, 48 cents at the deaf, 41 cents at the blind, 41 cents at the feeble-minded, 40 cents at the school for dependent children and 79 cents at the reform school. It is noticeable that the rates of wages paid to female employes at the reform school are very much in excess of those paid in the other state institutions. The guards at the state prison receive on the average twice as much as attendants performing similar service in other state institutions. Guards at the state prison average \$1.69 per day; overseers at the reform school \$1.32 per day; male attendants at the hospitals for insane from 81 cents to 83 cents per day.

Table "L" is a consolidated pay roll of the state correctional and charitable institution for the year ending July 31, 1887, giving the rates of compensation of the several kinds of service in detail.

Tables "M" and "N" exhibit the subclassification of food, showing the cost of nine classes of food and the same reduced to a per capita, but the per capita in this statement is based not upon the number of inmates of the institutions but upon the number of persons fed, including inmates, employes and members of employes families. This method of computing the cost of food is the only fair one. For example the cost of food for the school for the blind for the year 1887-88 was \$2,352, or at a rate of \$68.96 per inmate, apparently a very high rate, but the cost for each person fed was only \$43.95 while the cost for each person fed at the St. Peter hospital was \$45.27, so that the school for the blind fed an average of 53 persons at a lower rate per head than at the St. Peter hospital which fed on an average 1,065 persons. The lowest per capita is that of the school for depen-

dent children at Owatonna. This is due partly to the fact that the inmates are young children and partly to the fact that excellent cows are kept and milk is fed freely instead of meat. The cost of meat per capita was \$5.88 for the year 1887-88, whereas the next lowest was \$7.38 and the average was \$14.58 per capita. The low food per capita is accompanied by a high per capita for farm expenses.

There is a marked difference in the relative cost of certain articles of food, for example, "breadstuffs" for the deaf cost \$5.36 per capita in 1887 and \$5.79 in 1888, but for the blind "breadstuffs" cost \$8.40 per capita in 1887 and \$8.83 in 1888. On the other hand butter for the deaf cost \$8.66 per capita in 1887 and \$9.04 in 1888, but butter for the blind cost \$7.94 in 1887 and \$6.02 in 1888. Similar comparisons can readily be made by each reader for himself.

Table "O" exhibits the average price paid during each year for 28 staple articles of food for each institution. For the most part these prices show very close buying but there are some remarkable variations; for example, flour cost in the year 1887-88 \$3.24 per barrel at St. Peter, \$3.88 to \$3.97 at Stillwater, Rochester and Faribault, \$4.05 at Owatonna while the reform school paid \$4.35 per barrel and the soldiers' home, \$5 per barrel. Graham flour cost from \$3.34 at St. Peter to \$5.12 for the reform school. Corn meal cost 1.2 cents per pound at Rochester to 2.1 cents at the reform school. It is noticeable that wheat flour cost \$3.24 at St. Peter and \$3.91 at Rochester, while corn meal cost 1.2 cents at Rochester and 1.8 cents per pound at St. Peter. It is a fact proved by observation that all of these institutions have reasonably good bread.

There is a great diversity in the cost of meat, ranging from 5.7 cents at the state prison and Owatonna to 9 cents at the reform school.

There is a surprising difference in the prices of staple articles purchased by the steward at Faribault for the three institutions there; for example, coffee for the deaf cost 16.1 cents in the year 1886-87 and for the blind 21.9 cents but in 1887-88 it cost 21.8 for the deaf and 23.7 cents for the blind, a difference of nearly 6 cents per pound in the first year and a difference of only 2 cents in the second year. Prunes cost 4.3 cents for the deaf and 6.2 cents for the blind; syrup cost 45 cents per gallon for the deaf and only 35 cents for the blind. Tea in 1886-87 cost 35.7 cents for the deaf and 33.5 for the blind, but in 1887-88 the difference

was reversed, tea costing 31.5 cents for the deaf and 39 cents for the blind. It is difficult to discover the reasons for such wide variations. This table is commended to the careful consideration of the buyers for the several institutions.

Table "P" shows the cost of the 28 staple articles of food for each of nine institutions also how much more or less they would have cost if purchased at the average prices paid by all the institutions; for example these 28 articles cost for the prison last year \$15,800. Had they been purchased at the average price they would have cost \$17,315, or 9.6 per cent more than they did cost. The reform school purchases cost \$9,410. Had they been purchased at the average price, they would have cost \$8,214, or 12 per cent less.

Table "Q" shows the movement of population of the state institutions for the two years. There was an increase from 2,086 inmates Aug. 1, 1886, to 2,754 at July 31, 1888, an increase of about 30 per cent. The average number for the year 1886-87 was 2,408, and for the year 1887-88, 2,772, an increase of 15 per cent.

Table "R" shows the nativity of the parents of inmates received in state institutions. Of 2,600 inmates 1,659 are children of foreign born parents. Children of foreign born parents constitute 71.2 per cent of the population of the state, but form only 64 per cent of the population of the state institutions, contrary to the generally received opinion. Scandinavian parents furnish 25.1 per cent of the population and only 13 per cent of the inmates of the state institutions. On the other hand, the children of English speaking foreign parents (English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian), forming 19.1 per cent of the population, furnish 29.5 of the inmates of the institutions. Table "R" does not include the hospitals for the insane.

Table "S" shows the nativity of inmates of the hospitals for insane, convicts in the state prison and convicts in the St. Paul and Minneapolis city workhouses. This table differs from table "R" in that it gives the nationality of the inmates themselves, whereas table "R" gives the nationality of their parents. Table "S" shows a singular reversal of the facts concerning the Scandinavian population. Persons of Scandinavian birth form 16.5 per cent of the population of the state. They furnish only 8.8 per cent of the population of the state prison, but they furnish 28 per cent of the inmates of the insane hospitals. The foreign born population forms 38.2 per cent of the population of the state. It furnishes only 33.2 per cent of the population of the

state prison but it furnishes 61.9 of the population of the insane hospitals. In the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis the foreign born population form 40 per cent of the population and furnish 51 per cent of the convicts.

In the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis combined, the Scandinavian population furnish exactly their quota of the convicts. In table "S" it will be noticed that the English speaking immigrants again furnish much more than their share. They compose 8.5 per cent of the population and furnish 14 per cent of the insane and 13.5 per cent of the convicts. In St. Paul they compose 1.25 per cent of the population and furnish 25.7 per cent of the workhouse convicts. In Minneapolis they form 11 per cent of the population and furnish 27.4 per cent of the workhouse convicts.

In table "T" I am able to present for the first time a complete summary of the inventories of the state institutions, from which it will be seen that the total value of state property connected with these institutions is \$2,568,000, of which \$2,308,000 are in lands, buildings, etc., and \$260,000 (or 10 per cent) are in movable property.

The total capacity of these institutions, July 31, 1888,* was 3,265 inmates. The average cost of lands and building per inmate has been \$798. The value of movable property per inmate is \$80; the most expensive plant per inmate being found naturally, and indeed, necessarily, in the smaller institutions.

Table "U" is a comparison of the nativity of state prison convicts in eight states of the Union. These states have been selected at random being those for which statistics were obtainable. They are Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. They are representative Eastern and Western states. It is observable in the first place that Minnesota is the only one of the eight states in which the foreign nationalities furnish less than their share of the convicts. It is noticeable also that the Scandinavian and German races show a low rate of criminality in all of these states, while the English speaking immigrants furnish on the average one-third more than their share.

Table "V" shows the nativity of convicts in the city workhouses of seven cities. St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee. It is observable that in the cities the foreign born form 37.7 of the population against 19.3 in the states at large. The foreign population of the cities

furnishes a larger ratio of criminality than the states at large. The 38 per cent of the foreign population in the cities furnish 48 per cent of the criminals, while the 19 per cent in the states furnish only 23 per cent of the criminals. This illustrates the fact that the criminal and vagrant element of the foreign population herd in the cities. The same general facts appear in table "T" as in table "S," viz., a low rate of criminality among the Scandinavian and German immigrants, and a high rate among the English speaking immigrants.

The uniformity of the facts that relate to the contribution of English speaking immigrants to the dependent and delinquent classes gives color to the oft repeated charges that paupers and criminals are designedly shipped to this country. It also suggests the question whether credit is not given to the prison systems of Great Britain and Ireland which in reality belongs to the efficiency of public officers' and prisoners' aid societies in inducing discharged convicts to emigrate to America.

TABLE "A."—LIST OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

Board of Trustees.

President, M. J. Daniels, Rochester.
 Secretary, A. L. Sackett, St. Peter.
 Treasurer, William Schimmel, St. Peter.
 H. B. Strait, Shakopee.
 John F. Meagher, Mankato.
 Alonzo Barto, Sauk Centre.
 Burr Deuel, Dodge Centre.
 M. R. Tyler, St. Paul.
 C. D. Wright, Fergus Falls.

FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ST. PETER—FOUNDED 1886.

Superintendent, Cyrus K. Bartlett, M. D.
 First assistant physician, John H. James, M. D.
 Second assistant physician, Arthur F. Kilbourne, M. D.
 Steward, C. F. Brown.

SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ROCHESTER—FOUNDED 1878.

Superintendent, Jacob E. Bowers, M. D.
 First assistant physician, Homer Collins, M. D.
 Second assistant physician, Robert M. Phelps, M. D.
 Steward, A. H. Kerr.

THIRD HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, FERGUS FALLS—FOUNDED 1887.

(*Not yet opened.*)

MINNESOTA INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES, FARIBAULT.

(Comprising the schools for the deaf, blind, and feeble-minded.)

Board of Directors.

The governor, *ex-officio*.
 The superintendent of public instruction, *ex-officio*
 President, T. B. Clement, Faribault.
 Secretary, R. A. Mott, Faribault.
 Treasurer, Hudson Wilson, Faribault.
 Anthony Kelly, Minneapolis.
 G. E. Skinner, St. Paul.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF—FOUNDED 1863.

Superintendent, J. L. Noyes.
 Steward, H. E. Barron.
 Matron, Mrs. M. S. Coe.

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND—FOUNDED 1863.

Superintendent, J. J. Dow.
 Steward, H. E. Barron.
 Matron, Miss Sarah D. Parsons.

SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED—FOUNDED 1878.

Superintendent, A. C. Rogers, M. D.
 Assistant superintendent, J. Massey.
 Steward, H. E. Barron.
 Matron, Miss Naomi Pinch.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN, OWATONNA—
FOUNDED 1885.

Board of Control.

B. B. Herbert, Red Wing.
C. S. Crandall, Owatonna.
L. P. Dodge, Farmington.

Superintendent, Galen A. Merrill.
Clerk, H. W. Lewis.
Treasurer, A. C. Gutterson.
Matron, Mrs. S. J. McCulloch.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ST. PAUL—FOUNDED 1867.

Board of Managers.

C. H. Pettit, Minneapolis.
W. P. Murray, St. Paul.
F. A. Husher, Minneapolis.
F. W. Hoyt, Red Wing.

Superintendent, J. W. Brown.
Assistant superintendent, W. F. Hewitt.
Treasurer, Second National Bank.
Secretary, F. McCormick.

STATE REFORMATORY, ST. CLOUD—FOUNDED 1887.

(Not yet opened.)

Board of Managers.

President, Gordon E. Cole, Faribault.
John Cooper, St. Cloud.
R. A. Smith, St. Paul.
H. S. Griswold, Chatfield.
T. H. Barrett, Herman.
Charles Keith, Princeton.

Superintendent, D. E. Meyers.

STATE PRISON, STILLWATER—FOUNDED 1851.

Board of Inspectors.

President, A. K. Doe, Stillwater.

John F. Norrish, Hastings.

Edwin Dunn, Eyota.

Warden, H. G. Stordock.

Deputy warden, J. A. Westby.

Clerk, Frank Berry.

Physician, W. H. Pratt, M. D.

Chaplains, Rev. J. H. Albert.

Rev. M. E. Murphy.

Matron, Mrs. Virginia Cayou.

STATE SOLDIERS' HOME—FOUNDED 1887.

Board of Trustees.

President, Henry A. Castle, St. Paul.

Vice president, R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis.

L. A. Hancock, Red Wing.

W. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls.

T. F. Cowing, Fergus Falls.

A. A. Brown, Alexandria.

A. E. Christie, Austin.

Commandant, Thomas McMillan.

Secretary, O. M. Sawyer.

Surgeon, A. A. Ames, M. D.

Chaplain, Rev. Horace Worden.

TABLE "B."

**STATEMENT OF ALL APPROPRIATIONS, CURRENT AND SPECIAL,
THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888, AS SHOWN**

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers Home at Minneapolis
	Fergus Falls Hospital.	St. Peter Hospital.	Rochester Hospital.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.				
APPROPRIATIONS, DR.				
Old appropriations, special, undrawn Aug. 1, 1886		\$15,000.00	\$1,500.00	.....
Old appropriations, current, undrawn Aug. 1, 1886		18,076.89	18,709.99	.....
Appropriations, special, for the years 1886-87..	\$44,280.00	48,000.00	56,750.00	\$10,000.00
Appropriation for insuring state institutions.				.....
Appropriations, current, for the year 1886-7...		150,280.00	106,080.00	.....
	\$44,280.00	\$226,856.89	\$178,039.99	\$10,000.00
APPROPRIATIONS, CR.				
Appropriations, special, drawn since July 31, 1886	\$26,280.00	\$35,500.00	\$36,250.00	\$1,054.58
Appropriations, current, drawn since July 31, 1886		140,555.00	104,008.12	.....
Appropriations, special, undrawn July 31, '87.	18,000.00	22,500.00	22,000.00	8,945.42
Appropriations, current, undrawn July 31, '87		27,801.89	15,781.87	.....
	\$44,280.00	\$226,856.89	\$178,039.99	\$10,000.00
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.				
APPROPRIATIONS, DR.				
Old appropriations, special, undrawn Aug. 1, 1887	\$18,000.00	\$22,500.00	\$22,000.00	\$8,945.42
Old appropriations, current, undrawn Aug. 1, '87		27,801.89	15,781.87	.....
Appropriations, special, for the year 1887-8....	25,000.00	.....	1,500.00	40,000.00
Appropriations for insuring state institutions			1,572.08	.....
Appropriations, current, for the year 1887-8...		163,800.00	131,040.00	10,000.00
Transferred from soldiers relief fund.....				5,000.00
	\$43,000.00	\$214,101.89	\$171,893.95	\$63,945.42
APPROPRIATIONS, CR.				
Appropriations, special, drawn since July 31, 1887	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$23,572.08	\$9,252.64
Appropriations, current, drawn since July 31, 1887..		164,298.07	127,708.57	14,990.85
Appropriations, special, undrawn July 31, '88.	23,000.00	12,500.00	1,500.00	39,692.78
Appropriations, current, undrawn July 31, '88.		27,803.82	19,113.80	9.15
	\$43,000.00	\$214,101.89	\$171,893.95	\$63,945.42
TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.				
(CURRENT AND SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS COMBINED.) DR.				
Current and special appropriations undrawn Aug. 1, 1886		\$33,076.89	\$15,209.99	.....
Current and special appropriations for the two years	\$69,280.00	257,080.00	296,942.08	\$65,000.00
	\$69,280.00	\$390,156.89	\$312,152.07	\$65,000.00
CR.				
Appropriations drawn during the two years..	\$46,280.00	\$350,353.07	\$291,538.77	\$25,298.07
Current and special appropriations undrawn July 31, 1888	23,000.00	39,808.82	20,613.80	39,701.98
	\$69,280.00	\$390,156.89	\$312,152.07	\$65,000.00

TABLE "B."

FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR
BY THE BOOKS OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARBIAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	
		\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$4.67	\$4,000.00		\$26,504.67
\$12,540.99				9,854.44			54,181.81
		17,500.00	16,174.52	55,000.00			242,704.52
412.50				1,891.04			2,803.54
85,000.00			8,825.48	75,000.00	35,000.00		460,185.48
\$97,953.49		\$22,500.00	\$26,000.00	\$141,750.15	\$39,000.00		\$785,880.02
\$412.50		\$15,000.00	\$17,174.52	\$31,891.04	\$4,000.00		\$167,562.64
74,874.20			6,852.86	63,417.27	85,000.00		424,706.95
		7,500.00		25,004.67			103,950.09
22,666.79			1,978.12	21,437.17			89,660.34
\$97,953.49		\$22,500.00	\$26,000.00	\$141,750.15	\$39,000.00		\$785,880.02
		\$7,500.00		\$25,004.67			\$103,950.09
\$22,666.79			\$1,978.12	21,437.17			89,660.34
		45,000.00	85,000.00	80,000.00	\$2,754.56	\$50,000.00	229,254.56
637.50	\$75.00	275.00	344.25	1,226.17			4,130.00
90,000.00			12,000.00	78,000.00	40,000.00		519,840.00
							5,000.00
\$113,304.29	\$75.00	\$52,775.00	\$49,817.37	\$150,668.01	\$42,754.56	\$50,000.00	\$951,884.99
\$637.50	\$75.00	\$27,775.00	\$35,344.25	\$27,177.68	\$754.56	\$12,735.58	\$167,344.29
95,078.30			13,384.71	74,892.82	31,370.79		521,724.11
		25,000.00		29,063.16	2,000.00	37,244.42	169,990.36
17,588.49			588.41	19,544.35	8,629.21		92,776.23
\$113,304.29	\$75.00	\$52,775.00	\$49,817.37	\$150,668.01	\$42,754.56	\$50,000.00	\$951,884.99
\$12,540.99		\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$9,859.11	\$4,000.00		\$80,686.48
176,050.00	\$75.00	62,775.00	72,344.25	236,117.21	77,754.56	\$50,000.00	1,463,418.10
\$188,590.99	\$75.00	\$67,775.00	\$73,344.25	\$245,976.32	\$81,754.56	\$50,000.00	\$1,544,104.58
\$171,002.50	\$75.00	\$42,775.00	\$72,755.84	\$197,378.81	\$71,125.35	\$12,755.58	\$1,281,387.99
17,588.49		25,000.00	588.41	48,597.51	10,629.21	37,244.42	262,766.59
\$188,590.99	\$75.00	\$67,775.00	\$73,344.25	\$245,976.32	\$81,754.56	\$50,000.00	\$1,544,104.58

a Current appropriations for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded form a common fund.

TABLE "C."

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LOCAL TREASURERS OF
THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888, AS
STATE BOARD OF CORREC-

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE. William Schimmel, Treasurer.		
	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.			
SPECIAL FUNDS, DR.			
Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1888.....		\$7, 690.59	b 1.07
Cash from state.....	\$26, 280.00	85, 500.00	\$36, 250.00
Cash from visitors' fees.....			
	\$26, 280.00	\$43, 190.59	\$36, 248.93
SPECIAL FUNDS, CR.			
Orders paid.....	\$25, 572.29	\$41, 165.81	\$34, 993.84
Cash on hand July 31, 1887	707.71	2, 024.78	1, 255.59
	\$26, 280.00	\$43, 190.59	\$36, 248.93
CURRENT FUNDS, DR.			
Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1886.....		b .10	\$1, 043.80
Cash from state.....		\$140, 555.00	104, 008.12
Cash from board of inmates.....			
Cash from miscellaneous receipts.....		4, 261.13	126.27
Cash from rent of shops (\$1,500) and convict labor.....			
		\$144, 816.03	\$105, 178.19
CURRENT FUNDS, CR.			
Orders paid.....		\$140, 114.47	\$105, 125.62
Paid inmates (petty cash).....			
Paid state treasurer.....			
Cash on hand July 31, 1887.....		4, 701.56	52.57
		\$144, 816.03	\$105, 178.19

TABLE "C."

THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR
SHOWN BY THEIR MONTHLY REPORTS TO THE
TIONS AND CHARITIES (a).

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES, FARIBAULT Hudson Wilson, Treasurer.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna, A. C. Gut- tersen, Treasurer.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		Totals.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater. H. G. Stor- dock, Treasurer.	Reform School at St. Paul, Second Na- tional Bank, Treasurer.	
\$298.22 412.50	\$195.00	\$10,956.70 15,000.00	\$232.62 17,174.52	\$17.17 81,891.04 547.05 .....	..... \$4,000.00	\$19,884.23 166,508.06 547.05
\$705.72	\$195.00	\$25,956.70	\$17,407.14	\$32,455.26	\$4,000.00	\$186,439.84
\$687.50 18.22	\$195.00	\$25,967.00 b 10.30	\$17,407.14	\$32,218.35 286.91	c \$4,000.00	\$182,206.43 4,282.91
\$705.72	\$195.00	\$25,956.70	\$17,407.14	\$32,455.26	\$4,000.00	\$186,439.84
\$3,518.56 85,908.02 355.54 2,724.20	\$577.99 12,544.02 182.05	\$1,731.92 26,422.16 158.18 .....	..... \$6,852.36 40.30	\$14,041.91 63,417.27 948.00 8,117.97 41,551.03	\$6,905.75 85,000.00 11,445.43	\$27,819.83 424,706.95 1,803.54 22,055.43 41,551.03
\$42,506.32	\$13,304.06	\$28,312.21	\$6,892.66	\$123,076.18	\$53,351.18	\$517,436.83
\$37,354.48 4,651.84	\$13,006.71 800.35	\$27,898.34 418.87	\$6,838.30 54.36	\$73,868.37 2,483.04 33,500.00 13,224.77	\$34,295.30 19,055.88	\$438,998.59 2,483.04 33,500.00 42,455.20
\$42,506.32	\$13,304.06	\$28,312.21	\$6,892.66	\$123,076.18	\$53,351.18	\$517,436.83

TABLE "C"—CONTINUED.

	HOSPITALS FOR William Schimmel	
	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Hospital at St. Peter
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.		
SPECIAL FUNDS, DR.		
Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1887.....	\$707.71	\$2,024.
Cash from state	20,000.00	10,000.
Cash from miscellaneous receipts.....		
	\$20,707.71	\$12,024.
SPECIAL FUNDS, CR.		
Orders paid.....	\$6,988.21	\$9,800.
Cash on hand July 31, 1888.....	11,724.50	2,724.
	\$20,707.71	\$12,024.
CURRENT FUNDS, DR.		
Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1887.....		\$4,701.
Cash from state		164,296.
Cash from board of inmates.....		
Cash from miscellaneous receipts.....		4,086.
Cash from rent of shops (\$1,500) and convict labor.....		
Cash from inmates (petty cash).....		
		\$173,086.
CURRENT FUNDS, CR.		
Orders paid.....		\$166,884.
Paid inmates (petty cash).....		
Paid state treasurer.....		100.
Cash on hand July 31, 1888.....		6,601.
		\$173,086.
TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.		
(CURRENT AND SPECIAL FUNDS COMBINED.)		
Cash on hand Aug. 1, 1886.....		\$7,690.
Cash received during the two years.....	46,280.00	\$388,709.
	\$46,280.00	\$386,391.
Cash paid out during the two years.....	\$34,555.50	\$357,065.
Cash on hand July 31, 1888.....	11,724.50	9,826.
	\$46,280.00	\$366,391.

- (a) The State Soldiers' Home and the St. Cloud Reformatory have no local tre.
 (b) Overdraft. (c) Applied on current expenses.

TABLE "C"—CONTINUED.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES, FARIBAULT. Hudson Wilson, Treasurer.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna, A. C. Gut- tersen, Treasurer.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater, H. G. Stor- dock, Treasurer.	Reform School at St. Paul, Second Nat- ional Bank, Treasurer.	
			.			
\$18.22 637.50	..... \$75.00	b \$10.30 \$27,775.00	..... \$35,844.25 .29	\$286.91 27,177.65 967.60	..... ..... .....	\$4,282.91 144,581.48 1,129.64
\$555.72	\$75.00	\$27,764.70	\$35,844.54	\$28,382.16	.....	\$149,944.03
\$555.72 100.00	\$75.00	\$20,427.06 7,887.64	\$35,844.54	\$27,992.08 390.08	..... .....	\$128,408.29 28,535.74
\$555.72	\$75.00	\$27,764.70	\$35,844.54	\$28,382.16	.....	\$149,944.03
\$4,651.84 89,208.86 200.00 3,012.29	\$300.85 13,221.05 544.05	\$418.87 42,648.89 82.50 307.54	\$54.86 13,884.71	\$13,224.77 74,892.82 1,410.90 163.74 49,285.68 3,359.60	\$19,055.88 31,370.79 6,079.62	\$42,455.20 506,733.26 1,643.40 14,536.99 49,285.68 3,359.60
\$47,072.99	\$14,065.45	\$43,402.30	\$13,439.07	\$142,287.51	\$56,506.29	\$617,964.13
\$43,508.14	\$13,575.70	\$42,924.53	\$13,387.91	\$35,842.04 8,833.07 34,251.34 18,861.06	\$50,168.86 6,837.43	\$542,525.98 8,833.07 34,351.84 37,253.74
\$47,072.99	\$14,065.45	\$43,402.30	\$13,439.07	\$142,287.51	\$56,506.29	\$617,964.13
\$3,811.78 82,458.91	\$772.99 26,566.07	\$12,683.62 112,343.72	\$282.62 72,796.43	\$14,059.08 298,680.35	\$6,905.75 87,895.84	\$47,204.06 1,377,892.16
\$86,270.69	\$27,339.16	\$125,032.84	\$73,029.05	\$312,789.43	\$91,801.59	\$1,425,096.22
\$82,605.84 3,664.85	\$26,849.41 489.75	\$117,216.93 7,815.41	\$72,977.89 51.16	\$293,488.29 19,251.14	\$88,464.16 6,337.43	\$1,364,306.74 60,789.48
\$86,270.69	\$27,339.16	\$125,032.84	\$73,029.05	\$312,789.43	\$94,801.59	\$1,425,096.22

all bills through the state treasury on warrants of the auditor of state.
(d) Of this amount \$4,000 were used for special expenses.

TABLE "D."

**STATEMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS INCURRED AND DISCHARGED FOR
THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888, AS SHOWN
OFFICERS TO THE STATE BOARD**

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis, O. M. Sawyer, Secretary.
	Hospital at Fergus Falls, Wm. Schimmel, Treasurer.	Hospital at St. Peter, C. F. Brown, Steward.	Hospital at Rochester, A. H. Kerr, Steward.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.				
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, CR.				
Special accounts contracted since July 31, 1886.	\$25,572.29	\$41,165.81	\$34,998.34	\$1,054.58
Current accounts payable Aug. 1, 1886.....	.....	8,939.41	10,313.11	.....
Current accounts contracted since July 31, 1886.	.....	146,882.19	108,787.02	.....
	\$25,572.29	\$191,487.41	\$149,043.47	\$1,054.58
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, DR.				
Special accounts paid during the year.....	\$25,572.29	\$41,165.81	\$34,998.34	\$1,054.58
Current accounts paid during the year.....	.....	140,114.47	105,125.62	.....
Current accounts payable July 31, 1887, (a).....	.....	10,157.18	8,924.51	.....
	\$25,572.29	\$191,487.41	\$149,043.47	\$1,054.58
Orders outstanding July 31, 1887, (included above).....	.....	\$427.32	.....	.....
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.				
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, CR.				
Special accounts contracted since July 31, 1887..	\$13,145.30	\$9,718.40	\$23,730.02	\$9,252.64
Current accounts payable Aug. 1, 1887.....	.....	10,157.18	8,924.51	.....
Current accounts contracted since July 31, 1887.	.....	168,620.81	125,805.87	15,318.71
	\$13,145.30	\$188,495.84	\$157,960.40	\$24,571.35
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, DR.				
Special accounts paid during the year.....	\$8,983.21	\$9,300.66	\$23,730.02	\$9,252.64
Current accounts paid during the year.....	.....	166,384.88	127,233.92	14,990.85
Special accounts payable July 31, 1888, (a).....	4,162.09	417.74	.....	.....
Current accounts payable July 31, 1888, (a). ....	.....	12,392.56	6,996.46	327.86
	\$13,145.30	\$188,495.84	\$157,960.40	\$24,571.35
Orders outstanding July 31, 1888, (included above).....	.....	\$482.88	.....	.....
TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888. (Current and Special Accounts Combined)				
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, CR.				
Accounts payable Aug. 1, 1886.....	.....	\$8,939.41	\$10,313.11	.....
Accounts contracted during the two years.....	\$38,717.59	\$65,886.71	\$287,766.25	\$25,625.93
	\$38,717.59	\$369,776.12	\$298,079.36	\$25,625.93
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE, DR.				
Accounts paid during the two years	\$34,555.50	\$356,965.82	\$291,082.90	\$25,298.07
Accounts payable, current and special, July 31, 1888 (a).....	4,162.09	12,810.30	6,996.46	327.86
	\$38,717.59	\$369,776.12	\$298,079.36	\$25,625.93

(a.) Including orders on institution treasurer outstanding, not yet presented.

TABLE "D."

THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR
BY THE MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE ACCOUNTING
OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT, H. E. BAYRON, Steward.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna, H. W. Lewis, Clerk.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater, Frank Berry, Clerk.	Reform School at St. Paul, F. McCor- mick, Sec- retary.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud, D. E. Myers, Superin- tendent.	
\$687.50 2,181.00 \$9,480.00	\$195.00 577.99 13,075.95	\$25,967.00 1,781.92 30,186.83	\$17,407.14 7,891.80	\$32,218.85 16,994.97 76,868.60	..... ..... \$41,920.26	..... ..... .....	\$179,261.01 35,788.40 459,492.65
\$42,848.50	\$13,848.94	\$57,885.75	\$25,298.94	\$126,081.92	\$41,920.26	.....	\$674,492.06
\$687.50 \$7,854.48 8,806.52	\$195.00 13,008.71 650.23	\$25,967.00 27,898.84 4,020.41	\$17,407.14 6,888.30 1,053.50	\$32,218.85 73,868.87 19,995.20	..... \$38,295.80 8,624.96	..... ..... .....	\$179,261.01 442,998.59 52,232.46
\$42,848.50	\$13,848.94	\$57,885.75	\$25,298.94	\$126,081.92	\$41,920.26	.....	\$674,492.06
\$234.54	\$118.80	255.74	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,035.90
\$555.72 8,806.52 41,018.76	\$75.00 650.23 13,540.26	\$20,427.06 4,020.41 41,555.74	\$52,782.74 1,053.50 15,421.18	\$28,022.08 19,995.20 88,878.88	\$4,754.56 8,624.96 46,686.57	\$12,755.58	\$175,219.10 52,232.46 556,286.23
\$45,876.00	\$14,265.49	\$66,003.21	\$69,257.42	\$186,891.16	\$55,016.09	\$12,755.58	\$788,787.84
\$555.72 43,508.14 1,312.14	\$75.00 13,575.70 614.79	\$20,427.06 42,924.53 2,651.62	\$35,844.54 13,887.91 17,488.20 8,066.77	\$27,992.08 85,842.04 80.00 23,527.04	\$4,754.56 46,168.86 4,092.67	\$12,755.58	\$153,171.07 553,516.83 22,048.08 55,001.91
\$45,876.00	\$14,265.49	\$66,003.21	\$69,257.42	\$186,891.16	\$55,016.09	\$12,755.58	\$788,787.84
\$145.88	\$56.10	\$256.57	\$17,489.86	.....	\$42.93	.....	\$18,873.72
\$2,181.00 81,786.96	\$577.99 26,886.21	\$1,781.92 118,186.68	..... \$93,502.86	\$16,994.97 225,982.91	..... \$93,311.39	..... \$12,755.58	\$35,788.40 1,370,259.04
\$33,917.98	\$27,464.20	\$119,868.55	\$93,502.86	\$242,977.88	\$93,311.39	\$12,755.58	\$1,405,997.44
\$32,605.84	\$26,849.41	\$117,216.98	\$72,979.05	\$219,420.84	\$89,218.72	\$12,755.58	\$1,328,948.66
1,312.14	614.79	2,651.62	20,523.81	23,557.04	4,092.67	.....	77,048.78
\$33,917.98	\$27,464.20	\$119,868.55	\$93,502.86	\$242,977.88	\$93,311.39	\$12,755.58	\$1,405,997.44

(b.) Of this amount \$4, 000 were paid from the current expense appropriation.

TABLE "E."

STATEMENT SHOWING SURPLUS AND DEFICIT OF FUNDS
CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at St Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.			
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT (CURRENT FUNDS.)			
Cr.			
Surplus from current funds, Aug. 1, 1886.....	\$14, 136.88	\$4, 440.68	
Appropriations for the year ending July 31, 1887.....	150, 280.00	106, 080.00	
Received for board of inmates.....			
	\$164, 416.88	\$110, 520.68	
Dr.			
Current expenses (net) for the year.....	\$142, 071.06	\$103, 610.75	
Paid over to the state treasurer.....			
Surplus from current funds July 31, 1887.....	22, 345.82	6, 909.93	
	\$164, 416.88	\$110, 520.68	
SITUATION OF THE SURPLUS, JULY 31, 1887.			
Appropriations, current, undrawn July 31, 1887.....	\$27, 801.89	\$15, 781.87	
Cash in institution treasuries.....	4, 701.56	52.57	
Prison earnings, uncollected July 31, 1887.....			
	\$32, 502.95	\$15, 834.44	
Total assets.....	10, 157.13	8, 924.51	
Deduct accounts payable July 31, 1887.....			
Net surplus (as above).....	\$22, 345.82	\$6, 909.93	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.			
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT (CURRENT FUNDS.)			
Cr.			
Surplus from current funds Aug. 1, 1887.....	\$22, 345.82	\$6, 909.93	
Received for board of inmates.....			
Appropriations for the year ending July 31, 1888.....	163, 800.00	181, 040.00	\$15, 000.00
Deficit of current funds July 31, 1888.....			318 71
	\$186, 145.82	\$137, 949.93	\$15, 318.71
Dr.			
Current expenses (net) for the year.....	\$163, 795.86	\$124, 962.86	\$15, 318.71
Paid over to the itate treasurer.....			
Surplus from current funds July 31, 1888.....	22, 349.96	12, 987.07	
	\$186, 145.82	\$137, 949.93	\$15, 318.71
SITUATION OF THE SURPLUS JULY 31, 1888.			
Appropriations, current, undrawn July 31, 1888.....	\$27, 303.32	\$19, 118.30	\$9.15
Cash in institution treasuries.....	6, 601.49	870.23	
Earnings and receipts uncollected July 31, 1888.....	837.71		
	\$34, 742.52	\$19, 983.53	\$9.15
Total assets.....	12, 392.56	6, 996.46	\$27.86
Deduct accounts payable July 31, 1888.....			
Net surplus (as above).....	\$22, 349.96	\$12, 987.07	\$318.71

(a) Current appropriations for the deaf, blind and feeble-minded form a common fund.
(b) Deficit.
(c) Includes \$4,000 special appropriation to be drawn to replace \$4,000 advanced from current

TABLE "E."

APPROPRIATED FOR THE CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	(a) School for the Blind.	(a) School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reform School at St. Paul.	
\$ 13,878.53	\$18,264.04	\$10,905.75	\$31,625.90
85,000.00	\$8,825.48	75,000.00	35,000.00	460,185.48
855.54	948.00	.....	1,808.54
\$99,234.09	\$8,825.48	\$94,212.04	\$45,905.75	\$523,114.92
\$79,678.40	\$7,851.50	\$32,041.59	\$30,474.93	\$395,728.13
.....	83,500.00	.....	33,500.00
19,555.69	973.98	28,670.45	15,430.92	93,886.79
\$99,234.09	\$8,825.48	\$94,212.04	\$45,905.75	\$523,114.92
\$ 22,666.79	\$1,978.12	\$21,437.17	.....	\$89,660.34
5,366.06	54.36	12,465.94	\$19,055.88	41,696.37
.....	14,762.54	.....	14,762.54
\$28,032.85	\$2,027.48	\$48,665.65	\$19,055.88	\$146,119.25
8,477.16	1,053.50	19,995.20	3,624.96	52,232.46
\$19,555.69	\$973.98	\$28,670.45	\$15,430.92	\$93,886.79
\$ 19,555.69	\$973.98	\$28,670.45	\$15,430.92	\$93,886.79
232.50	1,410.90	.....	1,643.40
90,000.00	12,000.00	73,000.00	40,000.00	524,840.00
.....	2,447.20	.....	.....	2,765.91
\$109,788.19	\$15,421.18	\$103,081.35	\$55,430.92	\$623,136.10
\$92,245.88	\$15,421.18	\$42,201.06	\$39,956.95	\$493,902.50
.....	34,251.34	.....	34,251.34
17,542.31	26,628.95	15,473.97	94,982.26
\$109,788.19	\$15,421.18	\$103,081.35	\$55,430.92	\$623,136.10
\$ 17,588.49	\$588.41	\$19,544.35	\$12,629.21	\$96,776.23
4,532.37	51.16	18,575.70	6,337.43	36,968.33
.....	12,035.94	600.00	13,473.65
\$22,120.86	\$639.57	\$50,155.99	\$19,566.64	\$147,218.26
4,578.55	3,086.77	23,527.04	4,092.67	55,001.91
\$17,542.31	\$2,447.20	\$26,628.95	\$15,473.97	\$92,216.35

~~expense~~ appropriation for building new cottage.

TABLE "F."

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM SPECIAL
CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

CLASSIFICATION.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at Fergus Falls.	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.				
1. Attendance.....				\$100.33
3. Bedding.....		\$2,667.12		
8. Freight and transportation.....		71.43		945.25
10. Books, stationery and printing.....	\$30.50	11.50		
12. Household supplies.....		967.86		
13. Furniture and upholstery.....		2,582.55		
14. Building and improvements.....	1,000.00	30,989.87	\$32,961.52	
14. Extraordinary repairs.....		3,177.05	1,951.82	
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....				
17. Insurance.....				
19. Land.....	24,280.00			
19. Expenses not classified.....	261.79	698.43	100.00	
Totals for the year ending July 31, 1887.....	\$25,572.29	\$41,165.81	\$34,993.34	\$1,054.58
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.				
1. Attendance.....				\$1,381.36
3. Bedding.....		\$1,840.81	\$1,306.08	
8. Freight and transportation.....	\$520.58	31.33		280.84
10. Books, advertising, etc.....	123.36			
12. Household supplies.....		165.90		
13. Furniture and upholstery.....	2.50		828.71	
14. Building and improvements.....	12,220.62	6,461.14	19,023.15	7,400.00
15. Tools and machinery.....		719.22	1,000.00	
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....				190.44
17. Insurance.....			1,572.08	
19. Expenses not classified.....	278.24			
19. Land.....		500.00		
Totals for the year ending July 31, 1888....	\$13,145.80	\$9,718.40	\$23,780.02	\$9,252.64
TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.				
1. Attendance.....				\$1,480.69
3. Bedding.....		\$4,507.93	\$1,306.08	
8. Freight and transportation.....	\$520.58	102.76		1,226.09
10. Books, printing, advertising, etc.....	153.86	11.50		
12. Household supplies.....		1,133.76		
13. Furniture and upholstering.....	2.50	2,582.55	828.71	
14. Building and improvements.....	13,220.62	37,451.01	51,984.67	7,400.00
14. Extraordinary repairs.....		3,177.05	1,931.82	
15. Tools and machinery.....		719.22	1,000.00	
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....				190.44
17. Insurance.....			1,572.08	
19. Land.....	24,280.00	500.00		
19. Expenses not classified.....	540.03	698.43	100.00	
Total for two years ending July 31, 1888....	\$38,717.59	\$50,884.21	\$58,723.36	\$10,307.22

TABLE "F."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC., FOR THE STATE.
DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	
							\$109.33
			\$907.76				3,574.88
			300.00				1,316.68
				\$327.31			369.31
			414.66				1,382.52
			954.76				8,537.31
		\$23,245.00	13,423.73	30,000.00			131,620.12
							5,108.87
			1,076.43				1,076.43
\$687.50	\$195.00	345.00	120.00	1,891.04			3,238.54
		2,377.00					26,657.00
			209.80				1,270.02
\$687.50	\$195.00	\$25,967.00	\$17,407.14	\$32,218.35			\$179,261.01
						\$2,774.95	\$4,156.31
							3,146.89
			\$258.25			621.04	1,712.04
		\$14.60	18.00	\$844.43		227.07	1,227.46
							165.90
			227.06				1,058.27
\$18.22		20,112.46	49,572.43	24,326.48	\$4,000.00	7,447.97	150,582.47
			1,179.27				2,898.49
			1,046.86			1,681.20	2,918.50
537.50	\$75.00	275.00	344.25	1,226.17			4,030.00
		25.00	136.62	1,625.00	754.56	3.35	2,822.77
							500.00
\$555.72	\$75.00	\$20,427.06	\$52,782.74	\$28,022.08	\$4,754.56	\$12,755.58	\$175,219.10
						\$2,774.95	\$4,265.64
			\$907.76				6,721.77
			558.25			621.04	3,028.72
		\$14.60	18.00	\$1,171.74		227.07	1,596.77
			414.66				1,548.42
			1,181.82				4,595.58
\$18.22		43,357.46	62,996.16	54,326.48	\$4,000.00	7,447.97	282,202.59
							5,108.87
			1,179.27				2,898.49
			2,123.29			1,681.20	3,994.93
1,225.00	\$270.00	620.00	464.25	3,117.21			7,268.54
		2,877.00					27,157.00
		25.00	346.42	1,625.00	754.56	3.35	4,092.79
\$1,243.22	\$270.00	\$46,894.06	\$70,189.88	\$60,240.43	\$4,754.56	\$12,755.58	\$354,480.11

a. Paid from appropriation for current expenses.

TABLE "G."

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE

CLASSIFICATION.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at Fergus Falls	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31 1887.				
1. Attendance.....		\$38,782.14	\$27,980.19	
2. Food.....		46,690.87	84,107.08	
3. Clothing and bedding.....		18,704.65	8,760.87	
4. Laundry supplies.....		1,636.72	1,049.74	
5. Fuel.....		21,618.21	17,800.17	
6. Light.....		1,587.19	640.44	
7. Medical supplies.....		965.46	675.79	
8. Freight and transportation.....		1,289.28	1,026.74	
9. Postage and telegraphing.....		345.84	227.63	
10. Books, stationery and printing.....		642.18	557.88	
11. Amusements and instruction.....		116.80	555.22	
12. Household supplies.....		2,855.02	1,751.50	
13. Furniture and upholstery.....		676.64	1,030.65	
14. Building, repairs, etc.....		7,532.37	4,096.37	
15. Tools and machinery.....		2,306.21	656.77	
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds...		5,016.68	2,359.96	
17. Insurance.....				
18. Burial expenses.....		170.00	21.00	
19. Expenses not classified.....		946.98	439.07	
20. Industrial training expenses and good conduct fund.....				
Totals for the year 1886-7.....		\$146,832.19	\$108,737.02	
Deduct receipts from sales, rent and labor of inmates.....		4,261.13	126.27	
Net current expenditures for the year.....		\$142,071.06	\$108,610.75	
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.				
1. Attendance.....		a \$42,917.31	a \$32,276.22	\$3,789.97
2. Food.....		51,241.63	87,963.77	2,974.09
3. Clothing and bedding.....		18,680.71	18,218.65	2,143.06
4. Laundry supplies.....		1,667.49	1,489.88	67.93
5. Fuel.....		23,269.57	18,713.49	739.95
6. Light.....		1,631.43	562.03	87.94
7. Medical supplies.....		647.69	816.21	323.32
8. Freight and transportation.....		1,652.12	1,328.94	512.65
9. Postage and telegraphing.....		294.95	197.79	129.06
10. Books, stationery and printing.....		868.04	591.65	254.10
11. Amusements and instruction.....		97.40	187.67	
12. Household supplies.....		2,525.96	2,490.66	1,052.10
13. Furniture and upholstery.....		2,486.15	1,688.59	940.79
14. Building, repairs, etc.....		11,213.56	9,423.98	821.72
15. Tools and machinery.....		2,581.04	1,306.87	29.26
16. Farm, garden, stock and grounds...		6,049.00	2,460.90	282.55
17. Insurance.....				
18. Burial expenses.....		130.00	31.00	62.50
19. Expenses not classified.....		666.26	563.07	1,207.72
20. Industrial training expenses and good conduct fund.....				
Totals for the year ending July 31, 1888.....		\$168,620.31	\$125,305.87	\$15,318.71
Deduct receipts from sales, rent and labor of inmates.....		4,824.45	343.01	
Net current expenditures for the year.....		\$163,795.86	\$124,962.86	\$15,318.71

(a) Including wages of employes for 18 months.

TABLE "G."

TIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL
TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reform School at St. Paul.	Reforma- tory at St. Cloud.	
\$14,612.26	\$5,289.58	\$10,210.12	\$3,121.17	\$27,753.95	\$10,383.24	.....	\$137,982.65
6,302.53	2,436.72	5,493.29	1,138.55	18,830.45	7,848.27	.....	122,847.21
705.05	284.78	1,197.15	599.47	5,189.08	3,832.65	.....	34,273.65
169.50	85.74	236.88	74.58	301.06	251.81	.....	3,806.03
4,987.56	1,661.19	2,722.75	812.38	4,520.18	4,440.09	.....	58,562.53
1,410.39	244.29	851.28	29.41	1,540.80	133.50	.....	6,437.30
44.75	26.20	179.45	22.25	597.91	43.80	.....	2,555.61
171.23	81.34	136.48	69.53	93.95	313.95	.....	3,182.50
199.58	52.80	147.59	39.12	310.31	185.55	.....	1,507.92
529.62	257.10	209.82	883.76	203.67	266.12	.....	3,050.15
80.02	458.97	207.04	11.93	19.21	219.56	.....	1,668.75
662.87	195.51	1,047.43	251.33	736.92	420.33	.....	7,420.91
305.64	107.12	1,080.93	51.05	346.42	333.10	.....	3,981.55
3,212.91	955.00	3,934.25	106.60	1,192.08	470.40	.....	21,499.98
1,387.46	116.57	1,007.78	56.62	315.63	862.48	.....	6,709.52
1,573.58	211.76	1,805.42	1,110.82	.....	1,635.04	.....	13,212.76
.....	.....	11.40	.....	70.00	60.00	.....	71.40
287.32	136.70	152.10	13.73	1,218.74	3.75	.....	261.00
2,837.7	524.63	55.67	.....	12,628.24	10,216.62	.....	4,198.84
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,262.89
\$39,480.00	\$13,075.95	\$30,186.83	\$7,891.80	\$76,868.60	\$41,920.26	.....	\$459,492.65
2,724.20	182.05	158.13	40.30	44,827.01	11,445.43	.....	63,764.52
.....
\$36,755.80	\$12,893.90	\$30,028.70	\$7,851.50	\$32,041.59	\$30,474.83	.....	\$395,728.13
.....
\$15,725.66	\$5,634.19	\$12,730.63	\$5,974.25	\$33,045.37	\$10,910.72	.....	\$162,954.32
6,565.53	2,351.52	8,479.34	2,066.93	20,321.18	10,267.75	.....	142,231.74
664.36	259.74	835.62	1,430.81	6,335.93	4,616.01	.....	48,184.89
165.20	79.16	376.09	165.76	190.27	328.04	.....	4,529.82
4,491.70	1,754.51	4,621.67	2,427.12	6,833.00	4,145.93	.....	66,996.94
1,398.68	237.00	1,168.21	60.99	1,863.44	170.62	.....	7,130.84
88.99	16.72	535.81	86.21	744.34	51.10	.....	3,260.39
834.67	171.51	363.98	296.20	157.99	230.70	.....	5,093.76
189.23	27.51	145.84	50.65	427.92	194.90	.....	1,657.85
526.29	241.22	267.14	167.81	455.71	366.45	.....	3,738.41
79.07	328.12	156.24	142.65	.....	22.06	.....	1,013.21
270.26	223.40	880.75	329.55	1,162.99	281.47	.....	9,217.14
470.12	325.23	1,370.82	354.95	207.48	1,038.20	.....	8,882.33
3,636.11	894.00	6,030.71	618.72	1,226.80	2,362.10	.....	36,227.70
292.12	30.45	1,176.92	250.31	772.78	586.32	.....	7,026.07
1,766.11	380.29	1,871.50	987.27	.....	1,329.14	.....	15,126.76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00
.....	.....	6.00	10.00	63.00	26.25	.....	328.75
516.35	195.91	382.61	1.00	1,836.74	.....	.....	5,369.66
3,883.31	389.73	155.86	.....	13,228.94	9,453.81	.....	27,116.65
.....
\$41,013.76	\$13,540.26	\$41,555.74	\$15,421.18	\$38,873.88	\$46,636.57	.....	\$556,286.28
3,012.29	544.05	307.54	.....	46,672.82	6,679.62	.....	62,383.78
.....
\$38,001.47	\$12,996.21	\$41,248.20	\$15,421.18	\$42,201.06	\$39,956.95	.....	\$493,902.50

TABLE "G"—CONTINUED.

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATE AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR.

CLASSIFICATION.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.			Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis.
	Hospital at Fergus Falls	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	
TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.				
Total expenditures from current appropriations.....		\$314,952.50	\$229,042.89	\$15,818.71
Deduct receipts from sales, rent and labor of inmates.....		9,065.58	469 28	.....
Net current expenditures for two years.....		\$305,886.92	\$228,573.61	\$15,818.71
EXPENDITURES FOR ALL PURPOSES.				
<i>During Two Years Ending July 31, 1888.</i>				
Special expenditures as per Table F.....	\$38,717.59	\$50,884.21	\$58,723.86	\$10,807.22
Current expenditures as per Table G.....		305,866.92	228,573.61	15,818.71
Total expenditures for two years	\$38,717.59	\$356,751.13	\$287,296.97	\$25,625.93

TABLE "G"—CONTINUED.

TIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.			TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble-Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reform School at St. Paul.	Reformatory at St. Cloud.	
\$80,498.76	\$26,616.21	\$71,742.57	\$23,812.98	\$165,742.48	\$88,556.83	.....	\$1,015,778.93
5,736.49	726.10	465.67	40.80	91,499.83	18,125.05	.....	126,148.80
\$74,757.27	\$25,890.11	\$71,276.90	\$23,272.68	\$74,242.65	\$70,481.78	.....	\$889,680.63
\$1,243.22	\$270.00	\$46,894.06	\$70,189.88	\$60,240.43	\$4,754.56	\$12,755.58	\$354,480.11
74,757.27	25,890.11	71,276.90	23,272.68	74,242.65	70,481.78	.....	889,680.63
\$76,000.49	\$26,160.11	\$117,670.96	\$93,462.56	\$134,483.08	\$75,186.34	\$12,755.58	\$1,244,110.74

TABLE "H."

EXPENSES OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE
JULY 31, 1888. (Based on Table "G.")

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reform School at St. Paul.	
\$125.44 131.28	\$166.87 165.28	\$97.80 80.99	\$117.84 89.70	\$89.75 77.48	\$50.98 46.11	\$57.29 58.81
54.15 54.82	77.60 68.96	52.63 53.95	42.80 31.04	47.47 47.65	38.68 43.22	50.63 51.30
6.06 5.55	9.07 7.62	11.46 5.82	22.54 21.48	18.04 14.85	18.88 19.48	14.11 17.89
42.86 37.50	52.90 51.46	26.08 29.41	30.54 36.44	11.86 16.02	21.88 17.45	24.29 24.14
12.09 11.67	7.78 6.95	8.15 7.88	1.11 .91	3.87 4.88	.65 .72	2.67 2.58
.47 .32	.88 .49	1.72 3.41	.84 1.29	1.50 1.75	.22 .22	1.06 1.18
8.29 6.17	9.64 16.09	20.39 14.33	11.83 10.28	2.72 3.21	3.96 5.56	4.70 6.54
27.52 30.35	30.42 26.21	37.68 38.37	4.01 9.29	3.00 2.88	2.32 9.95	3.88 18.07
13.49 14.74	6.74 11.15	12.51 11.93	41.74 14.82	..... .....	8.06 5.60	5.00 5.46
24.40 17.55	37.87 31.48	20.19 18.26	24.43 16.30	8.74 9.14	10.60 8.40	11.27 9.46
24.39 32.42	16.71 11.44	.53 1.00	..... .....	31.73 31.02	50.45 39.62	10.90 9.77
\$339.16 342.35	\$416.43 397.08	\$289.14 264.35	\$296.68 231.55	\$193.18 206.38	\$206.63 196.28	\$190.80 200.70
23.40 25.14	5.80 15.96	1.51 1.95	1.51	112.66 109.43	56.43 28.11	26.52 22.51
\$315.76 317.21	\$410.63 381.12	\$287.63 262.40	\$295.17 231.55	\$80.52 98.96	\$150.20 168.17	\$164.82 178.19
\$6.05 6.07	\$7.88 7.29	\$5.52 5.02	\$5.66 4.43	\$1.55 1.90	\$2.88 3.21	\$3.15 3.43
116.4 119.8	31.4 34.1	104.4 157.2	26.6 66.6	397.9 426.5	202.9 237.6	2,408.8 2,771.8
\$36,756.00 88,001.00	\$12,894.00 12,996.00	\$30,029.00 41,248.00	\$7,851.00 15,421.00	\$32,041.00 42,201.00	\$30,475.00 39,957.00	\$895,728.06 493,902.00
\$236.37 231.43	\$307.00 285.00	\$267.63 249.84	..........	..........	..........	..........
6.05 6.07	7.88 7.29	5.13 4.78	..........	..........	..........	..........
153.7 164.2	42.0 45.6	112.2 165.1	..........	..........	..........	..........

TABLE "I."

SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SERVICE IN THE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTI-

	Av'ge No. of In- mates.	NUMBER OF DAYS OF SERVICE RENDERED DURING THE YEAR BY							
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	Totals.
		Officers.	Teach- ers.	Custo- dians.	Domes- tics.	Eng's Dept.	Farm Empl's.	Misc'l	
		Days of Service.	Days of Ser- vice.	Days of Service.	Days of Service.	Days of Ser- vice.	Days of Service.	Days of Ser- vice.	Days of Service.
St. Peter hospi- { 1886-7	897.1	1,540	.....	22,175	8,690	3,002	3,611	1,715	40,733
tal for insane. { 1887-8	944.9	1,584	.....	26,162	10,875	3,242	4,151	1,689	47,153
Rochester hos- { 1886-7	681.6	1,460	58	16,927	6,398	1,971	2,488	1,218	30,515
pital for insane. { 1887-8	751.8	1,584	12	19,875	8,340	2,192	2,828	615	35,396
State soldiers { 1886-7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
home. { 1887-8	83.8	576	.....	310	1,065	.....	150	46	2,147
School for the { 1886-7	116.4	960	2,156	1,990	4,685	780	962	108	11,591
deaf. { 1887-8	119.8	975	2,467	2,195	4,500	882	1,098	340	12,457
School for the { 1886-7	81.4	838	1,324	258	2,631	278	462	8	5,789
blind. { 1887-8	84.1	818	1,555	287	2,633	290	464	8	6,005
School for fee- { 1886-7	104.4	1,290	1,244	3,186	4,144	492	659	787	11,752
ble-minded. { 1887-8	157.2	1,347	1,782	4,053	4,800	701	792	742	14,217
School for depen- { 1886-7	26.6	583	135	516	1,565	.....	567	.....	3,366
dent children. { 1887-8	66.6	1,111	366	1,011	2,714	456	869	.....	6,527
State reform { 1886-7	202.9	1,433	908	1,682	2,470	365	919	56	7,833
school. { 1887-8	237.6	1,549	1,260	1,630	2,900	366	531	26	8,262
State prison..... { 1886-7	897.9	1,654	.....	10,441	365	.....	20	629	13,109
{ 1887-8	426.5	1,789	.....	11,307	366	152	39	513	14,166
Totals { 1886-7	2,408.3	9,758	5,825	57,175	30,948	6,833	9,633	4,461	124,633
{ 1887-8	2,777.1	11,233	7,442	66,780	37,693	8,281	10,922	3,979	146,330

TABLE "I."

OF DAYS SERVICE AND THE AMOUNT PAID FOR EACH CLASS TUTIONS DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY, 31, 1888.

AMOUNT OF SALARIES AND WAGES PAID DURING THE YEAR TO							
a. Officers.	b. Teachers.	c. Custodians.	d. Domestics.	e. Engineer's Department	f. Farm Employees.	g. Miscellan- eous.	Totals.
Amount Paid.	Amount. Paid.	Amount. Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid.
\$7,400.00	.....	\$15,118.45	\$6,333.54	\$3,556.41	\$3,210.06	\$3,113.68	\$ 38,782.14
7,450.00	.....	17,775.15	7,505.18	3,980.51	3,652.00	2,554.47	42,917.31
6,050.00	\$145.00	10,599.68	4,510.08	2,395.08	2,342.75	1,937.60	27,980.19
6,550.00	30.00	12,895.87	5,985.72	2,813.00	2,792.80	1,258.83	32,276.22
.....
2,147.42	.....	307.83	945.21	.....	155.85	184.16	3,739.97
3,846.06	4,783.26	1,598.19	2,258.90	1,143.00	895.00	142.85	14,612.26
3,687.29	5,788.90	1,549.78	1,960.54	1,264.86	1,099.15	330.14	15,725.66
2,199.17	1,859.66	126.50	1,070.80	180.00	293.50	9.95	5,239.58
2,100.00	1,757.46	117.50	1,102.05	217.50	324.00	15.68	5,634.19
3,725.96	1,332.50	1,957.83	1,719.79	375.84	644.80	453.40	10,210.12
4,205.92	1,741.00	2,490.15	2,150.18	919.23	597.75	626.40	12,780.63
1,199.44	112.39	891.65	835.64	.....	582.05	.....	3,121.17
2,197.03	860.18	837.14	1,190.59	484.57	904.74	.....	5,974.25
3,783.92	822.47	2,007.86	1,952.66	750.00	814.33	202.00	10,888.24
4,142.92	1,261.92	1,740.00	2,373.88	600.00	653.00	136.00	10,910.72
7,276.52	.....	17,592.75	1,050.90	.....	30.76	1,803.92	27,753.95
8,426.04	.....	21,632.00	1,200.00	257.37	82.91	1,447.05	33,045.37
\$35,481.07	\$8,505.28	\$49,392.91	\$19,726.41	\$3,400.33	\$8,813.25	\$7,668.40	\$137,982.65
40,906.62	10,937.46	59,344.92	24,363.35	10,537.04	10,262.20	6,602.73	162,954.82

TABLE "J."

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF ATTENDED PER INMATE AND THE AVERAGE COST PER INMATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING

	Average No. of In- mates.	DAYS' SERVICE RENDERED DURING THE YEAR PER INMATE BY							
		a. Officers.	b Teach- ers.	c Custo- dians.	d Domes- tics.	e Engra Dept.	f Farm Empl's	g Misc'l	Totals.
		Days per In- mate.	Days per In- mate.	Days per In- mate.	Days per In- mate.	Days per In- mate.	Days per In- mate.	Days per In- mate.	Days per In- mate.
St. Peter hospi- { 1886-7 tal for insane. { 1887-8	897.1 944.9	1.7 1.6	..... .....	24.7 27.7	9.7 11.	3.4 3.5	4 4.4	1.9 1.8	45.4 50.
Rochester hospi- { 1886-7 tal for insane. { 1887-8	681.6 751.3	2.8 2.	0.1	26.8 26.5	10.1 11.1	3.1 2.9	4. 3.8	1.9 .8	48.3 47.1
State soldiers' { 1886-7 home. { 1887-8	..... 33.8	..... 17.	..... .....	..... 9.2	..... 31.5	..... .....	..... 4.4	..... 1.4	..... 68.5
School for the { 1886-7 deaf. { 1887-8	116.4 119.8	8.8 8.1	18.5 20.6	17.1 18.3	40.2 37.5	6.8 7.4	8.3 9.2	.9 2.9	99.6 104.
School for the { 1886-7 blind. { 1887-8	31.4 34.1	26.7 24.	42.2 45.6	8.2 7.	83.8 77.2	8.7 8.5	14.7 18.6	.1 .2	184.4 176.1
School for the { 1886-7 feeble-minded. { 1887-8	104.4 157.2	12.4 8.6	11.9 11.3	30.5 25.8	39.7 30.5	4.7 4.5	6.3 5.	7.1 4.8	112.6 90.5
Scho'l for depen- { 1886-7 dent children. { 1887-8	26.6 66.6	21.9 16.7	5.1 5.5	19.4 15.2	58.8 40.8	..... 6.8	21.3 18.	..... .....	126.5 98.
State reform { 1886-7 school. { 1887-8	202.9 237.6	7. 6.5	4.5 5.3	8.8 6.9	12.2 12.2	1.8 1.5	4.5 2.2	.3 .1	38.6 34.7
State rison..... { 1886-7 { 1887-8	397.9 426.5	4.2 4.2	..... .....	26.2 26.5	.9 .9	......4	.1 .1	1.6 1.	33. 33.1
Totals { 1886-7 { 1887-8	2408.8 2771.8	4.1 4.	2.4 2.8	23.7 24.1	12.9 13.6	2.8 3.	4. 3.9	1.9 1.4	51.8 52.8

THE SAME BASED ON AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES

School for the { 1886-7 deaf. { 1887-8	155.7 164.2	6.2 5.9	13.8 15.	12.8 13.4	30.1 27.4	4.7 5.4	6.2 6.7	.7 2.1	74.5 75.9
School for the { 1886-7 blind. { 1887-8	42. 45.6	20. 18.	31.5 34.1	6.1 5.2	62.7 57.7	6.5 6.3	11. 10.2	.1 .2	137.8 131.7
School for feeble { 1886-7 minded. { 1887-8	112.2 165.1	11.5 8.2	11.1 10.8	28.4 24.6	36.9 29.	4.4 4.2	5.9 4.8	6.5 4.5	104.7 86.1

TABLE "J."

TENDANCE SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS' SERVICE FOR EACH CLASS OF SERVICE IN THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND JULY 31, 1888.

COST OF SERVICE DURING THE YEAR PER INMATE FOR —							
a Officers.	b Teachers.	c Custodians.	d Domestics.	e Engineer's Departm't.	f Farm Em- ployes.	g Miscel- laneous.	Totals.
Cost per Inmate.	Cost per Inmate.	Cost per Inmate.	Cost per Inmate.	Cost per Inmate.	Cost per Inmate.	Cost per Inmate.	Cost per Inmate.
\$8.25 7.89	.....	\$16.85 18.81	\$7.06 7.95	3.96 4.21	\$3.58 3.87	\$3.47 2.70	\$43.17 45.48
9.58 8.72	\$.23 .04	16.78 17.16	7.14 7.90	3.79 3.79	3.71 3.72	3.07 1.63	44.30 42.96
.....	.....	9.10	27.96	.....	4.61	5.45	110.65
33.04 30.78	40.67 48.28	13.78 12.93	19.86 16.87	9.82 10.56	7.69 9.17	1.23 3.17	125.54 131.26
70.04 61.58	43.80 51.54	4.03 3.45	34.10 32.32	5.74 6.38	9.34 9.50	.82 .46	166.87 165.23
35.69 26.76	12.76 11.07	18.75 15.84	16.47 13.68	3.60 5.85	6.18 3.80	4.35 3.99	97.80 80.99
45.10 33.00	4.23 5.40	14.72 12.57	31.41 17.88	..... 7.27	21.38 18.58	.....	117.34 89.70
18.65 17.44	4.05 5.32	9.90 7.32	9.62 10.00	3.70 2.52	4.01 2.75	1.00 .57	50.92 45.92
18.29 19.75	.....	44.21 50.72	2.64 2.81	......60	.08 .20	4.58 3.40	69.75 77.48
\$14.73 14.76	\$3.58 3.95	\$20.51 21.41	\$8.19 8.79	\$3.49 3.81	\$3.66 3.71	\$3.18 2.38	\$57.29 58.81

DURING TERM TIME IN INSTITUTIONS HAVING A VACATION.

\$24.70 22.46	\$30.40 35.22	\$10.27 9.44	\$14.47 11.94	\$7.34 7.70	\$5.75 6.70	\$.92 2.81	\$33.35 95.77
52.35 46.05	32.38 38.54	3.01 2.58	25.50 24.17	4.29 4.77	6.99 7.10	.24 .35	124.76 123.56
33.21 25.47	11.88 10.54	17.45 15.08	15.32 13.02	3.35 5.57	5.74 3.62	4.04 3.80	90.99 77.10

TABLE "K."
STATEMENT OF THE SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF ATTENDANCE SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE PAID PER DAY
FOR SALARIES AND WAGES TO MALE AND FEMALE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF
STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887. (See table "L.")

KIND OF SERVICE.	ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.			SCHOOL FOR THE	
	Days Service.	Rate per day. a.	Amount.	Days Service.	Rate per day. a.	Amount.	Days Service.	Rate per day. a.	Amount.	Days Service.	Rate per day. a.	Amount.	Days Service.	Rate per day. a.
Officers—														
Male.....	1,540	\$4.80	\$7,400.00	1,460	\$4.15	\$6,050.00	595	\$5.63	\$3,346.02	474	\$3.88	\$1,840.00	925	\$3.60
Female.....							365	1.37	500.04	364	0.99	359.17	365	1.10
Teachers—														
Male.....				58	2.50	145.00	1,064	3.00	3,483.34	585	1.10	644.46	304	0.82
Female.....							1,092	0.85	1,249.92	739	0.97	715.00	940	1.14
Custodians—														
Male.....	13,863	0.83	11,085.79	8,171	0.81	6,618.32	730	0.98	715.00				1,313	0.77
Female.....	8,812	0.46	4,032.66	8,756	0.45	3,961.36	1,260	0.70	883.19	253	0.49	126.50	1,873	0.51
Domestics—														
Male.....	3,241	1.25	4,041.16	2,160	1.19	2,564.82								
Female.....	5,449	0.42	2,292.38	4,238	0.46	1,945.26	4,686	0.48	2,253.90	2,631	0.41	1,070.80	4,144	0.41
Engineer's Department —														
Male.....	3,002	1.18	3,556.41	1,971	1.21	2,385.08	730	1.57	1,143.00	273	0.66	180.00	492	0.77
Farm employees—														
Male.....	3,611	0.89	3,210.06	2,488	0.94	2,342.75	962	0.98	895.00	452	0.64	298.50	659	0.98
Miscellaneous—														
Male.....	1,715	1.81	3,113.68	1,213	1.60	1,987.60	108	1.32	142.85	8	3.32	9.95	7	3.34
Female.....													730	0.59
Totals { Male.....	26,472	\$1.23	\$32,407.10	17,521	\$1.26	\$22,053.57	4,189	\$2.32	\$9,725.21	1,797	\$1.65	\$2,968.11	3,700	\$1.53
Female.....	14,261	0.44	6,325.04	12,994	0.46	5,926.62	7,402	0.66	4,887.05	3,992	0.57	2,271.47	8,052	0.57
Totals for year 1886-87...	40,733	\$0.95	\$38,732.14	30,515	\$0.92	\$27,980.19	11,591	\$1.96	\$14,612.26	5,789	\$0.90	\$5,239.58	11,752	\$0.87
Totals for year 1887-88...	47,153	0.91	42,917.31	35,396	0.91	32,276.22	12,457	1.36	15,725.66	6,005	0.93	5,634.19	14,217	0.90

TABLE "L."

CONSOLIDATED PAY ROLL OF MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

KIND OF SERVICE.	ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.			SCHOOL FOR THE	
	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.
a. OFFICERS.														
Superintendent or warden...	365	\$6.85	\$2,500.00	365	\$6.85	\$2,500.00	365	\$5.48	\$2,000.04	365	\$3.29	\$1,200.00	365	\$4.11
Assistant physician.....	365	4.38	a 1,600.00	365	3.29	1,200.00								
Second assistant physician...	365	2.47	900.00	365	2.19	800.00								
Deputy warden.....														
Assistant superintendent....	365	5.48	a 2,000.00	365	4.25	a 1,550.00	146	2.52	a 920.00	78	6.30	a 460.00	365	1.82
Steward or chief clerk.....	20	5.00	a 100.00				24	5.00	a 120.00	12	5.00	a 60.00	146	6.30
Secretary	60	5.00	a 300.00				8	5.00	a 40.00	4	5.00	a 20.00	24	5.00
Treasurer							52	5.00	a 265.98	20	5.00	a 100.00	8	5.00
Physician (non-resident).....							365	1.37	500.04	364	0.99	359.17	17	5.00
Matron.....													365	1.10
Total "a"	1,540		\$7,400.00	1,460		\$6,060.00	960		\$3,846.08	838		\$2,199.17	1,290	
b. TEACHERS.														
Teachers, male.....				58	\$2.50	\$145.00	1,064	\$3.00	b \$3,488.34	312	\$1.87	c \$584.66	304	\$0.82
Tutors, male.....										273	0.17	60.00		
Teachers, female.....							1,092	0.85	1,249.92	466	1.32	d 615.00	940	1.14
Tutors, female.....										273	0.37	100.00		
Total "b"				58		\$145.00	2,156		\$4,788.26	1,324		\$1,359.66	1,244	

TABLE "L"—CONTINUED.
CONSOLIDATED PAY ROLL OF MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

KIND OF SERVICE.	ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.			SCHOOL FOR THE		
	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	
c. CUSTODIANS.															
Assistant keeper	1,095	\$1.10	\$1,200.00	372	\$1.15	\$428.17									
Supervisors	11,517	0.82	9,273.69	6,642	0.78	5,183.99	365	\$0.82	\$296.00				948	\$0.77	
Attendants (male)															
Guards															
Hospital steward															
Ushers				426	0.86	368.00									
Watchmen	751	0.82	612.10	731	0.84	638.16	865	1.15	420.00				365	0.79	
Assistant matrons							350	1.10	383.30				384	0.87	
Supervisors, female	365	0.66	240.00	372	0.66	244.66									
Attendants, female	8,082	0.45	3,620.66	8,019	0.45	3,556.70	273	0.53	153.00	200	\$0.49	\$98.50	1,004	0.42	
Nurses, female							637	0.54	344.89	58	0.46	28.00	835	0.38	
Ushers, female															
Watchwomen	365	0.47	172.00	365	0.49	180.00							150	0.39	
Total "c"	22,175		\$15,118.45	16,927		\$10,599.68	1,990		\$1,598.19	258		\$126.50	3,186		

TABLE "L"—CONTINUED.
CONSOLIDATED PAY ROLL OF MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

KIND OF SERVICE.	FEEBLE-MINDED.		SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.			REFORM SCHOOL.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS.		
	Amount.		Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
c. CUSTODIANS.														
Assistant keeper.....									365	\$2.48	905.00	365	\$2.48	\$905.00
Supervisors												1,467	1.11	1,628.17
Attendants (male).....	\$721.99											19,472	0.80	\$15,474.67
Guards.....						903	\$1.52	\$1,375.00	9,711	1.66	\$16,087.75	10,614	1.65	17,462.75
Hospital steward.....									865	1.65	600.00	365	1.65	600.00
Usher.....												426	0.86	368.00
Watchmen.....	286.00					365	0.82	300.00				2,577	0.87	2,256.26
Assistant matrons.....	335.96		497	\$0.76	\$375.87	365	0.83	300.00				1,596	0.87	1,395.13
Supervisors, female.....												1,737	0.66	484.66
Attendants, female.....	423.83											17,578	0.45	7,854.69
Nurses, female.....	130.05		19	0.82	15.78	49	0.66	32.86				1,098	0.50	551.53
Ushers, female.....														
Watchwomen	60.00											880	0.47	412.00
Total "c"	\$1,957.83		516		\$391.65	1,682		\$2,007.86	10,441		\$17,592.75	57,175		\$49,392.91

TABLE "L"—CONTINUED.
CONSOLIDATED PAY ROLL OF MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

KIND OF SERVICE.	ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.			SCHOOL FOR THE		
	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
d. DOMESTICS.															
Bakers, male.....	365	\$2.63	\$960.00	365	\$1.99	\$720.00									
Assistant bakers, male.....	365	0.82	300.00	365	0.99	360.00									
Cooks, male.....	730	1.65	1,200.00	365	1.36	493.99									
Assistant cooks, male.....	1,416	0.93	1,281.16	365	0.98	355.00									
Janitors.....															
Shoemakers.....				365	0.99	360.00									
Tailors.....	365	0.82	300.00	335	0.82	275.83									
Bakers, female.....							288	\$0.59	\$171.00				489	\$0.47	
Cooks, female.....	365	0.59	216.00	866	0.53	192.53	211	0.66	207.33			\$166.45	367	0.49	
Assistant cooks, females.....	938	0.39	367.90	998	0.43	425.19	709	0.37	263.20			78.30			
Chambermaids.....				334	0.44	147.20	1,242	0.36	449.66			356.40	697	0.39	
Housemaids.....	100	0.37	37.58												
Laundresses.....	855	0.53	187.20	344	0.53	181.15	365	0.66	239.00			183.15	250	0.53	
Assistant laundresses.....	2,301	0.40	933.94	1,443	0.43	618.39	675	0.40	271.28				898	0.36	
Scrubbers.....													135	0.68	
Seamstress or sewing teach'r	874	0.44	381.46	367	0.59	217.07	282	1.10	309.97			46.75	427	0.35	
Waitresses.....	516	0.33	168.30	386	0.43	163.73	913	0.37	342.46			239.75	941	0.38	
Total "d".....	8,690		\$6,333.54	6,398		\$4,510.08	4,685		\$2,253.90	2,631		\$1,070.80	4,144		
e. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.															
Engineer.....	365	\$2.63	\$960.00	365	\$2.40	\$870.00	365	\$2.45	\$890.00						
Assistant Engineer.....	365	1.65	600.00	365	1.15	420.00									
Firemen.....	1,545	0.82	1,265.80	893	0.85	764.98	365	0.69	253.00			\$180.00	492	\$0.77	
Gasmakers.....	365	0.89	324.00	348	0.99	341.00									
Pumpmen.....	362	1.15	406.61												
Total "e".....	3,002		\$6,556.41	1,971		\$2,395.06	730		\$1,143.00	273		\$180.00	492		

TABLE "L"—CONTINUED.
CONSOLIDATED PAY ROLL OF MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

KIND OF SERVICE.	FEEBLE-MINDED.		SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.			REFORM SCHOOL.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS.		
	Amount.		Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
d. DOMESTICS.														
Bakers, male.....												730	\$2.30	\$1,680.00
Assistant bakers, male.....												730	0.90	660.00
Cooks, male.....									365	\$2.89	\$1,050.00	1,460	1.89	2,743.99
Assistant cooks, male.....												1,781	0.93	1,636.16
Janitors.....			310	\$1.06	\$330.65							810	1.06	830.65
Shoemakers.....						316	\$0.79	\$249.68				681	0.74	609.68
Tailors.....												700	0.82	57.83
Bakers, female.....	\$205.42					365	0.82	300.00				1,092	0.68	676.42
Cooks, female.....	176.00		233	0.39	91.73	676	0.82	553.32				2,547	0.62	1,603.36
Assistant cooks, female.....						894	0.66	268.83				3,276	0.43	1,393.42
Chambermaids.....	276.66											3,244	0.38	1,229.92
Housemaids.....			290	0.33	96.80							390	0.34	134.38
Laundresses.....	181.50		252	0.45	114.56	354	0.82	290.83				2,246	0.59	1,327.39
Assistant laundresses.....	326.08		95	0.35	33.65							5,412	0.40	2,183.34
Scrubbers.....	92.00											135	0.68	92.00
Seamstress or sewing teach'r.	147.16		154	0.54	82.23	365	0.82	300.00				2,564	0.58	1,484.64
Waitresses.....	364.97		231	0.37	86.02							3,550	0.37	1,365.23
Total "d".....	\$1,719.79		1,565		\$835.64	2,470		\$1,952.66	365		\$1,050.00	30,948		\$19,726.41
e. ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.														
Engineer.....						365	\$2.05	\$750.00				1,460	\$2.39	\$3,470.00
Assistant engineer.....												730	1.38	1,020.00
Firemen.....	\$375.84											3,568	0.80	2,838.72
Gasmakers.....												713	0.94	665.00
Pumpmen.....												362	1.13	406.61
Total "e".....	\$375.84					365		\$750.00				6,833		\$8,400.33

TABLE "L"—CONTINUED.

CONSOLIDATED PAY ROLL OF MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

KIND OF SERVICE.	ST. PETER HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.			ROCHESTER HOSPITAL FOR LUNATIC.			SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.			SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.			SCHOOL FOR THE MUTE.		
	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num- ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
f. FARM EMPLOYER.															
Farmers.	365	\$1.85	\$670.00	365	\$1.33	\$485.00	365		\$240.00	365	\$0.82	\$299.30	365	\$0.82	\$299.30
Assistant farmers.	360	1.03	400.00	365	0.99	360.00	62		160.00						
Gardeners.	1,791	0.80	1,445.06	98	0.98	95.78	170		255.00	97	\$0.70	\$67.50	189	1.32	\$250.00
Laborers.	1,065	0.73	765.00	1,660	0.84	1,407.00	365		240.00	365	0.62	\$226.00	106	0.59	\$62.50
Teamsters, choromen, etc.															
Total "f."	3,611		\$3,210.06	2,488		\$2,342.78	362		\$935.00	462		\$328.50	659		\$523.80
g. MISCELLANEOUS.															
Inspectors (prison).	48	\$5.00	\$240.00	50	\$5.00	\$250.00	3		\$13.00	2	\$3.47	\$6.95	4	\$4.73	\$18.92
Cheplains.	578	1.75	\$985.31	365	1.65	\$600.00	102		111.10						
Civil engineers.															
Clerks.	1		\$16.00				1		14.00						
Storekeepers, male.															
Boiler inspectors.															
Barbers.	365	1.85	\$670.00				1		1.85						
Butchers.	367	0.99	\$363.75				1		1.85						
Butcher's assistant.	132	2.31	\$304.92	737	1.59	\$1,177.60									
Carpenters.	144	2.75	\$395.00	61	0.99	\$60.00									
Masons.	76	2.50	\$190.00												
Painters.															
Veterinary surgeons.															
Clerks, female.															
Storekeepers, female.															
Total "g."	1,715		\$3,113.08	1,213		\$1,937.60	106		\$142.85	3		\$9.00	757		\$1,188.80

TABLE "L"—CONCLUDED.
CONSOLIDATED PAY ROLL OF MINNESOTA CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.

KIND OF SERVICE.	SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.			REFORM SCHOOL.			STATE PRISON.			TOTALS.		
	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.	Num-ber of Days.	Rate per Day.	Amount.
<i>f.</i> FARM EMPLOYER.												
Farmers.....	\$300.00	122	\$1.33	\$160.00	365	\$1.37				1,347	\$1.17	\$2,280.00
Assistant farmers.....		121	0.73	57.61						121	0.73	87.61
Gardeners.....										817	0.88	920.00
Laborers.....	253.00	214	1.36	258.31			20	\$1.33	\$30.76	2,579	0.95	2,445.36
Teamsters, choremen, etc	61.80	110	0.59	66.13	564	0.57				4,224	0.74	3,080.26
Total "f".....	\$644.80	567		\$582.05	919				\$30.76	9,686		\$, 812.25
<i>g.</i> MISCELLANEOUS												
Inspectors (prison).....										78	\$5.00	\$391.92
Chaplains.....					39	\$3.00			\$391.92	317	4.19	1,327.00
Civil engineers.....	\$18.90				17	5.00			720.00	25	4.80	124.75
Clerks.....									12.00	1,046	1.64	1,719.41
Storekeepers, male.....									680.00	365	1.87	680.00
Boiler inspectors.....										1		30.00
Barbers.....										1		1.95
Butchers.....	4.50									365	1.65	604.50
Butcher's assistant.....										367	0.99	363.75
Carpenters.....										389	1.55	1,389.22
Masons.....										194	3.17	426.00
Painters.....										76	3.15	190.00
Veterinary surgeons.....										2		5.00
Clerks, female.....	240.00									385	0.66	249.00
Storekeepers, female.....	190.00									485	0.53	190.00
Total "g".....	\$453.40			\$202.00	56		629		\$1, 603.92	4, 461		\$7, 663.40

a. Without board. b. 278 days without board. c. 39 days without board. d. 87 days without board. e. One yard officer acted also as a teacher. f. See note at the foot of table "K."

TABLE "M."

SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD SHOWING THE COST OF FOOD IN THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1887, AND JULY 31, 1888.

	Year.	St. Peter Hos- pital for In- sane.	Rochester Hos- pital for In- sane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble-mind- ed.	School for De- pendent Chil- dren.	Reform School.	State Prison.	Soldiers Home.	Totals.
Breadstuffs	{ 1886-7 1887-8	\$4,968 6,162	\$3,316 4,906	\$782 872	\$415 467	\$717 1,410	\$208 447	\$1,745 2,336	\$3,228 3,494	..... \$282	\$15,379 20,376
Butter.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	8,096 8,763	8,165 6,810	1,264 1,362	397 318	897 1,426	145 292	1,415 1,839	1,456 1,628	..... 306	21,835 22,744
Milk.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	..... .....	..... .....	287 271	66 28	582 1,054	13	562 712	367 463	..... 71	1,877 2,599
Eggs.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	1,438 1,423	1,431 1,288	184 216	69 53	249 212	35 84	114 122	225 278	..... 100	3,745 3,726
Fruit.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	2,890 3,833	2,468 2,551	448 534	170 206	453 603	158 235	414 430	376 463	..... 208	7,877 9,058
Meats, fish and poultry.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	15,976 16,555	10,474 13,499	2,061 1,852	726 538	1,514 1,892	245 493	2,015 1,980	8,199 8,454	..... 974	41,210 46,237
Sundry supplies.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	8,611 9,535	7,503 7,461	981 1,106	458 438	880 1,373	223 393	1,516 1,942	2,592 3,007	..... 680	22,714 25,935
Vegetables.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	769 1,266	371 1,078	308 310	116 263	163 457	111 123	26 842	1,988 2,259	..... 885	3,837 6,933
Freight on food.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	882 721	373 343	43 38	17 14	38 36	..... .....	41 65	139 190	..... 23	1,533 1,426
Totals	{ 1886-7 1887-8	\$43,620 48,258	\$34,101 37,886	\$6,303 6,556	\$2,434 2,825	\$5,493 8,463	\$1,138 2,067	\$7,848 10,268	\$18,570 20,236	..... \$2,974	\$119,507 139,083

TABLE "N."

PER CAPITA STATEMENT OF THE SUB-CLASSIFICATION OF FOOD SHOWING THE COST OF FOOD PER YEAR FOR EACH PERSON FED (INCLUDING OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES) IN THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1887, AND JULY 31, 1888.

	Year.	St. Peter Hos- pital for In- sane.	Rochester Hos- pital for In- sane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble-minded.	School for De- pendent Chil- dren.	Reform School.	State Prison.	Soldiers Home.	Totals.
Average number fed	{ 1886-7 1887-8	1005.1 1065.3	717.9 848.5	146.0 150.7	49.5 52.9	187.9 197.9	34.4 83.8	229.2 268.3	427.9 462.7	..... 40.4	2,747.9 3,171.4
Breadstuffs.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	\$4.94 5.78	\$4.62 5.78	\$5.36 6.79	\$8.40 8.83	\$5.20 7.12	\$6.05 5.33	\$7.61 8.70	\$7.55 7.55	..... \$6.97	\$5.60 6.42
Butter.....	{ 18-6-7 1887-8	8.05 8.22	11.37 8.03	8.66 9.04	7.94 6.02	6.51 7.20	4.21 3.49	6.18 6.86	3.41 3.52	..... 7.57	7.95 7.17
Milk.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	..... .....	..... .....	1.96 1.80	1.36 1.52	4.22 5.33	.38	2.45 2.65	.85 1.00	..... 1.76	.68 .82
Eggs.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	1.43 1.33	1.99 1.46	1.26 1.43	1.34 1.00	1.81 1.07	1.03 1.00	.50 .45	.53 .60	..... 2.47	1.86 1.17
Fruit.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	2.87 3.60	3.44 3.00	3.07 3.55	3.44 3.90	3.28 3.05	4.59 2.80	1.81 1.60	.88 1.00	..... 5.02	2.69 2.86
Meats, fish and poultry.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	15.90 15.52	14.59 15.91	14.11 12.29	14.60 10.17	10.97 9.56	7.12 5.88	8.79 7.38	19.17 18.27	..... 24.14	15.00 14.58
Sundry supplies.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	8.57 8.95	10.45 8.80	6.38 7.33	9.40 8.27	6.38 6.93	6.49 4.69	6.61 7.24	6.06 6.50	..... 16.80	8.27 8.18
Vegetables.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	.76 1.19	.52 1.27	2.07 2.05	2.34 4.98	1.18 2.81	3.23 1.47	.11 3.14	4.62 4.88	..... 8.80	1.40 2.19
Freight on food.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	.88 .68	.52 .40	.29 .22	.84 .26	.28 .19	..........	.18 .25	.33 .41	......58	.55 .45
Total annual cost per person.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	\$43.40 45.27	\$47.50 44.65	\$43.16 43.50	\$49.16 43.95	\$39.83 42.76	\$33.10 24.66	\$34.24 38.27	\$43.40 48.73	..... \$73.61	\$43.50 43.84
Cost of food for each day's board.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	\$0.12 .122	\$0.135 .122	\$0.118 .119	\$0.135 .121	\$0.109 .117	\$0.091 .067	\$0.094 .105	\$0.121 .12	..... \$0.201	\$0.119 .123

TABLE 'O'

SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR TWENTY-EIGHT ARTICLES OF FOOD PURCHASED FOR THE STATE
CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31,
1887, AND JULY 31, 1888.

ARTICLES.	St. Peter Hospital for Insane.	Rochester Hospital for Insane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School 'or the Feeble- minded.	School for Dependent Children.	State Re- form School.	State Prison.	State Soldiers Home.	Totals.
Apples, barrels	328	443	109	34	77	10	25	28	.....	1,054
Total cost, 1886-7	\$597.90	\$932.05	\$238.40	\$75.10	\$170.65	\$31.45	\$73.00	\$71.45	.....	\$2,190.00
Average price	1.82	2.10	2.19	2.21	2.22	3.15	2.92	2.55	.....	2.08
Barrels	888	287	78	26	59	22	39	26	10	885
Total cost, 1887-8	\$332.58	\$734.39	\$207.30	\$69.85	\$153.30	\$59.95	\$108.75	\$71.44	\$29.50	\$2,271.56
Average price	2.46	2.56	2.65	2.67	2.63	2.72	2.78	2.75	2.95	2.56
Apples, dried, pounds	5,134	1,837	150	100	480	21	2,020	1,020	.....	10,952
Total cost, 1886-7	\$542.87	\$128.64	\$9.00	\$6.75	\$37.75	\$11.49	\$190.79	\$72.65	.....	\$999.94
Average price .....	.106	.07	.06	.068	.079	.054	.094	.071	.....	.091
Pounds	7,151	1,318	.....	100	219	380	1,149	665	330	11,262
Total cost 1887-8	\$696.53	\$113.35	.....	\$9.00	\$18.14	\$29.99	\$39.56	\$41.82	\$30.43	\$1,034.32
Average price .....	.097	.09	.....	.09	.083	.09	.078	.063	.092	.092
Beans, bushels .....	.....	.....	13	7	9	7	10	184	.....	230
Total cost, 1886-7 .....	.....	.....	\$18.42	\$9.11	\$13.70	\$9.92	\$21.22	\$308.47	.....	\$380.84
Average price .....	.....	.....	1.42	1.24	1.61	1.42	2.08	1.68	.....	1.66
Bushels	12.5	39	11	2.3	2.4	.....	.....	72.5	8.5	148.2
Total cost, 1887-8	\$28.70	\$94.63	\$24.61	\$5.65	\$6.35	.....	.....	\$138.99	\$24.73	\$323.66
Average price	2.30	2.43	2.24	2.45	2.65	.....	.....	1.92	2.91	2.18
Butter, pounds	50,222	51,274	6,444	2,096	4,838	723	7,086	8,828	.....	131,511
Total cost, 1886-7	\$8,095.78	\$8,165.10	\$1,263.67	\$396.54	\$897.08	\$144.97	\$1,414.84	\$1,456.33	.....	\$21,834.31
Average price .....	.161	.159	.196	.189	.185	.20	.21	.165	.....	.166
Pounds	51,508	37,275	6,920	1,659	7,313	1,529	8,770	10,130	1,491	126,590
Total cost, 1887-8	\$8,763.04	\$6,809.65	\$1,362.08	\$318.16	\$1,425.75	\$292.16	\$1,838.65	\$1,627.75	\$305.65	\$22,742.90
Average price .....	.17	.182	.197	.192	.195	.191	.21	.16	.20	.18
Cheese, pounds	2,068	1,692	92	111	218	77	156	1,248	.....	5,652
Total cost, 1886-7	\$203.14	\$174.71	\$10.77	\$14.41	\$27.54	\$11.39	\$20.56	\$150.18	.....	\$612.70

Average price.....	.099	.103	.117	.13	.126	.143	.152	.12	.....	.108
Pounds.....	2,304	2,936	175	74	242	141	250	1,349	216	7,687
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$272.64	\$316.70	\$23.78	\$10.15	\$29.84	\$21.80	\$31.06	\$141.66	\$26.62	\$874.35
Average price.....	.119	.103	.136	.187	.123	.151	.126	.105	.123	.114
Coffee, pounds.....	11,237	11,003	726	875	801	756	1,738	8,864	.....	29,400
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$2,268.37	\$2,265.87	\$116.92	\$82.08	\$137.62	\$38.08	\$340.02	\$638.89	.....	\$5,887.80
Average price.....	.202	.206	.161	.219	.172	.244	.196	.19	.....	.20
Pounds.....	10,688	8,966	808	310	1,101	283	2,350	4,207	457	29,165
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$2,684.38	\$1,905.32	\$175.19	\$73.50	\$252.49	\$77.93	489.89	\$784.58	\$128.75	\$6,571.53
Average price.....	.251	.212	.218	.237	.23	.275	.208	.186	.28	.225
Crackers, pounds.....	2,436	1,246	643	369	307	263	319	360	.....	5,948
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$157.42	\$73.20	\$40.04	\$20.56	\$18.06	\$16.46	\$18.45	\$20.11	.....	\$364.30
Average price.....	.069	.069	.062	.056	.059	.101	.058	.056	.....	.061
Pounds.....	2,180	3,453	964	439	436	203	407	625	268	8,975
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$152.32	\$174.93	\$50.17	\$23.08	\$22.10	\$13.78	\$22.11	\$31.78	\$14.13	\$504.35
Average price.....	.07	.05	.052	.052	.05	.068	.054	.05	.05	.056
Eggs, dozen.....	12,553	15,010	1,485	526	1,869	291	748	1,625	.....	34,107
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$1,438.39	\$1,431.11	\$184.25	\$68.94	\$249.15	\$35.35	\$114.19	\$224.60	.....	\$3,745.98
Average price.....	.115	.095	.124	.131	.133	.121	.153	.138	.....	.11
Dozen.....	11,274	11,720	1,560	386	1,569	575	780	1,961	630	30,455
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$1,423.05	\$1,237.62	\$216.08	\$2.79	\$211.82	\$33.64	\$124.55	\$278.54	\$99.88	\$3,727.96
Average price.....	.126	.105	.138	.137	.135	.145	.16	.142	.16	.122
Flour, barrels.....	1,250	805	168	40	156	33	376	770	.....	3,598
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$4,269.61	\$2,783.40	\$629.60	\$153.00	\$599.25	\$150.38	\$1,603.00	\$2,960.08	.....	\$13,148.32
Average price.....	3.42	3.46	3.76	3.83	3.84	4.56	4.26	3.84	.....	3.65
Barrels.....	1,633	1,092	176	31.4	273.5	89.6	493.5	853	33	4,675
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$5,307.25	\$4,272.39	\$686.17	\$128.45	\$1,087.20	\$362.94	\$2,151.45	\$3,312.40	\$165.65	\$17,468.90
Average price.....	3.24	3.91	3.90	3.93	3.97	4.05	4.35	3.88	5.00	3.74
Flour, graham, barrels.....	76.5	21.4	2.6	2.7	9.5	.9	2	8.4	.....	124
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$254.00	\$42.00	\$9.70	\$10.90	\$40.76	\$3.50	\$11.00	\$29.70	.....	\$401.56
Average price.....	3.32	3.00	3.73	4.04	4.27	3.98	5.50	3.43	.....	3.24
Barrels.....	96.5	31	4.8	3.5	4.5	3.5	2	8.6	7	161.4
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$322.63	\$109.75	\$17.45	\$13.86	\$16.75	\$12.70	\$10.25	\$31.40	\$35.00	\$569.79
Average price.....	3.34	3.54	3.63	3.96	3.72	3.63	5.12	3.63	5.00	3.53
Meal, corn, pounds.....	2,156	1,700	630	675	800	350	784	4,770	.....	11,865
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$39.90	\$19.15	\$11.20	\$11.60	\$13.55	\$6.00	\$16.75	\$60.05	.....	\$178.20
Average price.....	.018	.011	.018	.017	.017	.017	.021	.013	.....	.015
Pounds.....	1,180	4,000	300	725	1,300	330	1,372	5,200	246	14,653
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$21.90	\$49.85	\$4.80	\$13.80	\$21.40	\$5.25	\$29.50	\$71.15	\$5.25	\$222.90
Average price.....	.018	.012	.016	.019	.016	.016	.021	.014	.021	.015
Meal, oat, pounds.....	1,372	1,666	1,078	250	344	492	980	392	.....	6,574
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$42.90	\$51.50	\$35.15	\$9.16	\$9.50	\$18.40	\$30.75	\$11.25	.....	\$208.61
Average price.....	.031	.031	.033	.036	.028	.037	.031	.029	.....	.032
Pounds.....	4,116	5,096	2,552	123	2,062	566	784	392	417	16,108
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$133.65	\$171.40	\$75.94	\$3.88	\$63.08	\$22.25	\$27.50	\$11.35	\$13.63	\$522.68
Average price.....	.032	.033	.03	.031	.031	.04	.035	.029	.033	.032
Meats, pounds.....	430,587a	128,684	23,346	7,966	16,536	2,554	16,661	104,980	.....	516,020b
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$14,631.38	\$7,291.98	\$1,878.60	\$641.42	\$1,339.81	\$156.69	\$1,499.54	\$6,253.13	.....	\$33,692.55

a Live weight. b Beef on hoof at St. Peter, reckoned at one-half live weight.

TABLE "O" — CONTINUED.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR TWENTY-EIGHT ARTICLES OF FOOD PURCHASED FOR THE STATE
CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY
31, 1887, AND JULY 31, 1888.

ARTICLES.	St. Peter Hospital for Insane.	Rochester Hospital for Insane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- minded.	School for Dependent Children.	State Re- form School.	State Prison.	State Soldiers' Home.	Totals.
Average price...	.034	.057	.081	.08	.081	.061	.09	.06	.....	.065
Pounds.....	444,758.2	179,922	21,569	5,530	20,870	6,780	14,259	80,840	6,728	558,877b
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$14,716.05	\$10,795.38	\$1,722.54	\$442.38	\$1,669.56	\$388.09	\$1,283.55	\$4,579.29	\$536.94	\$36,133.78
Average price.....	.033	.06	.08	.08	.08	.057	.09	.057	.08	.066
Hams, smoked, pounds.....	607	65	Included	in	"Meats."	.73	811	1,464	.....	3,020
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$80.67	\$8.88	.....	.....	.....	\$8.60	\$100.43	\$167.81	.....	\$366.39
Average price.....	.133	.137	.081	.08	.081	.119	.124	.115	.....	.121
Pounds.....	98	510	.....	.....	.....	238	483	2,944	678	4,946
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$13.64	\$68.08	Included	in	"Meats."	\$28.95	\$57.39	\$285.46	\$78.97	\$532.49
Average price.....	.146	.133	.08	.08	.08	.122	.119	.097	.116	.108
Lard, pounds.....	.....	1,939	Included	in	"Meats."	209	1,704	50	.....	3,902
Total cost, 1886-7.....	.....	\$150.48	.....	.....	.....	\$15.83	\$119.28	\$3.50	.....	\$289.09
Average price.....	.....	.078	.081	.08	.....	.076	.07	.07	.....	.074
Pounds.....	1,712	145	.....	381	779	234	8,753	305	419	7,728
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$188.98	\$11.60	.....	\$32.13	\$57.88	\$22.46	\$267.61	\$28.56	\$38.22	\$607.39
Average price.....	.081	.08	.....	.084	.087	.096	.071	.093	.091	.079
Poultry, dressed, pounds.....	11,710	14,514	Included	in	"Meats."	44	746	482	.....	27,496
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$879.40	\$1,240.60	.....	.....	.....	\$3.51	\$68.93	\$47.64	.....	\$2,240.08
Average price.....	.075	.085	.081	.08	.081	.08	.092	.10	.....	.0815
Pounds.....	13,044	15,644	Included	in	"Meats."	33	740	1,360	57	30,878
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$1,050.97	\$1,284.97	.....	.....	.....	\$2.71	\$72.52	\$150.65	\$7.15	\$2,568.97
Average price.....	.081	.081	.08	.08	.08	.08	.098	.111	.13	.083
Fish, fresh, pounds.....	15,935	13,007	Included	in	"Meats."	.....	65	251	.....	29,258
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$1,032.54	\$329.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5.85	\$28.35	.....	\$1,891.26
Average price.....	.065	.064	.081	.08	.081	.....	.09	.093	.....	.065
Pounds.....	20,915	9,814	Included	in	"Meats."	.....	220	514	927	32,430
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$1,569.20	\$743.98	.....	.....	.....	\$4.25	\$1.90	\$44.47	\$87.98	\$2,457.78
Average price.....	.075	.076	.08	.08	.08	.10	.08	.086	.095	.078

Codfish, pounds.....	4,389	6,845	445	4	1,672	120	500	3,220	.....	17,195
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$323.82	\$426.94	\$22.20	\$.38	\$73.10	\$9.00	\$22.50	\$147.85	.....	\$1,029.79
Average price.....	.074	.062	.05	.09	.047	.075	.045	.046	.....	.06
Pounds.....	2,718	1,340	480	139	1,379	160	119	4,600	280	11,215
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$206.00	\$97.60	\$27.41	\$14.48	\$72.99	\$12.90	\$7.40	\$231.10	\$20.20	\$689.58
Average price.....	.075	.073	.06	.10	.06	.078	.062	.05	.072	.061
Oysters, quarts.....	228	282	209	62	77	7	57	99	.....	971
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$84.65	\$74.50	\$72.97	\$24.96	\$28.64	\$2.95	\$21.75	\$42.75	.....	\$353.17
Average price.....	.371	.321	.349	.403	.372	.421	.382	.432	.....	.364
Quarts.....	182	294	160	75	95	19	49	454	4	1,332
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$70.25	\$126.00	\$55.88	\$24.29	\$34.45	\$5.50	\$19.25	\$144.79	\$1.90	\$482.31
Average price.....	.38	.43	.35	.33	.36	.29	.40	.32	.48	.362
Milk, quarts.....	.....	.....	7,179	369	14,561	322	14,028	12,282	.....	48,741
Total cost, 1886-7.....	.....	.....	\$287.16	\$20.56	\$582.44	\$13.07	\$561.12	\$363.26	.....	\$1,827.61
Average price.....	.....	.....	.04	.055	.04	.04	.04	.03	.....	.0375
Quarts.....	.....	.....	6,455	689	27,276	.....	15,736	15,776	1,351	67,283
Total cost, 1887-8.....	.....	.....	\$258.20	\$27.56	\$1,041.02	.....	\$682.56	\$428.59	\$71.25	\$2,509.18
Average price.....	.....	.....	.04	.04	.038	.....	.043	.027	.053	.0373
Molasses, gallons.....	302	207	.....	22	.....	40	317	455	.....	1,343
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$93.02	\$113.43	.....	\$14.22	.....	\$20.00	\$182.59	\$150.65	.....	\$573.90
Average price.....	.308	.548	.....	.645	.....	.50	.592	.331	.....	.427
Gallons.....	601	560	.....	2	.....	36.5	360	107	78	1,744.5
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$202.20	\$230.97	.....	.70	.....	\$22.40	\$202.95	\$30.45	\$34.06	\$723.73
Average price.....	.336	.41	.....	.35	.....	.61	.56	.285	.437	.414
Potatoes, bushels.....	1,589	452	511	107	141	151	.....	2,313	.....	5,264
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$540.45	\$187.52	\$205.98	\$51.51	\$70.82	\$64.43	.....	\$1,030.36	.....	\$2,151.07
Average price.....	.34	.415	.403	.479	.502	.428	.....	.445	.....	.409
Bushels.....	1,295	872	463	332	551	80	1,170	2,850	258	7,871
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$898.53	\$638.46	\$215.99	\$198.93	\$318.15	\$51.45	\$310.87	\$1,492.53	\$176.10	\$4,791.01
Average price.....	.69	.726	.47	.60	.58	.64	.70	.52	.68	.609
Prunes, pounds.....	6,534	2,664	291	135	471	389	341	1,058	.....	11,883
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$487.80	\$157.54	\$12.48	\$8.31	\$23.17	\$22.72	\$28.85	\$56.65	.....	\$797.52
Average price.....	.075	.059	.043	.062	.049	.058	.085	.054	.....	.067
Pounds.....	8,320	2,455	327	236	691	477	843	1,980	335	15,664
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$510.41	\$121.48	\$14.71	\$14.67	\$34.09	\$23.90	\$46.29	\$84.98	\$23.20	\$373.73
Average price.....	.061	.05	.045	.06	.064	.05	.055	.043	.07	.056
Rice, pounds.....	5,270	3,506	737	125	1,236	292	552	855	.....	12,573
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$316.96	\$105.41	\$38.07	\$6.00	\$66.86	\$15.73	\$31.50	\$46.98	.....	\$687.51
Average price.....	.06	.047	.052	.048	.059	.054	.067	.055	.....	.055
Pounds.....	4,792	8,304	719	248	1,357	356	266	450	200	11,692
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$309.17	\$198.99	\$40.71	\$14.04	\$74.50	\$18.88	\$16.62	\$24.75	\$18.07	\$710.73
Average price.....	.064	.06	.057	.057	.055	.053	.062	.055	.065	.061
Salt, barrels.....	221	27	8	2	7	.....	4	30	.....	299
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$271.80	\$41.15	\$12.55	\$3.20	\$10.05	.....	\$4.60	\$35.85	.....	\$378.70
Average price.....	1.23	1.54	1.57	1.60	1.44	.....	1.15	1.18	.....	1.27
Barrels.....	85	37	7	6	11	.....	7	25	2.5	130.5

a Live weight. b Beef on hoof at St. Peter, reckoned at one half live weight.

TABLE "O"—CONCLUDED.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE PRICE PAID FOR TWENTY-EIGHT ARTICLES OF FOOD PURCHASED FOR THE STATE
CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY
31, 1887, AND JULY 31, 1888.

ARTICLES.	St. Peter Hospital for Insane.	Rochester Hospital for Insane.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble minded.	School for Dependent Children.	State Re- form School.	State Prison.	State Soldiers Home.	Totals.
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$64.25	\$63.45	\$9.85	\$8.15	\$14.90	.....	\$9.00	\$30.15	\$4.45	\$203.70
Average price.....	1.84	1.71	1.33	1.36	1.35	.....	1.28	1.20	1.80	1.56
Sugar, pounds.....	44,089	40,015	6,004	2,964	5,905	1,389	10,504	6,889	.....	117,759
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$2,528.18	\$2,385.63	\$374.17	\$185.62	\$380.54	\$79.70	\$613.54	\$402.71	.....	\$6,950.09
Average price.....	.057	.06	.062	.063	.064	.057	.068	.057	.....	.069
Pounds.....	52,895	42,185	6,546	2,823	9,711	2,145	12,032	7,212	3,755	139,254
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$3,293.60	\$2,867.39	\$435.44	\$187.11	\$676.46	\$147.48	\$793.78	\$463.86	\$273.54	\$9,138.16
Average price.....	.062	.068	.066	.066	.069	.069	.066	.064	.073	.0656
Syrup, gallons.....	1,446	719	355	2	156	.....	229	2,066	.....	4,973
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$411.81	\$194.53	\$159.64	\$ 70	\$69.97	.....	\$78.90	\$619.52	.....	\$1,530.07
Average price.....	.285	.271	.45	.35	.45	.....	.823	.30	.....	.307
Gallons.....	1,265	463.5	.....	61.5	205	32	205	2,901.5	37	5,170.5
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$411.01	\$154.63	.....	\$22.81	\$78.64	\$13.75	\$65.64	\$865.86	\$14.50	\$1,626.34
Average price.....	.325	.333	.....	.37	.383	.43	.32	.30	.392	.315
Tea, pounds.....	4,048	5,343	195	140	143	25	256	1,217	.....	11,367
Total cost, 1886-7.....	\$1,324.49	\$1,442.16	\$69.45	\$46.91	\$50.50	\$8.75	\$95.90	\$345.74	.....	\$3,383.90
Average price.....	.327	.251	.857	.335	.363	.35	.375	.284	.....	.298
Pounds.....	3,855	4,884	110	105	143	76	407	1,624	267	11,476
Total cost, 1887-8.....	\$1,280.94	\$1,016.51	\$34.65	\$40.70	\$44.67	\$22.74	\$130.00	\$364.19	\$73.25	\$3,607.65
Average price.....	.332	.208	.315	.39	.30	.30	.32	.22	.28	.262

TABLE "P."
MINNESOTA STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Fiscal Years Ending July 31, 1888, and July 31, 1888.

COMPARISON OF THE ACTUAL COST OF TWENTY-EIGHT STAPLE ARTICLES PURCHASED FOR THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS WITH THE COST, HAD THEY BEEN PURCHASED AT THE AVERAGE OF THE PRICES PAID BY ALL OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTION.	Year.	Actual Cost of 28 Staple Articles of Food.	Cost of Same had the Average Prices Prevailed.	Would Have Been How Much Less or More than Actual Cost.
State prison.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	\$15,739 15,800	\$16,332 17,315	3.8 per cent more. 9.6 per cent more.
Rochester hospital for insane.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	30,776 34,425	32,727 35,858	6.8 per cent more. 2.7 per cent more.
St. Peter hospital for insane.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	40,916 45,390	40,875 45,752	.1 per cent less. .7 per cent more.
School for dependent children.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	897 1,747	829 1,684	7.6 per cent less. 8.6 per cent less.
School for the deaf.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	5,700 5,660	5,056 5,212	11.3 per cent less. 7.9 per cent less.
School for the feeble-minded.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	4,917 7,445	4,414 6,869	10.2 per cent less. 7.7 per cent less.
School for the blind... ..	{ 1886-7 1887-8	1,862 1,745	1,627 1,597	12.6 per cent less. 8.5 per cent less.
Reform school.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	7,285 9,410	6,232 8,214	14.5 per cent less. 12.7 per cent less.
Soldiers home.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	..... 2,835	..... 1,961	..... 16.0 per cent less.
Totals.....	{ 1886-7 1887-8	\$108,092 123,957	\$108,092 123,957	

TABLE "Q."

SHOWING THE MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION, DAYS' BOARD
STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITU-

YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1887.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.		Soldiers' Home at Minneapolis
	Hospital at St. Peter.	Hospital at Rochester.	
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION (INMATES).			
Present Aug. 1, 1886.....	860	605	.....
Since admitted, new.....	292	182	.....
Former inmates readmitted.....	40	38	.....
Totals (including each person only once)	1,192	825	.....
Discharged or temporarily dismissed.....	196	125	.....
Died.....	59	32	.....
Present July 31, 1887, males.....	580	326	.....
Present July 31, 1887, females.....	357	342	.....
Total number present	937	668	.....
Totals (including each person only once)	1,192	825	.....
Temporarily absent or out on probation, July 31, 1887.....	89	46	.....
AVERAGES.			
Total number of days' board furnished.....	366,867	262,012	.....
Deduct days' board furnished officers and employes.....	39,436	31,497	.....
Number days' board furnished inmates.....	327,431	230,515	.....
Average number of inmates year ending July 31, 1887.....	897.1	631.6	.....
Average number of inmates for school term .....	.....	.....	.....
YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1888.			
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION (INMATES).			
Present Aug. 1, 1887	937	668	.....
Admitted, new, during the year.....	270	271	81
Former inmates readmitted.....	58	30	.....
Transferred from the other hospital.....	40	122	.....
Totals (including each person only once)	a 1,183	b 1,051	81
Discharged or temporarily dismissed.....	176	155	17
Died.....	53	65	1
Transferred to the other hospital.....	122	40	.....
Present July 31, 1888, males.....	524	498	63
Present July 31, 1888, females.....	430	333	.....
Total number present.....	954	831	63
Totals (including each person only once)	a 1,183	b 1,051	81
Temporarily absent or out on probation, July 31, 1888.....	25	74	14
AVERAGES.			
Total number of days' board furnished.....	390,201	310,567	14,793
Deduct days' board furnished officers and employes.	44,371	35,584	2,410
Number of days' board furnished inmates.....	345,830	274,983	12,383
Average number of inmates, year ending July 31, 1888.....	944.9	751.3	33.8
Average number of inmates for school term .....	.....	.....	c 48.8

(a) Deducting 122 men, transferred to Rochester.
(b) Deducting 40 women, transferred to St. Peter.

TABLE "Q."

FURNISHED AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES IN THE
TIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING JULY 31, 1888.

INSTITUTE FOR DEFECTIVES AT FARIBAULT.			School for Dependent Children at Owatonna.	CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		TOTALS.
School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble- Minded.		Prison at Stillwater.	Reform School at St. Paul.	
		43		887	191	2, 086
30	9	68	71	208	98	958
185	38	56			5	812
165	47	167	71	595	294	3, 856
168	47	46	11	178	73	839
2		4		5		102
		69	39	405	195	1, 614
		48	29	7	26	801
		117	60	412	221	2, 415
165	47	167	71	595	294	3, 856
144	42	32	11		197	561
53, 307	18, 062	50, 307	12, 569	156, 194	83, 676	1, 002, 994
10, 800	6, 608	12, 202	2, 856	10, 950	9, 618	123, 967
42, 507	11, 454	38, 105	9, 713	145, 244	74, 058	879, 027
116.4	31.4	104.4	26.6	897.9	202.9	2, 408.8
155.7	42	112.2				
		117	60	412	221	2, 415
30	8	43	73	188	96	1, 060
144	42	32	5	27	11	349
174	50	192	138	627	328	3, 824
172	48	45	48	186	89	986
2		7	1	4	1	134
		79	67	433	205	1, 869
	2	61	22	4	33	885
	2	140	89	437	238	2, 754
174	50	192	138	627	328	3, 824
164	41	42	51		242	653
55, 170	19, 881	72, 427	30, 672	169, 834	98, 193	1, 160, 743
11, 380	6, 882	14, 900	6, 311	13, 236	11, 222	146, 246
43, 840	12, 499	57, 527	24, 361	156, 098	86, 971	1, 014, 497
119.8	34.1	157.2	66.6	426.5	237.6	2, 771.8
164.2	45.6	165.1				

c For the time since the opening of the soldiers' home Nov. 21, 1888.

TABLE "B."

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS OF INMATES RECEIVED INTO THE STATE INSTITUTIONS OF MINNESOTA, COMPARED WITH THE NATIVITY OF THE PARENTS OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE STATE.

BIRTH PLACE.	All Inhabitants of State, Census of 1885.	School for the Deaf, 1863-1888.	School for the Blind, 1863-'88.	School for the Feeble-minded, 1881-1888.	School for Dependent Children, 1888-1888.	Reform School, 1868-'88.	State Prison, 1884-1888.	Total Number of Inmates.
Scandinavia.....	280,500	69	19	43	—	89	60	332
Germany or Austria.....	240,100	94	19	48	—	165	167	460
Ireland.....	96,500	60	15	24	—	207	158	464
Other countries.....	70,100	28	7	8	—	79	26	163
.....	44,800	21	4	12	—	47	48	133
.....	17,800	6	1	0	—	9	8	19
.....	44,900	17	8	18	—	21	20	79
Total of foreign parentage.....	798,300	314	68	148	—	620	422	1,639
Native parentage.....	321,408	132	62	84	—	304	282	941
Grand totals.....	1,117,798	446	120	232	—	924	704	2,600

THE SAME REDUCED TO PERCENTAGES.

Scandinavia.....	25.1	20.	15.8	18.5	22.2	8.9	9.2	13.
Germany or Austria.....	21.4	21.1	15.8	20.7	16.7	16.8	16.4	17.5
Ireland.....	8.3	13.5	12.6	10.3	14.	20.7	24.1	19.
British American.....	6.3	6.3	5.8	3.6	3.4	7.9	4.	5.
England or Scotland.....	4.	4.7	3.8	5.2	—	4.7	7.3	5.4
Bohemia.....	1.6	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries.....	4.	3.8	2.5	6.6	3.4	2.1	3.	3.4
Total of foreign parentage.....	71.2	70.5	56.5	58.8	60.4	62.	64.5	64.
Native parentage.....	28.6	29.5	43.4	36.2	39.6	38.	35.5	36.
Grand totals.....	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Irish, English, Scotch and Canadian.....	19.1	24.5	21.7	19.0	17.4	38.8	35.4	29.5

a. The state census of 1885 gives the total number of persons having foreign born parents, but does not distribute them among the several nationalities. The distribution here given is based upon a careful study of the distribution shown by the United States census of 1880, and is believed to closely approximate the truth.

TABLE "T."
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTORIES OF STATE PROPERTY, FIXED AND MOVABLE, AT THE STATE CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, JULY 31, 1888.

KIND OF PROPERTY.	(a) Fergus St. Peter Hospital for Insane.	Rochester Hospital for Insane.	(a) State Soldiers' Home.	School for the Deaf.	School for the Blind.	School for the Feeble-Minded.	School for Dependent Children.	Reform School.	State Prison.	(a) St. Cloud Reformatory.	TOTALS.
FIXED PROPERTY.											
Lands (at cost)	\$24,539	\$20,192		\$21,825	\$9,194	\$10,785	(a) \$2,253	\$17,272	\$22,150	(a) \$1,681	\$149,852
Buildings and fixtures.	18,344	676,832	\$9,253	200,000	56,202	113,530	66,361	85,294	696,800	11,074	2,158,750
MOVABLE PROPERTY.											
Total fixed property.....	\$37,883	\$697,074	\$9,253	\$21,825	\$65,396	\$124,315	\$68,204	\$102,566	\$618,950	\$12,755	\$2,308,602
Food.....		\$1,130	\$1,672	\$210	\$36	\$270	\$157	\$335	3497		34,547
Clothing and bedding.....		19,787	8,913	2,101	861	1,612	1,516	4,059	6,171		45,040
Laundry supplies.....		471	199	71	117	90	62	59	1,125		2,200
Fuel.....		1,455	180		105		87	545			2,253
Lighting supplies.....		91			4		4	7			111
Medical.....		719	559	1	4		4	15	206		2,120
Postage.....			120	16	5		6	35			135
Books.....		2,867	1,029	817	1,533	251	306	94	156		7,093
Amusements.....		985	1,200	568	1,136	494	113	494			4,093
Household supplies.....		5,525	8,605	394	1,703	2,182	650	1,070	2,240		32,870
Furniture.....		18,717	10,219	3,605	1,809	3,757	1,105	4,619	2,494		45,955
		18,797	4,168	1,401	213	14	440	428	170		7,531
		618	2,340	1,242	167	883	1,268	6,464	53,586		71,195
Gravel.....		12,621	8,555	1,205	555	1,087	3,235	1,912			29,419
Supplies.....				1,548	185	401		9,818			11,951
Total movable property.....		\$65,583	\$47,561	\$13,782	\$7,422	\$11,006	\$8,978	\$29,970	\$71,785		\$259,329
Grand totals.....	\$37,883	\$762,657	\$57,811	\$35,607	\$72,808	\$135,321	\$78,182	\$132,536	\$690,265	\$12,755	\$2,567,932
Capacity (Inmates).....		1,000	900	175	55	170	109	250	615		3,365
INVENTORY PER INMATE.											
Fixed property per inmate.....		\$696	\$529	\$1,368	\$1,189	\$623	\$732	\$410	\$1,005		\$696
Movable property.....		66	63	79	135	55	65	120	117		66
Total inventory per inmate.....		\$762	\$592	\$1,447	\$1,324	\$677	\$797	\$530	\$1,122		\$762

(a) No inventory filed. Value of property estimated by the secretary of the board of corrections and charities.

TABLE "S."

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF INMATES OF THE MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE, THE STATE PRISON, AND THE WORKHOUSES OF ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	Population of Minnesota, Census of 1885.	Hospitals for Insane—Inmates Received.		State Prison—Inmates on Hand.		Population of Ramsey County, Census of 1885.	St. Paul City Workhouse—Inmates Received, 1887.	Population of Hennepin County, Census of 1885.	Minneapolis City Workhouse—Inmates Received, 1887.	Population of Hennepin and Ramsey Counties Combined, Census of 1885.	St. Paul and Minneapolis City Workhouses Combined—Inmates Received, 1887.
		22 years, 1866-1888.	4 years, 1884-1888.	July 31, 1886.	July 31, 1888.						
Scandinavia.....	184,948	1,785	694	34	34	13,125	282	25,497	271	38,622	553
Germany and Austria....	118,572	1,012	367	34	43	20,003	184	10,419	81	30,422	265
Ireland.....	31,801	563	178	22	14	6,914	338	4,855	238	11,769	676
British America.....	45,478	296	101	24	26	4,719	114	8,426	109	13,145	223
England and Scotland....	17,517	165	71	16	19	2,772	102	3,167	99	5,989	201
Bohemia.....	7,645	62	26	2	.....	1,536	11	373	7	1,909	18
Other countries.....	21,557	278	106	9	9	2,603	54	1,808	29	4,411	83
Total foreign born.....	427,513	4,161	1,538	141	145	51,672	1,085	54,545	834	106,217	1,919
Native born.....	690,285	2,440	947	246	292	64,555	1,063	94,192	798	153,747	1,856
Grand total.....	1,117,798	6,601	2,485	387	437	116,227	2,148	148,737	1,627	264,964	3,775

TABLE "S"—CONCLUDED.

COUNTRY WHERE BORN.	Population of Minne- sota, Census of 1885.	Hospitals for Insane— Inmates Received. —		State Prison— Inmates on Hand.		Population of Ramsey County, Census of 1885.	St. Paul City Work- house—In- mates Re- ceived, 1887.	Population of Henne- pin County, Census of 1885.	Minneap- olis City Workhouse —Inmates Received, 1887.	Population of Henne- pin and Ramsey Counties Combined, Census of 1885.	St. Paul and Minneap- olis City Work- houses Com- bined—In- mates Re- ceived, 1887.
		22 years, 1866-1888.	4 years, 1884-1888.	July 31, 1886.	July 31, 1888.						
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Scandinavia.....	16.5	28.4	28.	8.8	7.8	11.8	13.1	17.2	16.7	14.6	14.6
Germany and Austria...	10.6	15.2	14.8	8.8	9.8	17.2	8.7	7.	5.	11.4	7.
Ireland.....	2.9	8.5	7.	5.7	3.2	6.	15.7	3.2	14.6	4.4	15.3
British America.....	4.1	4.4	4.1	6.2	6.	4.1	5.8	5.7	6.7	5.	5.9
England and Scotland...	1.5	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.4	4.7	2.1	6.1	2.2	5.3
Bohemia.....	.7	.9	1.	.5	.....	1.3	.5	.3	.4	.8	.5
Other countries.....	1.9	4.2	4.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.2
Total foreign born.....	38.2	62.5	62.1	35.7	33.2	44.5	50.6	36.7	51.3	40.1	50.8
Native born.....	61.8	37.5	37.9	64.3	66.8	55.5	49.5	63.3	48.7	59.9	49.2
Grand total	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
England, Ireland, Scot- land and Canada.....	8.5	14.7	14.	15.3	13.5	12.5	25.7	11.	27.4	11.6	26.5

TABLE "U."
SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF STATE PRISON
OF ALL
NATIVITY OF THE POPULATION OF EIGHT

BIRTH PLACE.	Minnesota Census of 1885.	Wisconsin Census of 1880.	Iowa Census of 1880.	Michigan Census of 1880.
Scandinavia.....	184,948	66,284	46,046	16,445
Germany or Austria.....	118,572	188,929	89,741	90,110
Ireland.....	31,801	41,907	44,061	43,413
British America.....	45,478	28,965	21,097	148,666
England or Scotland.....	17,517	30,686	29,404	53,933
Bohemia.....	7,645	13,848	10,554	1,789
Other countries.....	21,557	34,806	20,747	33,952
Total foreign born.....	427,513	405,425	261,650	388,508
Native born.....	690,285	910,072	1,862,965	1,248,429
Grand totals.....	1,117,798	1,315,497	1,624,615	1,636,937

NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN THE STATE.

BIRTH PLACE	Minnesota On hand July 31, 1886.	Wisconsin Received 1884-6.	Iowa Two Prisons Rec'd, 1885-87.
Scandinavia.....	34	28	13
Germany or Austria.....	34	71	36
Ireland.....	22	12	35
British America.....	24	37	13
England or Scotland.....	16	13	21
Bohemia.....	2		
Other countries.....	9	16	8
Total foreign born.....	141	177	126
Native born.....	246	291	608
Grand totals.....	387	468	734
England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada.....	62	62	69

NATIVITY OF ALL INHABITANTS, COMPARED WITH THE
OF THE UNION

BIRTH PLACE.	MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.		IOWA.		MICHIGAN.	
	All In- habi- tants.	Con- victs.	All In- habi- tants.	Con- victs.	All In- habi- tants.	Con- victs.	All In- habi- tants.	Con- victs.
Scandinavia.....	16.5	8.8	5.	6.	2.8	1.8	.1	.3
Germany or Austria.....	10.6	8.8	14.4	15.2	5.5	4.9	5.5	4.8
Ireland.....	2.9	5.7	3.2	2.6	2.7	4.8	2.3	4.3
British America.....	4.1	7.2	2.2	7.9	1.3	1.8	9.1	13.8
England or Scotland.....	1.5	3.4	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.9	3.3	6.5
Bohemia.....	.7	.5						
Other countries.....	1.9	2.3	3.7	3.3	2.	1.5	3.4	2.2
Total foreign born.....	38.2	36.7	30.8	37.8	16.1	17.7	23.7	31.8
Native born.....	61.8	63.3	69.2	62.2	83.9	82.3	76.8	68.2
Grand totals.....	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
England, Scotland, Ire- land and Canada.....	8.5	15.3	7.7	13.3	5.8	9.5	14.7	24.6

TABLE "U."
CONVICTS COMPARED WITH THE NATIVITY
INHABITANTS.

STATES OF THE UNION. (See Table "R.")

Illinois Census of 1880.	Ohio Census of 1880.	Pennsylvania Census of 1880	Massachusetts Census of 1880.	Totals Census of 1880.
65,414	2,006	8,901	5,791	396,015
238,394	192,597	168,426	17,180	1,107,947
117,343	78,927	236,505	226,700	820,657
34,043	16,146	12,376	119,302	426,268
71,963	50,500	100,837	59,770	414,611
13,408	6,232	1,058	279	54,818
43,011	48,535	59,726	14,469	272,624
583,576	894,943	587,829	443,491	3,492,935
2,494,295	2,803,119	8,695,062	1,339,594	14,543,821
3,077,871	3,198,062	4,282,891	1,783,085	18,036,756

PRISONS OF EIGHT STATES OF THE UNION.

Michigan Received, 1880-2.	Illinois Two Prisons Rec'd 1882-84.	Ohio Received, 1878.	Pennsylvania Two prisons Received 1887.	Massachusetts On hand Sept. 30, 1885.	Totals.
1	28	2	.....	4	110
20	123	31	45	3	363
18	76	29	37	50	279
58	56	27	.....	26	241
27	77	24	83	48	254
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	8
9	43	11	39	11	146
133	404	124	154	187	1,396
285	1,634	669	619	355	4,707
418	2,038	793	773	492	6,103
103	209	80	70	119	774

NATIVITY OF STATE PRISON CONVICTS IN EIGHT STATES
BY PERCENTAGES.

ILLINOIS.		OHIO.		PENNSYLVANIA.		MASSACHUSETTS		TOTALS.	
All In- hab- itants.	Con- victs.	All In- hab- itants.	Con- victs.	All In- hab- itants.	Con- victs.	All In- hab- itants.	Con- victs.	All In- hab- itants.	Con- victs.
2.1	1.4	.1	.3	.....	.....	.3	.8	2.2	1.8
7.7	6.	6.	3.9	4.	5.8	.9	.6	6.1	5.9
3.8	3.7	2.5	3.7	5.3	4.8	12.7	10.2	4.5	4.6
1.1	2.8	.5	3.4	.....	.....	6.7	5.3	2.4	4.
2.3	3.8	1.6	3.	1.9	4.4	3.4	8.7	2.3	4.2
.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.3	.....
1.5	2.1	1.1	1.2	2.6	5.	.9	2.2	1.5	2.4
18.9	19.8	11.8	15.5	13.8	20.	24.9	27.8	19.3	22.9
81.1	80.2	88.2	84.5	86.2	80.	75.1	72.2	80.7	77.1
100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
7.2	10.3	4.6	10.1	7.2	9.2	22.8	24.2	92.	12.8

TABLE "V."

NATIVITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF

BIRTH PLACE.	St. Paul (Ramsey county), 1885.	Minneapolis (Hennepin county), 1885.	Chicago Census of 1880.
Scandinavia.....	18, 125	25, 497	26, 269
Germany or Austria.....	20, 003	10, 419	76, 561
Ireland.....	6, 914	4, 855	44, 411
British America.....	4, 719	8, 426	13, 914
England or Scotland.....	2, 772	3, 167	17, 197
Bohemia.....	1, 536	373	11, 887
Other countries.....	2, 603	1, 808	15, 620
Total foreign born.....	51, 672	54, 545	204, 859
Native born.....	64, 555	94, 192	298, 326
Grand totals.....	116, 227	148, 737	503, 185

NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN THE CITY WORK-

BIRTH PLACE.	St. Paul, Workhouse, 1887.	Minneapolis, Workhouse, 1887.	Chicago, House of Correction, 1885.
Scandinavia.....	282	271	328
Germany or Austria.....	184	81	628
Ireland.....	338	238	1, 267
British America.....	114	109	821
England or Scotland.....	102	99	474
Bohemia.....	11	7	.....
Other countries.....	54	29	135
Total foreign born.....	1, 085	834	3, 153
Native born.....	1, 068	793	3, 955
Grand totals.....	2, 148	1, 627	7, 108
England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada..	554	446	2, 062

NATIVITY OF ALL INHABITANTS, COMPARED WITH THE CITIES IN THE UNITED

BIRTH PLACE.	ST. PAUL.		MINNEAPOLIS.		CHICAGO.	
	All Inhabitants.	City Convicts.	All Inhabitants.	City Convicts.	All Inhabitants.	City Convicts.
Scandinavia.....	11.3	13.1	17.2	16.7	5.2	4.6
Germany or Austria.....	17.2	8.7	7.	5.	15.2	8.8
Ireland.....	6.	15.7	3.2	14.6	8.8	17.8
British America.....	4.1	5.3	5.7	6.7	2.8	4.5
England or Scotland.....	2.4	4.7	2.1	6.1	3.4	6.7
Bohemia.....	1.3	.5	.3	.4	2.2	.....
Other countries.....	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.8	3.1	1.9
Total foreign born.....	44.5	50.5	36.7	51.3	40.7	44.3
Native born.....	55.5	49.5	63.8	48.7	59.3	55.7
Grand totals.....	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
England, Scotland, Ireland and Canada	12.5	25.7	11.	27.4	15.	29.

TABLE "V."

SEVEN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cincinnati Census of 1880.	Cleveland Census of 1880.	Detroit Census of 1880.	Milwaukee Census of 1880.	Totals.
117	801	148	1,433	65,885
46,157	23,428	17,420	82,488	226,426
15,077	11,958	6,775	8,659	98,649
1,182	4,381	10,754	973	44,299
3,736	9,001	5,983	2,109	48,965
146	5,483	557	1,537	21,469
5,244	4,957	4,013	3,924	38,169
71,659	59,409	45,645	46,073	533,862
188,480	100,737	70,695	69,514	881,499
255,139	160,146	116,340	115,587	1,415,361

HOUSES OF SEVEN CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cincinnati, Workhouse, 1882.	Cleveland, Workhouse, 1884.	Detroit, House of Correction, 1887.	Milwaukee, House of Correction, 1886.	Totals.
9	19	9	51	969
629	198	170	476	2,868
638	339	349	204	3,378
45	102	287	36	1,014
95	176	159	66	1,171
.....	21	.....	13	52
35	59	37	58	407
1,451	914	1,011	904	9,352
1,586	10,11	1,183	720	10,311
3,087	1,925	2,194	1,624	19,663
778	617	795	306	5,558

NATIVITY OF CONVICTS IN THE WORKHOUSES OF SEVEN STATES BY PERCENTAGES

CINCINNATI.		CLEVELAND.		DETROIT.		MILWAUKEE.		TOTALS.	
All In- habitants.	City Con- victs.	All In- habitants.	City Con- victs.	All In- habitants.	City Con- victs.	All In- habitants.	City Con- victs.	All In- habitants.	City Con- victs.
.05	.3	.2	1.	.1	.4	1.2	3.1	4.7	4.9
18.1	20.7	14.6	10.3	15.	7.8	28.6	29.3	16.	12.
5.9	21.	7.5	17.6	5.9	15.9	3.2	12.6	6.6	17.1
.4	1.5	2.7	5.3	9.2	13.1	.8	2.2	3.1	5.2
4.	3.1	5.6	9.1	5.1	7.2	1.8	4.1	3.1	6.
.05	.....	3.4	1.1	.5	.....	1.3	.8	1.5	.3
.4	1.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	1.7	3.	3.6	2.7	2.1
28.9	47.8	37.1	47.5	39.2	46.1	39.9	55.7	37.7	47.6
71.1	52.2	62.9	52.5	60.8	53.9	60.1	44.3	62.3	52.4
100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
10.3	25.6	15.8	32.	20.2	36.	5.8	18.9	12.8	29.3

For table "T," showing a summary of the inventories of state institutions, see page 121, the order having been changed to avoid breaking up tables.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART II.

LOCAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. COUNTY JAILS, WITH TABLES "W" TO "AA."
2. CITY AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS, WITH TABLES "BB"
TO "DD."
3. CITY WORKHOUSES.

THE COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA.

During the biennial period new jails have been constructed in the counties of Olmsted, Rock, Morrison and Aitkin.

The Olmsted county jail is built on a plan similar to the plan of the Otter Tail county and Goodhue county jails, but is less expensive, having only sixteen cells. The jail is divided into four distinct parts, affording separation for the sexes, insane persons and children, and permitting economical heating. The cells are seven by eight feet. The floors are of stone flagging. The sheriff's residence is convenient and complete and the jail is in other ways satisfactory.

The Aitkin county jail was built on plans approved by the board of corrections and charities. These plans were not thoroughly satisfactory, but were approved in view of the limited amount of money available.

The Rock county jail was built without consulting the board of corrections and charities as required by law. The jail is located in the basement of the beautiful new court house and is destined to be a public nuisance, being badly lighted and imperfectly ventilated.

The Morrison county jail was built without consulting with the board of corrections and charities, as required by law. It has not yet been inspected by the secretary of the board.

The board of commissioners of St. Louis county have agreed upon plans for a county jail, which have been approved by the board of corrections and charities. These plans are similar to the plans of the Otter Tail county, Goodhue county and Olmsted county jails, and will produce a thoroughly satisfactory building.

Ramsey county will be compelled to build a new jail soon. The old jail is a public nuisance and is an eyesore to the community on account of its proximity to the new court house and city hall.

It has been proposed to build a county jail on one of the corners adjacent to the court house. In my judgment this is entirely unnecessary. It will be more economical and satisfactory for the county to go back a few squares where cheap land can be found either on the face of the bluff or in some other convenient locality. By this plan more ground can be had for less money, the jail can be isolated from public view, and more light and air can be had. The jail can be constructed of brick instead of stone, and the expense of land and building can be diminished at least one-third.

Attention is respectfully called to the report of the Hon. H. R. Wells, a member of this board, on district workhouses, which will be found in the supplement.

EXPENSE OF THE COUNTY JAIL SYSTEM.

An effort has been made, in the accompanying tables (X and Y) to show the expense of carrying on the county jail system. There are 50 county jails in use in the state, with a united capacity of 693 prisoners. During the year 1887 the average number of prisoners in these 50 jails was 164.5. Only 5 averaged more than 5 prisoners each, namely those of Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis, Winona and Stearns counties. The remaining 45 jails had a total average population of only 65.7 prisoners, or 1.5 prisoners each. Twenty jails averaged less than one prisoner each. The cost of keeping the 65.7 prisoners in these 45 jails was \$32,912, or \$501 per prisoner, being \$9.60 per week. The cost of keeping an average of 98.6 prisoners in the 5 jails of Hennepin, Ramsey, St. Louis, Winona and Stearns counties was \$25,548, or \$259 per prisoner, being \$4.96 per week (about half as much as in the smaller jails).

The cause of the higher cost in the smaller jails is the necessity of keeping a jailor and heating the jail, no matter how small the number. The board of prisoners costs about the same, ranging from \$3.25 per week in Ramsey and Hennepin counties, to \$4 per week, which is the usual rate. But Scott county, for instance, averaged 0.22 prisoners and paid for board of prisoners \$45.14; jailor's salary \$475, heating jail, \$50; miscellaneous expenses, \$15.80; total \$479.75, making a yearly rate of \$2,663 per prisoner, or \$47.50 for each week's board of prisoners.

Carlton county kept an average of 0.29 prisoners at a cost of \$411; Douglas 1, costing \$860; Faribault 0.59, costing \$566; Le

Sueur 0.62, costing \$756; McLeod 1.11, costing \$10.28; Mille Lacs 0.19, costing \$185; Morrison 0.35, costing \$344; Nicollet 0.25, costing \$669; Scott 0.22, costing \$586; Steele 0.6, costing \$620; making an average in the ten counties for the year of 5.2 prisoners, maintained at a cost of \$6,025, an average of \$1,160 per prisoner, or \$22.20 per week.

These figures show, in part, the extravagance of maintaining these small jails, but the expenses as given above do not include repairs or any interest on the plant. The 50 jail buildings have cost about \$550,000, on which the interest at 6 per cent would be \$33,000. The 45 jail buildings cost about \$425,000, on which the interest at 6 per cent would be \$25,000. During the year 1887 about \$17,000 was expended for repairs.

Furthermore, it is impossible in these small jails to provide proper separation and classification of prisoners, or to secure proper sanitary conditions. It is impossible, also to provide work for prisoners serving sentence.

The remedy is to abolish the present county jail system, establishing district jails, in connection with which there should be labor for convicted prisoners. For example, the jails at Crookston, Fergus Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Red Wing, Winona, Austin, Mankato, Worthington and Montevideo might easily accomodate all the prisoners for the state and would then have an average of only about 14 prisoners each. What is now paid for jailors' salaries would pay all transportation expenses. The prisoners could be boarded at less cost than now and be more suitably kept. Each county would need three or four iron cells to keep prisoners during court sessions, and the sheriff could employ a watchman for two or three nights at such times. The building of small jails should be stopped, and the counties maintaining district jails should be remunerated for the use of their buildings. In course of time district work houses would grow up in connection with the district jails.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES OF STATISTICS OF COUNTY JAILS.

Table "W" is a description of the county jails of the state. The aggregate cost of the county jails has been \$541,500. The total capacity is 693 persons. Only 27 jails have separate rooms for women.

Table "X" exhibits the cost of maintaining persons in the county jails.

Table "Y" shows the same reduced to a per capita. It will be seen that the average annual rate for maintaining prisoners ranges from \$234.80, in Brown county, to \$2,677.60, in Nicollet county. In the latter case the high rate, of course, is due to the very small number of prisoners, the average being only one-fourth of a prisoner.

It will be observed that this table does not include sheriff's fees, expense for repairs of jails or interest on the plant.

Tables "Z" and "AA" exhibit the movement of population in jails during the years 1886 and 1887.

The following is a summary of these tables:

YEAR 1886.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in jail Jan. 1, 1886.....	203	3	206
Received during the year.....	2,967	137	3,104
Total prisoners during year.....	3,170	140	3,310
Sent to the state prison during the year.....	175	.....	175
Sent to the reform school.....	56	4	60
Released on bail.....	169	4	173
Released on writ of habeas corpus.....	5	.....	5
Acquitted or discharged on <i>nolle prosequi</i>	19	.....	19
No indictment found	49	.....	49
Escaped.....	22	.....	22
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	1,098	10	1,108
Discharged on payment of fine.....	71	4	75
Sent to insane hospital.....	110	39	149
Otherwise removed from jail.....	1,253	77	1,330
Total number passed out of jail during 1886.	3,027	138	3,165
Remaining Dec. 31, 1886.....	143	2	145

YEAR 1887.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number in jail Jan. 1, 1887.....	146	2	148
Received during the year.....	2,412	118	2,530
Total prisoners during year.....	2,558	120	2,678
Sent to state prison during the year.....	176	.....	176
Sent to the reform school.....	37	1	38
Released on bail.....	207	10	217
Released on writ of habeas corpus.....	12	1	13
Acquitted or discharged <i>nolle prosequi</i>	56	3	59
No indictment found.....	80	.....	80
Escaped	14	.....	14
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	907	8	915
Discharged on payment of fine.....	123	8	131
Sent to insane hospital.....	143	22	165
Otherwise removed from jail.....	643	62	705
Total number passed out of jail during 1887.	2,398	115	2,513
Remaining Dec. 31, 1887.....	160	5	165

It will be observed that out of 3,310 prisoners during the year 1886, only 1,343 were shown to have been convicted of any crime, and that during the year 1887 out of 2,678 prisoners, only 1,129 were shown to have been convicted of crime.

The following statement taken from the biennial report of the attorney general shows the result of all prosecutions during the years 1886 and 1887, including prisoners sent to jail and persons released on bail.

In 1886, out of 2,413 prosecutions, 1,485 resulted in conviction and in 1887 out of 2,211 prosecutions, 1,288 resulted in conviction, from which it would appear that a very large proportion of persons accused of crime were not guilty in the eyes of the law.

YEAR 1886.	Number of Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Nolle Pros. and Dismiss'ls.	Pending Dec. 31.
In district courts.....	1,080	574	129	114	263
In municipal and justice courts.....	1,333	911	144	263	15
Total for 1886.....	2,413	1,485	273	377	278
Year 1887.					
In district courts.....	951	425	126	145	255
In municipal and justice courts.....	1,260	863	161	230	6
Total for 1887.....	2,211	1,288	287	375	261

TABLE "W."
COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA, DEC. 31, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Year opened	Material.	Cost.	Number of Cells.	No. of Prisoners to a Cell.	Capacity of Jail.	Largest No. Pris- oners at one time.	Average No. of Prison- ers.	Separate Rooms for Women.
Aitkin.....	1888	Brick and iron.....	\$5,000	2	4	8	4	.5	1
Anoka (condemned).....	1877	Stone.....	.....	2	2 to 3	4	2	.8	.....
Becker.....	1885	Brick and iron.....	6,000	2	4	8	6	1.4	1
Blue Earth.....	1876	Stone.....	\$15,000	9	1 to 2	12	8	3.8	1
Brown.....	.....	Brick and stone.....	\$10,000	8	1	8	8	2.8	.....
Carlton (condemned).....	1878	Wood.....	1,000	4	2	8	5	.8	.....
Carver.....	1882	Brick.....	\$3,000	3	2	6	.....	.7	.....
Chippewa.....	1882	Brick and iron.....	2,000	2	1	2	4	.8	.....
Clay.....	1883	Brick and iron.....	18,000	6	2 to 6	24	10	4.6	2
Crow Wing.....	1882	Brick and iron.....	8,000	4	2 to 4	10	5	2.	2
Dakota.....	1869	Iron and stone.....	\$20,000	10	2 to 3	20	11	4.4	1
Douglas.....	1881	Brick.....	6,000	5	1	5	3	1.	1
Faribault.....	1880	Brick and iron.....	8,000	2	1 to 4	4	3	.6	.....
Fillmore.....	1870	Brick, iron and wood.....	16,000	10	2	20	6	2.	2
Freeborn.....	1877	Brick and iron.....	4,500	4	1	4	3	3.6	.....
Goodhue.....	1886	Brick and iron.....	28,000	27	1	24	8	4.5	1
Hennepin.....	1867	Stone and iron.....	45,000	33	2 to 6	96	85	36.5	1
Houston.....	1875	Stone and iron.....	29,000	21	1	21	2	1.5	1
Isanti (condemned).....	1875	Wood.....	550	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Kanabec.....	1883	Wood.....	2,100	2	4	8	4	.1	.....
Kandiyohi.....	1883	Brick and iron.....	10,000	3	4	12	7	2.1	2
Kitson.....	1881	Wood.....	1,200	4	2	4	.....	.9	.....
Le Sueur.....	1880	Brick and iron.....	15,000	5	4	12	5	.6	1
McLeod.....	1877	rick and iron.....	7,000	2	2	4	2	1.1	.....
Martin.....	1881	rick and iron.....	\$6,000	2	4	8	1	.8	.....
Meeker.....	1882	Brick and iron.....	8,500	2	4	10	3	1.	2

Mille Lacs (condemned)	1876	Wood	450	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrison	1888	Brick	7,000	2	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....
Mower	1886	Brick and iron	14,000	8	2	16	4	.....	.....	.....
Nicollet	1869	Stone and iron	16,000	8	1	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Nobles	1877	Wood	1,200	1	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Olsted	1887	Brick and iron	21,000	4	2	16	5	.....	.....	.....
Otter Tail	1885	Brick, stone and iron	22,000	26	1	26	8	.....	.....	.....
Polk	1874	Wood	4,000	2	.....	8	7	.....	.....	.....
Pope (condemned)	.....	Stone a	6500	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey	1857	Stone	a25,000	28	2	56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Renville	.....	Stone and wood	b3,000	8	1	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Rice	1874	Stone and iron	7,000	4	2	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Rock	1888	Stone and iron a	b8,000	3	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis	1882	Brick and iron	15,000	8	4	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott	1882	Brick and iron	11,000	8	1	8	3	.....	.....	.....
Sibley	1871	Brick and wood	4,500	3	2	4	3	.....	.....	.....
Stearns	1868	Brick	10,000	6	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steele	1876	Brick and iron	9,000	3	6	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens	1883	Brick and iron	b6,000	3	4	10	5	.....	.....	.....
Swift	1878	Wood	1,500	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Todd	1883	Brick and iron	3,900	4	4	16	2	.....	.....	.....
Wabasha	1872	Stone, brick and iron	23,000	9	2	18	5	.....	.....	.....
Waseca	1878	Stone, brick and iron	18,000	8	1 and 2	10	3	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1868	Brick and iron	b15,000	9	2	18	7	.....	.....	.....
Wilkin	1883	Brick and iron	a2,200	2	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winona	1871	Stone and iron	28,000	24	.....	28	19	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Medicine	1879	Wood	600	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	\$541,500	358	.....	698	.....	.....	.....	.....
								171.5		

a Basement of Court House. b Estimated.

TABLE "X."

COST OF MAINTAINING PRISONERS IN COUNTY JAILS OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1887, EXCLUDING EXPENDITURES FOR REPAIRS, INTEREST ON PLANT, AND SHERIFF'S FEES.

COUNTY.	Capacity of jail.	Average number of prisoners.	Boarding prisoners.	Jailer's salary.	Estimated cost of heating jail.	Washing and miscellaneous expenses.	Total jail expenses.	Yearly rate per prisoner.
Aitkin.....	8	0.52	\$105.16	\$241.00	\$20.00	\$44.04	\$410.20	\$789.00
Anoka.....	4	0.79	162.85	0.00	.....	32.88	195.18	247.00
Becker.....	8	1.43	298.95	600.00	30.00	28.65	952.60	665.00
Blue Earth.....	12	8.83	492.80	780.00	25.00	151.84	1,399.64	865.00
Brown.....	8	2.83	472.00	0.00	75.00	.....	547.00	285.00
Carlton.....	8	0.29	61.40	300.00	50.00	.....	411.40	1,419.00
Carver.....	6	0.73	152.85	360.00	20.00	.....	532.85	730.00
Chippewa.....	2	0.03	62.65	100.00	.....	10.00	172.65	575.00
Clay.....	24	4.64	966.80	480.00	200.00	.....	1,646.80	354.00
Crow Wing.....	10	2.05	480.00	480.00	50.00	2.25	982.25	469.00
Dakota.....	20	4.38	684.87	540.00	50.00	.....	1,274.87	291.00
Douglas.....	5	1.02	220.00	600.00	40.00	.....	860.00	843.00
Faribault.....	4	0.59	111.92	417.50	25.00	11.65	566.07	960.00
Fillmore.....	20	2.01	316.50	600.00	40.00	.....	956.50	476.00
Freeborn.....	4	3.63	756.00	600.00	65.00	25.00	1,446.00	398.00
Goodhue.....	24	4.46	792.00	480.00	150.00	168.14	1,590.14	357.00
Hennepin.....	96	36.5	6,197.00	1,338.20	300.00	835.60	8,670.80	238.00
Houston.....	21	1.47	222.98	600.00	90.00	81.71	994.69	677.00
Kanabec.....	8	0.11	25.25	0.00	10.00	3.25	38.50	350.00
Kandiyohi.....	12	2.12	444.00	648.25	50.00	28.00	1,160.25	547.00
Kittson.....	4	0.89	168.78	240.00	10.00	.....	418.78	470.00
Le Sueur.....	12	0.62	129.60	467.00	160.00	.....	756.60	1,220.00
McLeod.....	4	1.11	238.00	640.00	100.00	.....	1,028.00	926.00
Martin.....	8	0.25	58.28	120.00	10.00	.....	188.28	758.00
Meeker.....	10	0.96	207.00	0.00	20.00	.....	227.00	238.00
Mille Lacs.....	2	0.19	39.50	95.00	5.00	45.91	185.41	976.00
Morrison.....	4	0.85	80.40	240.00	24.00	.....	344.40	984.00
Mower.....	16	1.58	247.30	420.00	198.95	61.44	925.69	586.00
Nicollet.....	8	0.25	29.40	600.00	40.00	.....	669.40	2,678.00
Nobles.....	6	1.68	362.27	338.15	40.00	.....	740.42	441.00
Olmsted.....	16	1.8	282.40	480.00	100.00	.....	862.40	479.00
Otter Tail.....	26	1.92	400.00	600.00	60.00	.....	1,060.00	552.00
Polk.....	8	3.13	577.66	480.00	30.00	.....	1,087.66	347.00
Ramsey.....	56	36.	6,213.88	1,560.00	500.00	93.59	8,368.97	232.00
Renville.....	3	1.48	310.00	540.00	50.00	.....	900.00	608.00
Rice.....	8	1.68	377.00	540.00	150.00	19.35	1,086.35	647.00
St. Louis.....	26	a12.	2,506.70	660.00	250.00	523.68	3,940.38	328.00
Scott.....	8	0.22	45.14	475.00	50.00	15.80	585.94	2,663.00
Sibley.....	4	0.68	182.00	318.00	16.00	18.75	479.75	762.00
Stearns.....	12	6.34	1,321.70	600.00	60.00	82.70	2,064.40	326.00
Steele.....	14	0.6	124.57	480.00	15.00	.....	619.57	1,033.00
Stevens.....	10	1.3	261.71	406.50	100.00	81.95	800.16	615.00
Swift.....	4	0.2	37.14	62.12	10.00	10.43	119.69	599.00
Todd.....	16	1.2	244.00	265.00	40.00	6.25	555.25	427.00
Wabasha.....	18	1.5	313.14	480.00	20.00	.....	813.14	542.00
Waseca.....	10	0.84	176.00	.....	100.00	.....	276.00	.....
Washington.....	18	2.32	484.00	480.00	50.00	.....	1,014.00	437.00
Wilkin.....	10	2.04	428.00	0.00	75.00	14.30	517.30	.....
Winona.....	28	7.8	1,573.14	600.00	200.00	182.65	2,505.79	321.00
Yellow Medicine.....	6	0.26	33.39	66.00	7.50	.....	106.89	552.00
Totals.....	679	164.5	\$30,427.58	\$21,362.72	\$3,779.45	\$2,462.26	\$58,134.01	\$363.00

a Including county prisoners — excluding city prisoners.

TABLE "Y."

PER CAPITA COST OF MAINTAINING PRISONERS IN COUNTY
JAILS OF MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR 1887, EX-
CLUDING REPAIRS, INTEREST ON PLANT
AND SHERIFFS' FEES.

COUNTY.	Capacity of Jail.	Average number of Prisoners.	Boarding Prison-ers.	Jailer's Salary.	Estimated cost of Heating Jail.	Washing and Miscellaneous Expenses.	Total Yearly Cost per Prison-er.	Average Weekly Cost per Prison-er.
Aitkin	8	0.52	\$202.20	\$468.50	\$38.40	\$84.78	\$788.80	\$15.18
Anoka.....	4	0.79	206.10	.....	.....	40.90	247.00	4.74
Becker.....	8	1.43	209.10	419.60	21.00	16.50	666.20	12.78
Blue Earth.....	12	3.83	128.70	190.60	6.50	89.60	365.40	7.00
Brown.....	8	2.33	202.60	.....	32.20	.....	234.80	4.50
Carleton.....	8	0.29	211.70	1,034.50	172.40	.....	1,418.60	27.60
Carver.....	6	0.73	209.40	493.20	27.40	.....	730.00	14.00
Chippewa.....	2	0.3	208.80	833.30	.....	33.30	575.00	11.03
Clay.....	24	4.64	208.40	a 103.50	43.10	.....	354.00	4.20
Crow Wing.....	10	2.05	209.80	234.10	24.40	1.10	469.40	9.80
Dakota.....	20	4.33	156.30	123.30	11.40	.....	291.00	5.00
Douglas.....	5	1.02	215.70	588.20	39.20	.....	843.10	16.53
Faribault.....	4	0.59	189.60	707.60	42.40	19.70	959.30	18.17
Fillmore.....	20	2.01	157.50	298.50	19.90	.....	475.90	9.40
Freeborn	4	3.63	208.30	65.60	17.90	6.60	398.40	4.13
Goodhue.....	24	4.46	177.60	107.60	33.60	37.70	356.50	6.46
Hennepin.....	96	36.5	169.80	36.70	8.20	22.90	237.60	4.85
Houston.....	21	1.47	151.60	408.20	61.20	55.60	676.60	13.60
Kanabec.....	8	0.11	229.60	.....	90.90	29.50	350.00	6.00
Kandiyohi.....	12	2.12	209.50	303.40	23.60	10.80	547.30	10.70
Kittson.....	4	0.49	189.60	269.70	11.20	.....	470.50	9.50
Le Sueur.....	12	0.62	209.	753.20	258.00	.....	1,220.20	23.00
McLeod.....	4	1.11	259.50	176.60	90.10	.....	926.20	17.50
Martin.....	8	0.25	233.10	480.00	40.00	.....	753.10	5.75
Meeker.....	10	0.96	215.60	.....	20.80	.....	236.40	4.25
Mille Lacs.....	2	0.19	207.90	500.00	26.30	241.60	975.80	18.55
Morrison.....	4	0.35	229.70	685.70	68.60	.....	984.00	18.70
Mower.....	16	1.53	156.60	265.80	124.60	33.90	585.80	11.85
Nicollet.....	8	0.25	117.60	2,400.00	160.00	.....	2,677.60	51.25
Nobles.....	6	1.63	215.60	201.30	23.80	.....	440.70	8.35
Olmsted	16	1.8	156.90	266.60	55.60	.....	479.10	9.45
Otter Tail.....	26	1.92	208.30	312.50	31.20	.....	552.00	10.20
Polk	8	3.13	184.50	153.20	9.60	.....	347.30	3.00
Ramsey	56	36.	172.60	43.30	13.90	2.60	232.40	4.70
Renville.....	3	1.43	209.40	364.90	33.30	.....	608.10	11.45
Rice.....	8	1.63	224.40	321.40	39.30	11.50	646.60	12.65
St. Louis.....	26	a 12.	208.90	55.00	20.80	43.70	328.40	6.40
Scott.....	8	.22	205.20	2,159.10	227.30	71.80	2,463.40	47.39
Sib'ey	4	.63	209.50	504.70	25.40	21.90	761.50	14.50
Stearns	12	6.34	208.50	94.70	9.50	13.00	325.70	6.60
Steele.....	14	.6	207.60	800.00	25.00	.....	1,032.60	19.25
Stevens.....	10	1.3	201.30	312.70	76.90	24.60	615.50	5.80
Swift	4	.2	185.70	310.60	50.00	52.20	598.50	11.80
Todd.....	16	1.2	203.30	220.80	33.30	5.20	462.60	8.50
Wabasha.....	18	1.5	208.70	320.00	13.30	.....	542.00	10.99
Waseca	10	.84	209.50	.....	119.00	.....	328.50	6.30
Washington.....	18	2.32	208.60	206.90	21.50	.....	437.00	8.40
Wilkin.....	10	2.04	209.80	.....	36.70	7.00	253.50	4.85
Winona.....	28	7.8	201.70	76.90	25.60	17.00	321.20	6.15
Yellow Medicine....	6	.26	224.50	366.70	29.00	.....	620.30	4.90
Totals.....	679	164.5	\$185.00	\$130.00	\$23.00	\$15.00	\$353.00	\$6.78

a Including county prisoners — excluding city prisoners.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—COUNTY JAILS.

[illegible]

a. No report. b. Estimated; no report received. c. Prisoners re-committed are counted only once, except in Ramsey county. d. Includes city prisoners serving sentence.

TABLE
COUNTY JAILS—MOVEMENT OF POP

COUNTIES.	Number in Jail Jan. 1, 1887.	Received during year.		Total pris- oners dur- ing year.		Sent to State Prison.		Sent to Reform School.		Acquitted or nolle pros.		Out on bail.	
		Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Aitkin.....		11	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Anoka		6	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Becker		13	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Blue Earth.....	2	42	1	44	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	3	.....
Brown.....	1	13	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....		12	1	12	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Carver a.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....		9	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Clay.....	10	35	1	45	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....
Crow Wing b.....	1	29	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	7	40	.....	47	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6	.....
Douglas.....		15	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
Faribault	1	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Fillmore.....	3	14	.....	17	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Freeborn	2	25	1	27	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	.....
Goodhue.....	2	19	4	21	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2
Hennepin.....	43	450	33	491	35	67	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Houston	1	6	3	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Kanabec		11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kandiyohi.....		22	.....	22	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kittson a.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Le Sueur.....		9	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
McLeod		8	1	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Martin.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Meeker	1	21	.....	22	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....
Mille Lacs a.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrison.....	1	24	1	25	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mower.....		13	2	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1
Nicollet.....		27	3	27	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Nobles.....		19	.....	19	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Olmsted.....	2	11	.....	13	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Otter Tail.....	1	33	3	34	3	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....
Polk		29	2	29	2	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Ramsey c.....	24	604	43	628	43	23	.....	12	1	4	.....	30	5
Renville	1	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Rice		29	.....	29	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
St. Louis d.....	24	504	5	d528	5	14	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	1
Scott	1	16	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....
Sibley.....		6	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stearns.....	5	88	4	93	4	6	.....	2	.....	6	.....	3	.....
Steele.....		12	2	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens	2	18	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Swift		3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Todd.....		10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Wabasha.....	3	20	1	23	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1
Waseca	3	14	2	17	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Washington		29	1	29	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Wilkin	2	19	.....	21	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Winona.....	3	59	4	62	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Yellow Medicine.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	148	2,412	118	2,558	120	176	.....	37	1	56	3	207	10

a No report.
b Estimated. No report received.
c Prisoners re-committed are counted only once, except in Ramsey county.
d Includes city prisoners serving sentence.

“AA.”

ULATION DURING THE YEAR 1887.

On Habeas Corpus.		No Indictment found.		Escaped.		Sentence Expired.		Paid Fine.		Sent to Insane Hospital.		Otherwise Removed from Jail.		Total Number passed out of Jail.		Number in Jail Dec. 31, 1887.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....
1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	1	5
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	.....	2
.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....
.....
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	14	1	.....	.....	1	.....	12	.....	37	1	3
.....	27	.....	27	.....	3
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	45	.....	2
.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....
1	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	26	1	1
2	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	18	4	3
.....	11	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	6	.....	67	.....	105	35	466	35	25
.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1	6	8	1
.....	1	.....	4	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	17	.....	5
.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	3
.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
1	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	2
.....
.....	7	.....	1	1	10	.....	22	1	3
.....	6	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	11	2	2
.....	2	.....	16	1	2	2	6	.....	27	3	.....
.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	19	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	13	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	1	3	2	2	.....	32	8	2
.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	6	.....	26	2	3
.....	15	.....	1	.....	5	.....	8	1	33	14	410	21	596	42	33
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	3
.....	12	.....	1	.....	453	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	1	501	2	30
.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	17	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	34	1	26	3	3	.....	2	.....	36	4	7
.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	12	2	.....
.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	20	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2
.....	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	1	1
.....	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	2	17	2	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	10	.....	2	.....	25	1	4
.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	20	.....	1
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	20	2	1	.....	8	.....	7	1	56	3	7
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
12	1	80	.....	14	.....	907	8	123	8	143	22	648	62	2,398	115	165

THE COUNTY JAILS.

Alphabetically by Counties.

The first biennial report by the secretary contains a detailed description of most of the county jails of the state. The second biennial report contains a description of the county jails of Becker, Carver, Chippewa, Crow Wing, Faribault, Goodhue, McLeod, Mille Lacs, Mower, Otter Tail, Wabasha, and Yellow Medicine counties. In the present report no detailed descriptions are given, except in the case of new jails.

Aitkin County.—Built a new jail in 1888. The funds available for the purpose being limited, it was not practicable to build a jail which would fully meet the ideas of the state board of corrections and charities, but the county commissioners showed a disposition to do the best they could under the circumstances, and the plans were accordingly approved, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES. }
ST. PAUL, March, 9, 1888. }

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Aitkin County, Minnesota,

GENTLEMEN: In order to enable you to close the contract with the Pauly Jail Company I have filed my approval of the contract executed between them and you, with the understanding, however, that the same is subject to the action of the state board of corrections and charities at their quarterly meeting on April 3d.

I wish, however, to offer the following suggestions:

The plan calls for double cell doors, one of plate and one of lattice. This arrangement, I understand, is intended to provide for the separation of prisoners in their cells from those in the corridors, in order that the corridors may be used for exercise. In my judgment it would be preferable to divide the corridor into two parts, each division of the corridor having its own entrance from the cell room. My reason for this is that I find that the corridors are seldom used by prisoners for the purpose of exercise, and that it will be very difficult to induce sheriffs to carry out the plan of separation with the proposed construction,

whereas, if the two cells and the two corridors are entirely distinct the sheriffs, will be compelled to separate the prisoners.

Another advantage of this change will be that it will prevent prisoners from combining to mob the jailer or to cut out.

I would also suggest that the water closet be dispensed with and that patent odorless night soil buckets be substituted, for the reason that I find almost invariably that the water closets in jails are unsatisfactory where there is no public water works. This has been the case in the counties of Faribault, Kandiyohi, Meeker, Scott, Steele, Stevens and Todd, where the use of the closets has been given up on account of their unsatisfactory condition.

Mr. Lewis, agent of the Pauly Manufacturing Company, informs me that the changes suggested above can be made without increasing the cost of the jail if your board should deem it wise. The board of corrections and charities appreciates the pains taken by your board to secure a properly constructed jail.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES, }
ST. PAUL, April 3, 1888. }

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, Aitkin, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: I have to advise you that the state board of corrections and charities has this day ratified my action in approving the plans, specifications and contract made by your board with the Pauly Jail Manufacturing Company. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,
Secretary.

The plans provided for a jail to be built in the rear of the court house and attached thereto. The jail to be 24x42 feet, outside measurement, constructed of brick with a 12 inch solid wall. The sheriff's office 12x22 inside, with a staircase in the office. The cell room 28x22 inside and 12 feet high, lighted by two windows east and west and one window south, each to be 14x40 inches. The cell room to be ventilated by two flues, each 12x18 inches, adjoining smoke space. The cell room underlaid with

12 inches of rubble work composed of a concrete of broken brick, stones, etc., with cement. The ceiling of the cell room to be constructed in a similar manner. The cell room ceiling to be of brick arches on iron I beams filled in with concrete. The second story to be devoted to the sheriff's residence, containing a central hall 3½ feet wide; a pantry 7x10 feet; dining room, 10x15 feet; kitchen 8x13 feet; living room 9x13 feet; two bed rooms each 11x14 feet. The cell room is to be 22x28 feet and 12 feet high with fire proof ceiling. The arrangement is as good as can be made in the limited space included. Total number of prisoners in 1887, 13; average number, .5.

Anoka County.— The basement jail in this county has been condemned as unfit for use, and prisoners are now kept in the Anoka city lockup. This county jail is a conspicuous example of the folly of locating county jails in the basements of court houses. Total number of prisoners in 1887, 6; average number 0.79.

Becker County jail was built in 1885 at a cost of \$5,000. The board of corrections and charities in a communication dated Aug. 6, 1884, said:

“It is the judgement of this board that it would be for the interest of your county to postpone building a jail until such time as the county can afford to build a jail and sheriff's residence, apart from the court house. The board is of this opinion from the fact that it does not seem practicable in the space which you are able to inclose with your present means to provide adequate prison facilities and suitable accommodation for the sheriff's family.” In case the county commissioners should deem it necessary to go forward with the plan, it was suggested first, that there should be a vegetable cellar; second, that there be a jail yard; third, that the plan of heating the jail by a furnace placed under the court house be abandoned; fourth, that there be no water closet in the jail; fifth, that the cage be so placed as to allow more light; sixth, that ventilation be provided; seventh, that cells be provided for women and boys; eighth, that a suitable sitting room be provided for the sheriff's family.

Sheriff W. A. Norcross, in his annual report for 1887, said: “The grand jury condemned the heating of the jail as you did at the time it was built. The jail has had twelve men in it for two weeks and it is too many for the size. The jailor has no cellar in which to keep vegetables from freezing in winter; he had a good deal laid in but it all froze. In case anything can be

done by your board we would like a larger jail, so we could accommodate our prisoners better than we now are able to do."

Sheriff Norcross, in his report for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1888, says in reply to the question, "What are your rules with regard to the association of prisoners with each other?" "No rules can be enforced as they have to be together on account of the cells." The jail when visited seemed to be as well kept as the circumstances would allow. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 13; average number .7.

Benton County has no jail. Prisoners are kept in the Stearns county jail.

Bigstone County jail, burned down in November, 1885, has not been rebuilt. Prisoners are confined in Chippewa county jail.

Blue Earth County jail was well kept but is so constructed that it is impossible to keep the jail and the sheriff's residence in good sanitary condition. The sheriff was compelled to allow free association of prisoners, as the cells are not fit for constant confinement. Reading matter is furnished by the ladies of Mankato. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 57; average number, 3.8.

Brown County jail was not visited during the biennial period. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 14; average number, 2.3.

Carlton County jail has been condemned and has had no prisoners in it since 1887. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 13; average number, .2.

Carver County jail was not visited. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 4; average number, .7.

Chippewa County jail was not visited. The jail has been improved by the addition of a large cell 7x7 feet. The total number of prisoners during 1887, 8; average number, .3.

Chisago County has no jail.

Olay County jail was found well kept and more safe. Two additional cells, one of which is intended for a punishment cell, were added in 1887 at a cost of \$1,800. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 46; average number, 4.6.

Cook County has no jail.

Cottonwood County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded at Blue Earth county.

Crow Wing County jail was visited. There was but one prisoner who was waiting trial for manslaughter. The prisoner was found running loose on the street outside the jail. The jail was well kept. Total number of prisoners during 1888, 30; average number during 1887, 2.1.

Dakota County jail was visited. The cells had been neatly painted and were supplied with good straw beds, sheets and pillow cases. The prisoners were furnished with a supply of the *Youths Companion* and bibles. All prisoners are required to wear a jail suit during confinement. There were no rules requiring bathing, but a wooden tub is provided for that purpose. The jail seemed to be as well kept as was practicable. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 47; average number, 4.4.

Dodge County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in Olmsted county jail.

Douglas County jail has been improved by providing double doors at the entrance to protect the jailor. The county commissioners had voted to exclude village prisoners. The window lattice of the cell for insane persons had been removed and not replaced, so that there was no place for the detention of insane persons or women. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 15; average number, 1.

Faribault County jail was found quite clean; the bedding very clean. The sewerage is defective and causes a nuisance. The cells are very dark and unsuitable for use. The cell room is so constructed that twelve good cells could be easily put in, providing separation and saving fuel. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 7; average number 0.6.

Fillmore County jail, when visited, was undergoing repairs. The jail was being ceiled with boiler iron and neatly painted. The jail was as well kept as was practicable. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 17; average number 2.

Freeborn County jail had contained only two prisoners during the six months preceding the visit. The jail was pretty clean, and the beds were supplied with sheets and pillow cases. The jail is old and can not be kept decent. The privy vault underneath is a nuisance. The cells are dark and the jail is very insecure. Prisoners have escaped by prying open the cage bars with a bed slat. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 28; average number, 3.6.

Goodhue County jail has proven thoroughly satisfactory, except the cement floors, which were put in against the advice of the state board of corrections and charities; the floors are cracking and are not wearing well. The jail is admirably well kept. Reading matter is supplied by the sheriff and the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Each prisoner is kept in his own cell most of the time, but complete separation is not observed. The only attempt at escape has arisen from a failure to carry out fully the plan of separating prisoners. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 25; average, 4.5.

Grant County has no jail. Prisoners are kept in the Stevens county jail.

Hennepin County jail was found in fairly good condition. Bathing is required. The sewerage has been improved and cleanliness was the rule in the main cell room, but the condition of the Hennepin county jail continues to be disgraceful. Boys are herded with adult prisoners and thoroughly schooled in crime. All female prisoners are confined in one room where they are herded together like cattle, and there is no opportunity for separation of insane woman or young girls. The smaller cell room, which is used for short term prisoners and petty offenders, is literally "a den of thieves," where card playing and idleness prevail. Hennepin county should board her sentenced prisoners at the city work house. The small cell room on the north side should be divided into three separate stories, each containing nine cells of good size, which would enable the sheriff to classify his prisoners and keep a portion of them in individual cells. This improvement can be made at moderate cost, and will greatly mitigate the horrors of the jail. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 526; average number, 37.

Houston County jail was not visited. This jail cost \$30,000 and has accommodation for twenty prisoners. The largest number of prisoners at any one time in 1887 was two. The total number of prisoners, except insane persons, in 1887 was five, which illustrates the folly of building expensive jails in rural communities. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 10; average, 1.5.

Isanti County jail was condemned by the district judge, and has been disused for two years past. In the month of April, 1888, the county commissioners of Isanti county notified the board of corrections and charities of their intention to build a jail, and the following letter was addressed to the board:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
ST. PAUL, MINN., May 2, 1888. }

*To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Isanti County,
Cambridge, Minn.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received a letter from O. A. Hallin, Esq., for your board, dated April 23rd, and inclosing description of proposed cells, also a postal card stating that your board is to meet to adopt a jail plan on Friday the fourth inst. Mr. Hallin informed me that the cells are to be built by the Herzog Manufacturing Company. Accordingly I called, the day before yesterday, upon Mr. Herzog and conferred with him with reference to the proposed jail cells.

The law requires that all plans for county jails shall be submitted to the state board of corrections and charities for suggestions and criticism before final adoption by the county commissioners.

The time for the next regular meeting of our board will be the first Tuesday in July next. The secretary is not authorized to take final action in behalf of the board on any proposed plans.

I will, however, offer the following suggestions with reference to your proposed plans which will, I think, meet with the approval of the state board of corrections and charities.

First — It is evident that it would not be wise for you at the present time to build an expensive jail. A good county jail with sheriff's residence attached can not be built for less than \$10,000. I would suggest, therefore, that instead of steel cells you use iron cells, and that in case of having important or dangerous prisoners, you either employ, temporarily, a night watch or send such prisoners, as heretofore, to some other county. The interest on a \$10,000 jail will pay a good deal of transportation expense, for after you have built your jail you must still pay jailor's fees and boarding and heating expenses for the prisoners.

Under these circumstances, in my judgment, it would be wise for you to construct such a building as might subsequently be used for a village lockup. I understand that you propose building two cells, leaving room to build two more if desired, and that you intend to have a five foot corridor outside of the cells and next the walls of the building. I would therefore suggest that you put up a substantial frame building 20x32 feet with about 10 foot posts, and that the cell room be 18x23 feet inside measurment, and that

a partition be run through the building so that in cold weather it will not be necessary to heat the whole building for a single prisoner. If necessary the jailer can have a cot in the jailer's corridor. In ordinary weather the jailer or guard can sleep in the adjoining room as long as you have only two cells. I would suggest further that the cell doors be of solid plate iron and that there be no lattice on the cell next to the prisoners corridor; but on the other hand that the side of the cells adjoining the corridors and the front of the cells toward the windows (except about 18 inches in each cell) be composed of open lattice work which will give free circulation of air and light in each cell. The object of this is to make the cells light enough so that prisoners can be kept in them day and night, thus diminishing the chance of escape. The object of the prisoners' corridor is to give protection to officers in handling prisoners, but the corridor should not be used as a place for the prisoners in the day time.

I would by all means advise that you do away with the proposed water closets. Water closets in jails where there is not a good supply of water from public water works are a nuisance, without exception, so far as I know. Closets have been discarded on this account in Faribault, Kandiyohi, Stevens and Todd counties to my knowledge and have caused a great deal of trouble in other counties. When the closet gets out of order it needs a professional plumber to repair it, and it is very expensive to send to Minneapolis or St. Cloud for such a purpose. Instead of water closets I would suggest the use of patent odorless cell buckets which are now in use in several of the jails in the state and seem to give good satisfaction.

As your jail is to be placed in a wooden building it is of great importance that every precaution should be taken against fire. We roast to death, on an average, one prisoner a year in the lock-ups of Minnesota, and no precaution ought to be neglected. There should be a good brick chimney coming down within six feet of the floor and the stove should be so placed as not to be easily upset. If it were proposed to build a permanent jail I should feel that it ought on no account to be placed in a wooden building, and the board of corrections and charities would, I am sure, object decidedly to its being so placed, but the suggestions above mentioned are given on the theory that on account of your distance from the railroad and the small amount of funds available, you propose to make temporary provision. When you have agreed upon the general features of your plan, if you

will send it to this office I will submit the same to the state board of corrections and charities, as required by law, at the earliest possible date.

Yours respectfully,

H. H. HART,
Secretary.

The suggestions contained in the letter were adopted by the board of commissioners and a contract made, subject to the approval of the board of corrections and charities, which was subsequently given at the August meeting of the board.

Jackson County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Martin county jail.

Kanabec County put in two steel cells in 1886, each 7 x 10 feet. This is a wooden jail, exposed to danger from fire. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 11; average, 0.1.

Kandiyohi County jail was not visited. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 22; average, 2.1.

Kittson County has no jail, but the county commissioners are taking steps to build one. Prisoners have been boarded in the Polk county jail.

Lac qui Parle County built a jail and purchased a steel cell costing \$466 in 1887. The commissioners did not submit their plans to the state board of corrections and charities, and the jail has not yet been inspected.

Lake County built a jail in 1887, and purchased cell doors. No plans were submitted to this board and the jail has not yet been inspected.

Le Sueur County jail had been newly painted and plastered. It is badly built and was being moderately well kept. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 9; average, 0.6.

Lincoln County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Brown county jail.

Lyon County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Brown county jail.

McLeod County jail was not visited. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 9; average number 1.1.

Marshall County has a very poor wooden jail. The county commissioners made arrangements in 1887 to put in steel cells, but

on the advice of the board of corrections and charities they postponed action until such time as they shall be able to build a suitable jail. Prisoners were boarded in Polk county jail.

Martin County jail has been lined with three-eighths inch boiler iron, and storm windows have been placed upon all windows. Prisoners have escaped from being allowed to run outside the cells. The water closet does not work in winter. Only one prisoner was found in the jail, who reported himself well fed and cared for. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 3; average number, 0.25.

Meeker County jail was found well kept and prisoners well cared for. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 22; average number, 1.

Mille Lacs County submitted plans for a county jail in June, 1888. The secretary met a committee of the board of commissioners at Princeton, and advised them to abandon entirely, for the present, the building of a county jail, and acting upon this advice the building of a jail was postponed.

Morrison County built a new jail in 1888. The board of corrections and charities was not consulted with reference to the plans, as required by law. The jail has not yet been inspected. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 26; average number, 0.35.

Mower County jail was built in 1886. It consists of eight cells; four cells on each floor, entered from a middle corridor. The cell room floors are of stone flagging. The cells are divided by a middle corridor 5 feet wide, and there is a jailer's corridor next the wall 5 feet wide. The windows have round iron bars and hinged netting. There is a window 3x6 feet opposite each cell. There are bath tubs in the corridors. The cells are each 6½x8 feet, not very light. There is a water closet in each cell flushed from a tank overhead. The jailer reports them not very satisfactory. There is no ventilation from the cells except from the water closet. There should be ventilation into the chimney; the cost would be trifling. The cells are supplied with hammocks.

The jailer keeps prisoners that are considered dangerous by themselves, and allows those who are considered safe to run together in the corridors. Two prisoners escaped on account of this liberty Aug. 19, 1888. It was recommended that each prisoner be kept in his own cell, and that the jailer move his office into the corridor next winter. The jail was scrupulously neat and clean.

and well kept in every respect, except the association of prisoners. Total number of prisoners in 1887, 15; average number, 1.6.

Murray County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Nobles county jail.

Nicollet County jail is well kept, but is insecure. The commissioners have talked of providing a separate cell for women, which could be done at small expense and should be done without delay. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 30 (of whom 3 were women); average number 0.25.

Nobles County jail has served for the counties of Nobles, Pipestone, Murray, and, at times, Rock and Jackson. The jail is well kept but is exposed to great danger from fire and can not be put in reasonable sanitary condition. It is unfit for use. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 19; average number, 1.7

Norman County has no jail. A wooden lockup in the village of Ada has been used as a jail to some extent. Prisoners are boarded in the jail of Clay county.

Olmsted County jail was built in 1887 and ranks with the Otter Tail and Goodhue county jails. In some respects it is better than either of these jails. The residence is a handsome, well built house. The jail has sixteen cells, each 7x8 feet, being the largest cells for individual prisoners in the state. The cell and corridor partitions are of plank covered with boiler iron. There is a separate lever for each cell and there are no water closets in the cells. The sixteen cells are in four separate compartments. There are no cells for women or insane persons in the sheriff's residence, the separate compartments in the jail proper affording ample facilities for such prisoners. The prisoners are kept strictly on the separate plan, and the jail is one of the best kept in the state. It was built at a cost complete, for the jail and residence, of about \$21,000, and it is an honor to the board of county commissioners and the architect. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 13; average number, 1.8.

Otter Tail County jail continues to receive the commendation of all visitors. It is admirably kept. In answer to the question, "What are your rules in reference to the association of prisoners with each other?" Sheriff Brandenburg says, "Always keep them separate. More convenient, better, and I like this way better the longer I do so." Total number of prisoners during 1887, 37; average number, 1.9.

Pine County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Washington county jail.

Pipestone County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Nobles county jail.

Polk County jail has long been a disgrace to the county. The county commissioners put three steel cells into the old wooden building. When visited the prisoners were found running loose in the corridor at 9 o'clock. Women were kept contrary to law. The jailor was warned by the secretary that he was in great danger of assault. At the meeting of the board of corrections and charities, Feb. 2, 1888, a communication was received from Frank Ives, county attorney of Polk county, and from Hon. Ira B. Mills, district judge, relating to the bad condition of the jail. The secretary was instructed to visit the jail and after investigation to make needed suggestions to the county attorney and the district judge. As a result of this investigation the following letter was addressed to the district judge and as a consequence the jail was disused from May until October, 1888. The sheriff writes that the jail has been repaired but it has not since been inspected.

OFFICE OF STATE BOARD OF
CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
ST. PAUL, MINN., Feb. 18, 1888. }

Hon. Ira B. Mills, District Judge, Crookston Minn.,

DEAR SIR: Your letter to Gov. McGill respecting the Polk county jail was referred by him to the board of corrections and charities.

At the quarterly meeting of the board, held February 2d, I was instructed to investigate the condition of the Polk county jail and to report the result of my investigation to you with such suggestions as might seem proper under the circumstances. The jail is located in the first story of a wooden building, the second story being occupied by the sheriff's family. The cell room is about 20x26 feet, constructed of pine scantling 2x6 inches, spiked together. At the rear of the room is a privy seat opening into a vault under the building. Even at the present time the stench from the vault is very offensive, and in warm weather it is almost insupportable.

The accommodations for prisoners consist of two steel cells, each 6½x8 feet by 7 feet high. These cells open into a prison-

er's corridor about 4x13 feet. Each cell is intended to accommodate four prisoners, but there has been as many as eleven prisoners at a time. Each cell is supplied with four hammocks, an iron bucket and a ventilator which does not ventilate. Each cell has a door of lattice work opening into the prisoners' corridor, and a window of about the same size as the door, but the cells are so placed that they receive very little light and are so dark that the objects in the cells can not be distinguished from outside. The prisoners' corridor is better lighted but very imperfectly so. The result is that the sheriff is unwilling to confine prisoners in the cage and is accustomed to give prisoners the liberty of the cell room. This practice has resulted in escape at two different times during the past year. It exposes the jailer to constant danger of assault.

The jail is a fire trap. Should a fire get well started at the entrance it would be difficult to save the sheriff's family, and the prisoners would probably be roasted in their cells. This danger is a real one and has been proven by experience in Breckenridge, Detroit, Pine City, Tower, Willmar and Ortonville. Five prisoners have been cremated in Minnesota in the past five years.

The crevices between the scantlings, of which the cell room is built, afford a refuge for hosts of vermin which can not be destroyed. It is impossible to keep the place clean, because filth and dust accumulate in these crevices.

The jail is therefore unfit for use, because it exposes the officers in charge to assault; it exposes the prisoners to danger from fire, and its sanitary condition is so bad that it is likely to breed disease both for the prisoners and the family living in the building.

The jail is equally objectionable from a moral point of view. There is no means of separating prisoners. The law forbids keeping men and women in the same room, but the sheriff reports that women are kept in the cell room by day and locked in a cell by night.

The attorney general rendered an opinion in 1883 that such confinement was contrary to the statute. Insane persons, witnesses and children are compelled to associate with criminals, and those who are young and inexperienced are exposed to the influence of hardened criminals. The result is that the Polk county jail is a source of crime instead of a preventive of it.

The condition of the jail is a disgrace to the county of Polk

and to the State of Minnesota. It is, in fact, one of the worst jails in the state. I learn from the county attorney, county auditor and county sheriff that the condition of the jail has been brought to the attention of the county commissioners repeatedly by the action of the grand jury and in other ways, but that the said county commissioners have persistently refused to take any action whatever in the premises.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that the use of the Polk county jail be discontinued in accordance with chapter 120, sec. 3, general statutes of Minnesota, and that prisoners be sent to the jail of Otter Tail county, which is the nearest county having a sufficient jail. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,

Secretary State Board of Corrections and Charities.

Total number of prisoners during the year 1887, 31; average number, 3.1.

Pope County jail has been disused for several years, having been condemned by one grand jury after another. Prisoners are boarded in Stevens county.

Ramsey County jail has been a stench in the nostrils of the community for a series of years. The jail is at best a public nuisance whose evils can only be mitigated. In the month of November, 1887, the secretary of this board made complaint against two of the jailors for misconduct in the treatment of prisoners, but the case was thrown out of court for lack of evidence. A suit for damages for false imprisonment and defamation of character was instituted by one of the jailers, but the presiding judge, after hearing the evidence for the plaintiff, directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant without hearing any further evidence.

In 1888 the board of county commissioners caused a room to be fitted up with four cells for the separate detention of women, and appointed a matron to have exclusive charge of that department. This has mitigated one of the worst evils connected with the jail, but the condition of juvenile prisoners, insane persons and witnesses continues to be disgraceful. The only remedy lies in the building of a new jail.

Considerable discussion has been had as to the proper location and plan for a new jail. A commission was appointed to procure a site for a jail building, and the committee decided upon a location on the corner of Cedar and Fifth streets, opposite the new

court house, but the city council refused to ratify the selection. In my judgment it would be unwise for the county to buy a lot and build a jail in the immediate proximity of the court house. The expense of purchasing a lot would be very large, and the location is an undesirable one, both for the jail itself and for the adjoining business property. The height of the surrounding buildings will make it difficult to secure proper light and air. Should a jail be built on a business corner the best plan would probably be to use the first floor for offices, the second floor for the jailer's residence, and locate the jail cells in the upper part of the building. The jail would necessarily be entirely fire-proof in any case and such a location would remove the prisoners from proximity to the street, minimize the liability to escape, and give the best opportunity for securing light and air.

I am of the opinion, however, that the better plan would be to secure a site several blocks away from the county court house, either on the face of the bluff or at one side of the business centre. Should the jail be built on the face of the bluff, it could be constructed of brick at the least possible cost. The jail fronting towards the city could be one or two stories high, and could be handsomely and appropriately constructed; the jail structure could extend down the bluff as far as might be desirable, on a plan similar to that of the West Publishing Company. Escapes would be difficult, light and air would be abundant, and it would be impossible for any one to shut them off. Should a lot be selected at one side of the business centre it ought to be large enough to segregate the jail building and afford a little breathing space about it. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 671; average number, 36.

Redwood County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the jail of Brown county.

Renville County jail was not visited. It is located in the lower story of the court house and is unfit for use. The sheriff says, in reply to the question: "What are your rules with reference to the association of prisoners with each other?" "The jail is too small to have any rules, and if you had, how could they be enforced?" Total number of prisoners during 1887, 7; average number, 1.5.

Rice County jail was found in as good condition as practicable, but it is a dilapidated structure, insecure and unwholesome. The county needs a new jail. Total number of prisoners during 1887, 29; average number, 1.7.

Rock County built a new court house in 1888, and located the county jail and sheriff's residence in the basement of the same. The court house is a beautiful and commodious building, but the jail will prove a nuisance until it is removed. The jail consists of a dark cell for women or insane persons, partially lighted by a window which looks into the sheriff's office, and a cell room containing a block of steel cells, built by the Diebold Safe & Lock Company. The cells are imperfectly lighted and are of the objectionable cage pattern which has been so often criticised. While the rest of the court house is well ventilated, there was no provision made in the plans for ventilating the jail, which needed it most of all.

The iron and steel work for the jail cost about \$3,000. Rock county has had no jail hitherto, prisoners being boarded in Noble county.

St. Louis County jail was found reasonably clean. A considerable number of city prisoners are kept in the jail. These city prisoners stay for a brief time and it is difficult, if not impossible to keep them clean and free from vermin. The county prisoners are required to bathe weekly and are kept clean.

Total number of county prisoners during 1887, 533.

The jail has inadequate accommodations for 24 prisoners but in 1887 the number of prisoners ran as high as 47 at one time, and in 1888 it reached 60.

The commissioners have adopted admirable plans for a new county jail which have been approved by the state board of corrections and charities, but the site for the jail has not yet been settled, and in the meantime great inhumanity is unavoidable.

Scott County jail was not visited. The total number of prisoners in 1887 was 17, average number, .2.

Sherburne County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Hennepin county jail.

Sibley County jail has been sometimes empty for months in succession. It is a primitive wooden structure, insecure and ill-adapted to the purpose. At the last visit of inspection the secretary was met by a young man at the door who informed him that the sheriff was away from home, but kindly offered to exhibit the institution. Finding the jail empty the secretary remarked, "The sheriff has no prisoners, I observe." "Oh, no," said the young man, "he has one." "Where is he?" "I am

the prisoner," was the reply; and it appeared that the prisoner was in sole charge of the jail and sheriff's residence. The jail serves also as a laundry for the sheriff's family. Total number of prisoners in 1887 was 6; average number .6.

Stearns County jail is an old, badly constructed building and would have become a public nuisance years ago except for the efficiency of the sheriff,

MATHIAS MICKLEY.

Sheriff Mickley was sheriff of Stearns county for a period of over thirty years. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1856, elected sheriff in 1858 and was sheriff continuously from that time until his death, except during three and a half years, during two and a half of which he was in the United States army. He was one of the most efficient prison officers in the state; quiet, reasonable but firm. He had extraordinary tact in dealing with prisoners. He had no printed rules and only two verbal ones, namely: "Behave, keep clean." He told prisoners that he expected them to behave like men and he seldom had any serious trouble with them. Although prisoners had the liberty of the corridor, the jail was kept scrupulously clean and the white walls free from pencil marks. Sheriff Mickley would have been a valuable officer in a large institution. It is to be regretted that comparatively few officers have the ability or the desire to maintain such a standard of cleanliness and good order as he preserved in the Stearns county jail for many years. Sheriff Mickley died in 1888, leaving a notable vacancy in the ranks of sheriffs of the state. Total number of prisoners in 1887 was 97; average number, 6.3.

Steele County jail was found empty, swept and garnished. The jail is well kept but it is badly planned with reference to the separation of prisoners. The cell for women opens by a window into the jailor's office, and the mens' department contains a steel cage of inferior construction. Total number of prisoners in 1887 was 14; average number, .6.

Stevens County jail was found well kept. Contrary to the general rule, prisoners are not kept entirely in idleness, but a portion of them are employed in sawing wood and cleaning up around the building. In reply to the question, "What are your rules with reference to the association of prisoners with each other?" the sheriff said: "Women and children entirely sepa-

rate from the men. The men have to associate together, whether in for punishment, as witnesses, or for safe keeping." The total number of prisoners in 1887 was 20; average number, 1.3.

Swift County jail is a wooden jail unfit for use. The sheriff says, in answer to the question, "What number of prisoners can be accommodated?" "Possibly four, but would say none." The jail has been repeatedly condemned by the grand jury. There is no suitable provision for separating prisoners. The total number of prisoners during 1887 was 3; average number, .2.

Todd County jail was not visited. The total number of prisoners during 1887 was 10; average number 1.2.

Traverse County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in Stevens county jail.

Wabasha County jail was found very clean. There were clean pillow cases on the beds but no sheets. The cage is very dark. The furnace has long been disused as is the general case in jails. There is a cell for women above the kitchen about 15x16 feet, neatly kept and very clean. This jail is one of the best old jails in the state, though not ideal by any means. The sheriff, in answer to the question, "What reading matter is allowed prisoners?" said: "Bibles, newspapers, history." "What are your rules with reference to the association of prisoners with each other?" answer, "Kindness towards each other." Total number of prisoners during 1887 was 24; average number, 1.5.

Wadena County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Otter Tail county.

Waseca County jail was not visited. Total number of prisoners during 1887 was 19; average number, .8.

Washington County jail has improved very much over its former condition. The great objection to the jail is the fact that there is no proper separation between the sexes, both sexes being confined in the same room though in different corridors. Total number of prisoners in 1887 was 30; average number, 2.3.

Watonwan County has no jail. Prisoners are boarded in the Blue Earth county jail.

Wilkin County jail was not visited. The jail is in the basement of the court house. In 1887 the windows were bricked up half way to the top, and three second hand cells were purchased at a cost of six hundred dollars. There are now five cells, each 5x8

feet. There is no provision for separation of prisoners. The sheriff says, in his official report, "the prisoners are herded together like cattle."

Winona County jail was found very clean and neat, bedding clean, each bed being supplied with a sheet and a pillow case. This jail has a separate cell for women in the sheriff's residence, but the secretary was informed that a female prisoner had been kept all winter in the upper corridor of the main cell room, which is contrary to law. The deputy sheriff said, "When we get a respectable woman we keep her in the womens' cell. This was a colored woman." Attention has been previously called to this practice in the Winona county jail; it should be stopped. The jail is supplied with good reading matter and no police gazettes. Total number of prisoners during 1887 was 66; average number 7.8.

Wright County has no jail. Prisoners are kept in the Hennepin county jail. The commissioners talk of building a jail.

Yellow Medicine County jail was not visited. Total number of prisoners during 1887 was 2; average number, .3.

CITY AND VILLAGE LOOKUPS.

There has been little change in the condition of city and village lockups since the last biennial report, except in the cities of Minneapolis and Stillwater. In Minneapolis a new lockup has been built, consisting of a two story building with asphalt floors in cell rooms, and three distinct compartments. Each cell contains a water closet. The lockup is badly lighted and imperfectly ventilated, a difficulty which is aggravated by the presence of the patrol wagon stables in the building; but it is a great improvement upon the old lockup, and it is capable of being kept clean.

The original plans for this lockup were submitted to the state board of corrections and charities, and the following communications were addressed to the board of police commissioners with reference to the said plans:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES,
SAINT. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 13, 1887. }

*To the Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners, Minneapolis,
Minn.,*

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the plan of a proposed building to be used temporarily as a lockup and central police station for the city of Minneapolis.

A committee of the state board of corrections and charities will meet at Stillwater on Thursday, September 15th, at which time I shall offer the following suggestions with reference to the proposed plan:

First—It should be understood that the proposed building, being designed ultimately to serve a different purpose, will not be such a building as the board of corrections and charities would approve for permanent use as a city prison.

Second—The plan contemplates four windows on one side the building and five on the other. I would suggest that there be six windows on each side, in order to secure the largest possible amount of light as well as free circulation of air in warm weather.

Third—In the plan, a fire escape is marked at a window close

to the stairway leading from the second to the first story. The fire escape should be located as far as possible from said stairway, because, in case of a fire blocking the stairway, it would also block the approach to the fire escape. I should prefer two separate staircases in different parts of the building, but if this is not practicable, a fire escape should be provided at a window in the men's department and one at a window in the women's department, as far as possible from the staircase. In said window the iron grating should be placed on hinges and secured by a suitable lock.

Fourth—With reference to the floors in the cell room and the patrol wagon room, I would suggest that the joists and the bottom of the floor be left exposed to view and the lumber surfaced so as to admit of painting the same. (Paint should be used instead of whitewash, because the latter scales off and affords a refuge for vermin.) I would suggest further that a coat of three-quarters of an inch or an inch of asphalt be laid down upon the wooden floor. This coating will be impervious to water, readily cleansed, and non-absorbent of filth, and affording no refuge for vermin. I have seen such a floor at Dr. Kerlin's institution at Elwyn, Penn., where an asphalt floor was laid over an old wooden floor with satisfaction and at a moderate cost. This construction of floor will permit of sewer and water pipes being put through at any point and carried overhead in the room below in full view, affording ready opportunity for repairs and changes.

Instead of the brick smoke stack with brick ventilating flues indicated on the plan, I would suggest that an iron smoke stack be placed in a large brick ventilating flue, with provision for connection on the several floors for ventilating purposes.

I would suggest that the glass in the lower sash of the window on the ground floor be of such a character as not to be transparent.

The above suggestions relate to the building as thus planned by the architect, and are offered by me subject to the approval of the state board of correction and charities, but I anticipate that they will receive their concurrence.

When your honorable body is ready to make plans for the cells, sewerage, ventilation, etc., the board of corrections and charities will have some additional suggestions to offer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. H. HART,
Secretary.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE }
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES, }
SAINT PAUL, MINN., Dec. 15, 1887. }

To the Honorable Police Commission, Minneapolis, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: I saw yesterday, at the office of Mr. Orff, the revised plans for the city lockup. In general it appears that the lockup will be as good as is practicable under the conditions. If the building had been a permanent one the entire plan should have been different.

I desire to enter a protest with reference to certain points. First—The ventilation provided for in the proposed plan will be entirely inadequate, especially in summer. Two flues each 20x24 inches can only make a beginning to the necessary ventilation. Window ventilation must necessarily be imperfect owing to the fact that there can not be free circulation of air. Ventilation by a small fan would be the best plan. Next to fan ventilation a limited amount of "indirect radiation," the fresh air to be drawn from the top of the building, would be very desirable. If indirect radiation is considered impracticable, ventilation of the large cell room should be had through an iron stack twenty or twenty-four inches in diameter, heated by a small hot air furnace. Such a stack could be located so as to interfere as little as possible with the large hall. Second—The window gratings to one window in each cell room remote from the stair case should be placed on hinges and locked on the outside by padlock. There is but one staircase to the building, and in case of fire cutting off the staircase, it would be impracticable to rescue prisoners. Only a few days ago several prisoners were burnt in a lockup in another state and similar accidents have happened in three or four different lockups in Minnesota. I am sure that your board will be unwilling to take the responsibility of constructing a building so that escape would be impossible in case of fire.

I regret that your honorable board have not adopted the plan of placing cells back to back with a middle corridor, the back of cells and cell doors to be solid. In the main cell room you would lose five cells, but the change would do away with prisoners seeing each other when taken in and out.

Please accept thanks for the courtesies extended by your board and your architect, Mr. Orff.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,
Secretary.

In accordance with the suggestions offered, a separate exit was provided from the second floor, and a good fire escape was provided. A corrugated iron ceiling was provided for a part of the lower floor, and asphalt floors were laid in the cell room.

A matron was employed for a short time in the lockup, but she was discharged some time ago, and a new one has not been employed. There is great need of a matron in this lockup.

The Stillwater lockup, in the first story of the city hall building, while much better than the average lockup, has been regarded as a public nuisance for years, and a detached lockup building has been constructed which is practically fireproof, has a grouted floor, and is a convenient and suitable building, except that there are inadequate accommodations for female prisoners.

Steps have been taken to build a new lockup at Sauk Centre. The old lockup is so abominable that on two different occasions the secretary of the board found the village marshal guarding prisoners on the street because he was unwilling to keep them in the lockup. On the second occasion the officer stated that at night he put his prisoner to bed in the upper room of the hotel, and took away his clothing to prevent his escape.

The following lockups reported prisoners serving sentence in the lockup during the year:

Albert Lea, 18; Alexandria, 5; Anoka, 16; Austin, 64; Blooming Prairie, 1; Brainerd, 72; Browns Valley, 1; Cokato, 1; Faribault, 23; Fergus Falls, 60; Hastings, 70; Lake Crystal, 1; Marine Mills, 1; Mazeppa, 3; Moorhead, 6; Morris, 10; Pine City, 1; Rochester, 27; Winona, 4; Zumbrota, 4.

In general, municipal prisoners sentenced to imprisonment are kept in the county jails. Municipal authorities show an encouraging disposition to remedy the existing evils as far as possible.

Table "BB" describes the city and village lockups of the State.

Table "CC" shows the movement of population in the lockups for the year 1887.

Table "DD" is a census of the prisoners in confinement in the State of Minnesota July 31, 1888, exclusive of 231 inmates of the state reform school, and 6 inmates of the House of the Good Shepherd.

TABLE "BB."

CITY AND VILLAGE LOOKUPS AND POLICE STATIONS IN MINNESOTA, DEC. 31, 1887.

LOCATION.	Material of Lookup.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Building.	Number of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Size of Outer Room.	Capacity of Lock- up.	Largest No. of In- mates at one time.	Sleeping Accommodations.	Bedding Furnished.	How Often Bedding Washed.	How Often Lockup Scrubbed.
Ada.....	Wood.....	1890	\$250	2	8x10	12x16	4	1	Straw Mattresses..	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.....	Twice a year.
Adrian.....	Brick & iron...	1885	2,000	3	6x8	8x18	6	18	Bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	Twice a month..	Twice a month.
Albert Lea.....	Stone.....	1885	2,500	4	6x8	18x30	8	10	Bunks and springs.	Blankets.....	3 times a year...	Once a week.
Anoka.....	Frame.....	1884	250	3	5x8	10x16	4	4	Bunks.....	Blankets....	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Arlington.....	Wood.....	1880	200	2	12x12	5x16	2	...	Bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	Twice a year.....	Monthly.
Atwater.....	Oak and pine...	1885	230	5	6x8	12x18	3	2	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Twice a year.....	
Audubon.....	Iron and brick.	1887	1,250	5	6x10	10x14	10	7	Bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	4 or 5 times.....	
Austin.....	Frame.....	1884	400	3	5x9	12x16	10-12	8	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts	2 times a year...	4 times a year.
Barnesville... ..	Wood.....	1884	150	1	7x10	5x10	3	1	Mattresses.....	Blankets.....	Yearly.....	Twice a year.
Beaver Creek.....	Wood.....	1884	100	3	6x7	.....	5	1	Wooden bedsteads.	Quilts.....	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Belle Plaine.....	Wood.....	1876	225	3	6x8, 4x7	6x16	8	5	Floor.....	Blankets.....	Twice a year.....	3 times a year.
Bird Island.....	Wood.....	1886	250	2	5x7	7x12	3	4	Cots.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	When necessary.
Blooming Prairie.....	Brick and stone	1878	2,100	4	4x6	8x12	8	6	Hammocks.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a week.....	Once a year.
Brainerd.....	Wood.....	1883	300	2	6x8	14x16	2	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Brownsdale.....	Pine.....	1887	250	2	5x7	8x10	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Once.....	4 times a year.
Brown's Valley.....	Wood.....	1887	175	2	9x8	5x12	3	2	Floor.....	Blankets.....	Twice a year.....	
Brownston.....	Wood.....	1872	15	3	6x8	22x22	6	6	Bunks.....	None.....	Twice a year.....	
Brownsv lle.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	When necessary.
Cambridge a.....	Wood.....	1880	400	2	8x10	24x24	10	2	Bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Canby.....	Wood and iron	1887	150	2	8x6	12x8	2	2	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	When used	
Canton.....	Brick and iron.	1885	1,500	2	6x8	9x14, 18x24	4	1	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	.....
Chatfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannon Falls a.....	Wood.....	1882	100	2	.....	.....	20	.....	None.....	None.....	.....	Once in 3 years.
Claremont.....	Wood.....	1887	1,000	2	5x8	22x40	4	6	Floor.....	Blankets.....	Semi-annually....	Weekly.
Cloquet.....	Wood.....	1879	300	4	8x5	6x15	6	3	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.....	4 times a year.
Cokato.....	Wood.....	1888	25	4	10x10	12x14	10	9	Floor.....	None.....	.....	When necessary.
Crookston.....	Wood.....	1882	280	2	7x10	6x14	4	3	Floor... ..	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	Once in 3 months.
Dassel.....	Wood and iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	When necessary..	Monthly.
Delano.....	Brick and iron.	1888	250	4	8x14	.....	10	4	Iron bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	

TABLE "BB" — Continued.

LOCATION.	Material of Lockup.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Building.	Number of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Size of Outer Room.	Capacity of Lock-up.	Largest No. of Inmates at one time.	Sleeping Accommodations.	Bedding Furnished.	How Often Bedding Washed.	How Often Lockup Scrubbed.
Detroit.....	Wood.....	1883	600	4	4x 8	12x16	4	2	Floor.....	Blankets.....	.....	.....
Dexter.....	Wood.....	1877	30	2	6x 8	8x 6	6	2	Floor.....	None.....	.....	.....
Dodge Centre.....	Wood.....	1876	300	1	5x 7	12x16	2	2	Hammock.....	Blankets and quilts.....	When necessary..	Once a year.
Duluth.....	Stone and wood.....	1886	2,000	7	6x10	16x30	7	10	Bunks.....	None.....	.....	Tri-weekly.
Dundas.....	Wood.....	1879	75	1	10x16	16x24	1	1	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
East Grand Forks.....	Wood.....	1883	600	8	6x10	20x30	6	13	Floor... ..	Blankets and quilts.....	Frequently.....	Frequent.
Easton.....	Wood.....	1880	75	2	8x10	8x10	.....	2	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Yearly.....	Semi-annually.
Elizabeth.....	Wood and iron.....	1882	250	2	7x10	8x14	4	2	Cots.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Elk River.....	Wood.....	1881	200	2	6x10	4x12	8	2	Bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Elysian.....	Wood.....	1884	183	3	4x12	12x16	6	1	Bedsteads.....	None.....	.....	.....
Evansville.....	Wood.....	1884	425	2	8x 8	12x16	8	7	Bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	Once a month.....	Once a month.
Eyota.....	Wood.....	1884	250	2	8x10	16x16	2	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Ellsworth.....	Wood.....	1873	350	2	8x 8	14x30	4	7	Cots.....	Blankets and quilts.....	When necessary..	Once a month.
Excelsior & Faribault.....	Iron and brick.....	1887	950	3	4x 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blankets.....	.....	Weekly.
Farmington.....	Wood.....	1877	500	2	8x10	10x21	6	4	Cots.....	Blankets.....	Monthly.....	Once a year.
Fergus Falls.....	Iron.....	.....	.....	2	8x12	18x16	2	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	Twice a month.
Fishers Landing.....	Wood.....	1881	100	2	6x 8	14x40	8	6	Floor.....	Blankets.....	Twice a year.....	4 times a year.
Fountain.....	Wood.....	1877	50	1	6x10	8x12	6	4	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts.....	.....	When necessary.
Fulda.....	Wood.....	1886	300	2	8x 8	6x10	2	1	Bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts.....	Once a month.....	Once a month.
Gaylord.....	Wood.....	1883	142	2	8x 8	14x16	8	2	Cots.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	Twice a year.
Glyndon.....	Wood.....	1884	250	2	8x 8	8 1/2 x 8	6	1	Bedsteads.....	Quilts.....	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Graceville.....	Wood.....	1883	300	2	8x 8	10x24	12	6	Floor.....	Blankets.....	Every 6 months.....	Semi-annually.
Grand Meadow.....	Wood.....	1875	.....	2	6x 8	6x12	2	2	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts.....	.....	Once a year.
Green Isle.....	Wood.....	1886	200	4	7x 7	7x14	4	1	Floor.....	Blankets.....	.....	Twice a year.
Grove City.....	Wood.....	1878	175	2	6x 8	10x20	4	2	Floor.....	Blankets.....	Twice a year.....	Twice a week.
Hastings.....	Stone and brick.....	1884	3,300	7	5x 8	12x 8	2	2	Bunks.....	Robes.....	Entirely renewed.....	.....
Hawley.....	.....	1882	150	2	6x 7	20x35	7	5	Planks.....	Blankets.....	.....	.....
Hector.....	Wood.....	1882	150	2	6x 8	8x12	4	1	Bedsteads.....	Quilts.....	.....	.....
Henning.....	Wood and iron.....	1883	150	3	6x 8	5x 8	8	.....	.....	Blankets.....	Once a month.....	Once a month.
Herman.....	Wood.....	1887	175	2	6x 7	6x12	6	3	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.....	.....	When necessary.
Heron Lake.....	Wood.....	1878	200	4	4x 8	6x14	4	3	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts.....	Twice a year.....	When necessary.
Hokab.....	Wood and iron.....	1880	150	2	6x10	12x 6	4	4	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Hokab.....	Stone.....	1873	.....	2	8x10	20x30	4	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.

Houston.....	Wood.....	1876	100	1	6x6	7x8	2	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	When used.....	Once a year.
Hutchinson.....	Wood.....	1886	400	1	8x10	6x6	2	.....	Bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	When necessary.
Jackson.....	Wood.....	1885	200	2	8x10	.....	.....	4	Bunk.....	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	When necessary.
Janesville.....	Wood.....	.....	.....	1	6x14	6x14	2	1	Floor.....	Quilts.....	Every 2 months..	Twice a year.
Jordan.....	Stone.....	1875	250	2	8x10	10x16	4	4	Bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	Can't tell.....	.....
Kellogg.....	Wood.....	1875	300	2	7x13	8x16	4	1	None.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Kenyon.....	Wood.....	1885	300	3	5x9	6x15	6	1	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts	Twice a year.....	Twice a year.
Kilkenny.....	Wood.....	1885	300	3	6x10	10x14	1	.....	Bedstead.....	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	Once a month.
Lake City.....	Wood.....	1873	400	2	7x12	8x16	12	9	Floor and bunks...	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	When necessary.
Lake Crystal.....	Wood.....	1872	150	2	7x8	8x16	2	1	Bunk.....	Blankets.....	Quarterly.....	When used.
Lake Park.....	Wood.....	1881	.....	2	4x6	8x13	2	2	Bedsteads.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	When necessary.
Lakeville.....	Wood.....	1879	400	2	8x6	12x12	4	3	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	.....	.....
Lamberton a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanesboro.....	Wood and stone	1886	2,200	2	8x4	14x14	2	2	Bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	Never.....	Twice a year.
Le Roy.....	Wood.....	1877	100	2	8x10	8x11	4	2	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts	.....	.....
Le Sueur.....	Wood.....	1872	75	3	6x8	8x10	3	6	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.....	Twice a year.
Lewiston.....	Wood.....	1875	200	3	6x12	16x16	3	3	Mattresses.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	Twice a year.
Litchfield.....	Brick.....	1886	.....	2	7x9	24x40	6	2	Hammocks.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Lyle.....	Wood..	1875	350	2	8x10	8x16	6	4	Beds.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	Twice a year.
Luverne a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madella.....	Wood.....	1875	250	3	6x8	8x12	6	4	Floor.....	Blankets.....	Once a month....	Once a month.
Mankato.....	Brick.....	1885	400	3	8x10	22x45	5	10	Iron beds.....	Blankets.....	Once a month....	Once a day.
Mantorville.....	Wood.....	1865	150	1	12x14	.....	4	.....	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Mapleton.....	Wood.....	1880	150	2	6x8	6x12	6	4	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Marine Mills.....	Stone.....	1872	2,000	1	6x10	24x30	2	3	Beds.....	Blankets and quilts	Twice a year.....	Twice a year.
Mazeppa.....	Wood.....	1875	300	3	5x10	8x10	3	3	Beds.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Melrose.....	Wood.....	1882	125	1	12x12	.....	1	1	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Minneapolis —	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Station.....	Brick and iron	1887	28,000	50	6½x4	.....	50	.....	Bunks.....	None.....	.....	Daily.
Second Precinct a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Third Precinct.....	Stone.....	1884	.....	4	5x10	4x30	4	14	Bunks.....	.....	.....	Daily.
Fourth Precinct.....	Stone and brick	1884	.....	3	5x7	20x21	6	16	Bunks.....	None.....	.....	Daily.
Minneapolis.....	Wood.....	1876	200	5	10x10	8x18	8	9	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Once a year.....	Never.
Minnesota.....	Wood.....	1883	200	2	4x6	6x6	3	.....	.....	Quilts.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	Stone.....	1880	300	2	8x10	8x16	6	7	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a month....	Once a month.
Monticello.....	Wood..	1883	580	2	8x10	8x10	6	4	Floor.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Moorhead.....	Wood.....	1874	1,200	6	8x8	8x16	12	7	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	Once a week.....	Once a week.
Morris.....	Wood.....	1879	200	3	8x8	.....	3	8	Floor and bunk....	Quilts.....	Once a year.....	4 times a year.
Morton.....	Wood.....	1887	335	3	4½x8	12x16	3	1	Bedsteads.....	Blankets and quilts	Never.....	Never.
Morristown.....	Wood.....	1876	100	2	4x8	5x16	4	.....	.....	None.....	When it rains....	When it rains.
New Prague.....	Brick.....	1875	500	2½	8x12	6x12	4	.....	Iron bedsteads....	Quilts and blankets	Once a year.....	Once a year.
New Richland.....	Wood.....	1878	125	2	6x8	4x12	6	2	Bunks.....	Blankets.....	8 times a year....	When necessary.
Northfield.....	Stone and iron.	1883	.....	2	6x6	16x18	6	5	Iron bunks.....	Blankets.....	.....	Never.
Northern Pacific Jctn.	Wood.....	1885	300	2	7x8	10x14	4	4	Wooden bunks.....	Quilts and blankets	Twice a year.....	Every 2 weeks.
Olivia.....	Wood.....	1885	450	2	5x10	14x16	3	.....	None.....	None.....	When necessary..	When necessary.
Ortonville a.....	Wood.....	1881	50	2	6x8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakis a.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oaseo.....	Wood.....	1876	350	1	10x14	10x14	2	2	Reds.....	Blankets.....	When necessary..	When necessary.

TABLE "BB"—Continued.

LOCATION.	Material of Lockup.	Date of Erection.	Cost of Building.	Number of Cells.	Size of Cells.	Size of Outer Room.	Capacity of Lock-up.	Largest No. of Inmates at one time.	Sleeping Accommodations.	Bedding Furnished.	How Often Bedding Washed.	How Often Lockup Scrubbed.
Owatonna.....	Wood.....	1871	250	2	5x7½	6x12	4	4	Bunks.....	Blankets	When necessary..	Once a month.
Pelican Rapids.....	Wood.....	1883	300	2	8x12	6x12	4	2	Floor.....	Mattress.....	Not very often....	When necessary.
Perham, summer.....	Wood.....	1882	100	2	8x10	10x14	4	6	Bunks.....	Quilts and blankets	Twice a year.....	Once a month.
Perham, winter.....	Wood.....	1888	.....	1	.....	40x50	2	.....	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	When dirty.
Pine City.....	Wood.....	1884	650	2	6x 8	14x16	2	1	Wooden bedsteads.	Quilts and blankets	When necessary..	When necessary.
Pine Island.....	Stone.....	1885	250	2	4x 7	5x 9	2	2	Bunk.....	Quilt.....	Fortnightly.....	Semi-annually.
Plainview.....	Wood.....	1875	75	1	16x20	.....	6	.....	.....	None.....	.....	.....
Reed's Landing.....	Wood.....	1870	200	3	6x 8	20x24	6	1	Bunks.....	Blankets .....	.....	.....
Red Lake Falls.....	Wood.....	1882	300	1	8x10	6x10	2	1	Bunks.....	Blankets	When necessary..	.....
Red Wing.....	Stone.....	1870	800	4	6x 8	12x30	4	6	Bunks.. ..	Blankets	3 times a year....	Once a month.
Redwood Falls.....	Wood.....	1878	300	1	12x14	14x 8	2	3	Wooden beds.....	Blankets	When necessary..	Quarterly.
Rochester.....	Brick and stone	1885	3,000	4	4x 7	18x20	20	8	.....	Blankets	Every 2 weeks....	Once a week.
Rosemount.....	Wood.....	1874	350	2	6x10	20x24	4	1	Floor or bunk.....	Blankets .....	.....	Once a year.
Rothsay.....	Wood.....	1886	300	3	6x10	4x10	6	1	Bunks.....	Quilts.....	.....	.....
Rush City.....	Lockup burned	in 1887.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Blankets .....	.....	.....
St. Charles.....	Stone and brick	1881	2,900	2	4x7, 8x7	9x11	.....	.....	Floor.....	Blankets .....	.....	.....
St. Hilaire.....	Wood.....	1885	250	3	6x10	10x18	3	1	.....	Bunks.....	Never.....	Never.
St. James.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul —	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Station.....	Wood & stone..	1857	.....	10	4x10	10x40	36	35	Bunks.....	Quilts.....	.....	Every day.
Margaret street.....	Brick and iron	1886	3,500	5	5x 7	2½x15	5	10	Iron bedsteads....	Blankets and quilts	Bi-monthly.....	Daily.
Ducas street.....	Brick and iron	1886	4,500	5	4x 8	16x16	5	15	Iron bedsteads....	Blankets	Weekly	Daily.
Rondo street.....	Brick and iron	1887	3,200	5	5x 7	3x30	5	8	Iron beds.....	Blankets	Weekly	Daily.
Union Park.....	Brick and iron	1886	3,500	5	5x 7	5x14	5	14	Iron beds.....	Blankets	When needed	Weekly.
St. Vincent.....	Wood.....	1885	350	2	8x10	12x18	3	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	Semi-annually....	Monthly.
Sacred Heart.....	Wood.....	1883	100	2	6x 8	4x12	4	1	Wooden beds.....	Blankets and robes	When used.....	When necessary.
Sauk Centre.....	Wood.....	1875	150	2	.....	12x12	2	12	Wooden beds.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.....	4 times a year.
Sauk Rapids.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shakopee.....	Brick.....	1884	3,000	1	9x49	9x20	9	9	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	New.....	Never yet.
Sherburne.....	Wood.....	1884	200	2	6x 6	6x12	2	1	Bunks.....	Blankets	Never yet.....	.....
Sleepy Eye.....	Wood.....	1879	284	2	6½x 7	7x15	4	2	Wire mattresses....	Blankets	Once a year.....	Once a year.
Springfield.....	Wood.....	1882	380	2	8x 6	12x14	4	1	Iron bedsteads....	Blankets and quilts	Yearly	Twice a year.
Spring Valley.....	Wood.....	1878	100	2	6x 5	7x12	4	3	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	Once a year.....	4 times a year.

Starbuck.....	Wood	1883	200	2	6x 6	8x16	2	2	Wooden beds.....	Blankets and quilts	When soiled.....	When soiled.
Stillwater a.....	Wood and iron	1886	400	4	8x 8	8x16	6	1	Bunks.....	Blankets	When necessary..	When necessary.
Taylor's Falls.....	Wood and iron	1883	500	4	5x 8	8x20	4	8	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	When necessary.
Verndale.....	Wood, (condem	ned a	nd dis	use d.)	7x 8	10x24	6	4	Bunks and floor....	Blankets	3 times a year....	Quarterly.
Wabasha.....	Wood.....	1878	500	8	8x10	16x 8	4	1	Wooden beds.....	Blankets	Yearly	Once a year.
Waconia.....	Wood.....	1884	360	2	10x10	12x20	2	3	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts	Half yearly.....	Half yearly.
Wadena.....	Wood.....	1881	450	4								
Waseca.....	(Condemned a	nd dis	used.)									
Watertown.....	Wood.....	1880	170	1	8x12	8x12	2	2	Floor.....	Blankets	Never.....	Never.
Walnut Grove.....	Wood.....	1880	175	2	7x10		2		Floor.....	Blankets	Quarterly	Bi-monthly.
Wells	Wood.....	1885	400	1	10x12	20x40	2	2	Bunks.....	Blankets and quilts	When necessary..	When necessary.
White Bear Lake.....	Wood.....	1883	500	2	8x 6	18x16	4	3	Floor.....	Blankets and quilts	Never.....	Monthly.
Willmar.....	Wood.....	1883	300	2	8x12	18x12	4	4	Bedsteads.....	Blankets		Don't scrub.
Windom	Wood.....	1881	75	2	6x 8	6x12	2		Wooden bedsteads..	None.....		
Winnebago City.....	Wood.....	1880	200	1	8x14	8x14	2	1	Floor.....	Blankets ..		Weekly.
Winona.....	Wood and iron	1881		3	6x 8	22x 6	20	13	Iron beds.....	Blankets	Quarterly	
Worthington a.....												
Wykoff.....	Wood	1874	100	1	8x10	10x14	10	1	Bunks.....	Blanket and robe...	When necessary..	When necessary.
Zumbrota.....	Iron and steel..	1887	2,000	2	8x10	12x14	4	6	Hammocks... ..	Blankets	When necessary..	

a No report

TABLE "CC."

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INMATES OF CITY AND VILLAGE
LOCKUPS IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR 1887.

LOCATION.	Insane Persons.	City or Village Prisoners.	County Prisoners.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Tramps Lodged not Prisoners.	Prisoners at Mid- night, Dec. 31, 1887.	Lodgers at Mid- night, Dec. 31, 1887.
Ada a.....							
Adrian.....		8		8	6		
Albert Lea.....		101		101	8		
Alexandria.....		21		21	3		
Anoka.....	1	82	4	87	49	1	
Arlington.....			8	8	2		
Atwater a.....							
Audubon.....					5		
Austin.....	8	180		183	65		
Barnesville.....		45		45	12		
Beaver Creek.....					1		2
Belle Plaine.....							
Bird Island.....		2		2	4		
Blooming Prairie.....		24		24	8		1
Brainerd.....		251		251	17	8	
Brownsdale.....		1		1			
Browns Valley.....		4	2	6	1		
Brownsville.....					6		
Brownston.....		3		3			
Cambridge.....							
Canby.....	1	4		5	3		
Cannon Falls.....							
Canton.....		4		4			
Chatfield.....		3		3	3		
Claremont.....							
Cloquet.....		52		52	6		
Cokato.....		8		8	3	4	3
Crookston.....		84		84			
Dassel.....		8	4	12	10		
Delano.....		25	2	27	27		
Detroit.....		9		9	14		
Dexter.....		2		2			
Dodg Centre.....		3		3	2		
Duluth a.....							
Dundas.....		6	1	7	5		
East Grand Forks a.....							
Easton a.....							
Elizabeth.....		2	8	10			
Elk River.....			2	2			
Elysian.....					1		
Evansville.....		25		25	32		
Excelsior.....							
Eyota.....	1	1		2			
Ellsworth.....		14	2	16	1		
Fairmont.....		1		1	5		
Faribault.....	2	82		84	40		
Farmington.....		6		6	10		
Fergus Falls.....		96	25	121	75	1	
Fisher's Landing.....		30		30	18		
Fountain.....		5		5	2		
Fulda.....		8	12	20			
Gaylord.....		2		2	5		
Glyndon.....							
Graceville.....		30		30	2		
Grand Meadow.....		1		1	2		
Granite Falls.....							
Green Isle a.....							
Grove City.....		3		3	6		
Hastings.....		103		103	230	3	
Hector.....							
Henning.....		6		6			
Herman.....		3		3	8		
Heron Lake.....		2	5	7	1		
Hokah.....		1		1			

TABLE "CC." — CONTINUED.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INMATES OF CITY AND VILLAGE
LOOKUPS IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR 1887.

LOCATION.	Insane Persons.	City or Village Prisoners.	County Prisoners.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Tramps Lodged not Prisoners.	Prisoners at Mid- night, Dec. 31, 1887.	Lodgers at Mid- night, Dec. 31, 1887.
Houston.....					4		
Hutchinson.....							
Jackson.....	1		4	5	1		
Janesville.....			5	5			
Jordan.....	1	1		2	20		
Kellogg a.....							
Kenyon.....		6		6	12		
Kilkenny.....		1		1	5		
Lake City.....		12		12	100		
Lake Crystal.....		4		4	30		
Lake Park.....		12		12	2		
Lakeville.....		12		12	1		
Lamberton a.....							
Lanesboro.....		2	2	4			
Le Roy.....		1		1	8		
LeSueur.....		60		60	75		
Lewiston.....			5	5	8		
Litchfield.....	1	46	1	48	10		
Lyle.....		12	1	13	20		
Luverne a.....							
Madelia.....		22	20	42	32		
Mankato.....	8	306		309	185		
Mantorville.....							
Mapleton.....		4		4			
Marine Mills.....		28	1	29			
Mazeppa.....		25	1	26	5		
Melrose.....		1		1			
Minneapolis:							
Central Station a.....							
Second Precinct.....	5	478		483			
Third Precinct.....	9	978		982	98		
Fourth Precinct.....	9	590	8	602	88	2	
Minnetonka.....			20	20			
Minnetonka.....							
Montgomery.....		20	1	21	30		
Monticello.....		3	1	4	8		
Moorhead.....		71	10	81	50		
Morris.....		46		46	25		
Morristown a.....							
Morton.....		1		1			
New Prague a.....							
New Richland.....		6		6	8		
Northfield.....	1	27	4	32	66		
N. Pacific Junction.....	1	95	12	108	30		
Olivia.....							
Ortonville a.....							
Osakis a.....							
Osseo.....		6		6	4		
Owatonna.....	1	46		47	35		
Pelican Rapids a.....							
Perham.....	1	3	4	8	50		
Pine City.....	3	18	2	23	22		
Pine Island.....		2	1	3	3		
Plainview.....							
Read's Landing a.....							
Red Lake Falls.....		9		9			
Red Wing.....		84	3	87	105		
Redwood Falls a.....							
Rochester.....	2	73		75	54		
Rosemont.....			1	1	2		
Rothsay.....		1		1	8		
St. Charles.....							
St. Hilaire.....		1		1			
St. James a.....							

TABLE "CC." — CONCLUDED.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INMATES OF CITY AND VILLAGE
LOCKUPS IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR 1887.

LOCATION.	Insane Persons.	City or Village Prisoners.	County Prisoners.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Tramps Lodged not Prisoners.	Prisoners at Mid- night, Dec. 31, 1887.	Lodgers at Mid- night, Dec. 31, 1887.
St. Paul:							
Central Station.....		5,702		5,702	4,260		
Margaret St. Sub- station <i>a</i>							
Ducas St. Substa- tion.....	3	660		663			
Rondo St. Sub- station.....	1	483		484	5		
Union Park.....		107		107	4		
St. Vincent <i>a</i>							
Sacred Heart.....		2	1	3			
Sauk Centre.....	1	82	2	85	28		
Sauk Rapids <i>a</i>							
Shakopee <i>b</i>					130		
Sleepy Eye.....		4	2	6	1		
Springfield.....			2	2			
Spring Valley.....		9		9	13	4	6
Starbuck.....		7		7			
Stillwater <i>a</i>							
Taylor's Falls.....		7		7	2		
Tracy.....		25		25			
Verndale <i>a</i>							
Wabasha.....					55		
Waconia.....		2		2	1		
Wadena <i>a</i>							
Waseca.....	1	11		12	3		
Watertown.....		8		8			
Walnut Grove.....							
Wells <i>a</i>							
White Bear Lake.....	1	44		45	28		
Willmar.....	1	67		68	19		
Windom <i>a</i>							
Winnebago City.....		3		3			
Winona.....	4	826	10	340	420		
Worthington.....							
Wykoff <i>a</i>							
Zumbrota.....		98	7	105	16		
Estimated for 30 Lockups not re- ported.....	10	7,300	390	2,700	2,100		
Totals.....	68	19,256	591	14,815	8,962		

a No report received.

b County jail used as lockup.

“TABLE DD.”

PRISON CENSUS OF MINNESOTA AT MIDNIGHT, JULY 31, 1888.

PRISONERS AWAITING TRIAL.

In County Jails.

Insane persons.....	3	
Held as witnesses.....	4	
Other prisoners.....	131	
	—	138

In City and Village Lockups.

Insane persons.,.....	1	
Other prisoners.....	92	
	—	93

Total awaiting trial.....	231
---------------------------	-----

PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCE.

In county jails.....	68	
In city and village lockups.....	19	
In St. Paul workhouse.....	140	
In Minneapolis workhouse.....	78	
Total in jails, lockups and workhouses.....	—	305
In the state prison		437
		—
Total number serving sentence.....		742
Total number of prisoners <i>a</i>		973

a Not including 231 inmates of the state reform school, nor 6 women sentenced to the House of the Good Shepherd.

CITY WORKHOUSES.

City workhouses are maintained by the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The St. Paul city workhouse was opened in 1883; the Minneapolis workhouse was opened in 1886. Both of these workhouses have suffered inconvenience for want of proper drainage. Neither workhouse has as yet direct railroad connections which will be necessary in order to carry on any extensive manufacturing enterprise. Both institutions have found difficulties in inaugurating any satisfactory labor system. The inmates of the St. Paul workhouse have been employed in erecting buildings and improving the workhouse grounds and also in improving the Como park. The prisoners in the Minneapolis workhouse have been employed in erecting buildings, improving the grounds, carrying on the farm and also upon public roads and upon cemetery grounds. At the St. Paul workhouse knitting has been carried on on state account to a small extent, employing a few of the long term prisoners.

Both of these workhouses have suffered inconvenience from the short terms of the great body of the prisoners. In the Minneapolis workhouse in 1887, out of 1,627 prisoners, 883 were sentenced for terms of 10 days or less and only 191 for more than 30 days. In 1887, in the St. Paul workhouse, out of 2,148 prisoners 614 were sentenced for 5 days or less, 890 for 10 days or less, 234 for more than 30 days and only 23 for more than 90 days. The committal of this class of convicts to prison for sentences of 10 days or less is worse than useless. It only serves to clean them up and whet their appetites for a new debauch.

The administration of both of these prisons is good. The Minneapolis workhouse has suffered from frequent changes of superintendents. It goes without saying that such prisons, to be successful, must be entirely divorced from politics. No satisfactory results can be expected in either of these workhouses until some systematic labor system is applied to them. Thus far nothing definite has been settled upon in either case. It has been proposed to manufacture brick at the Minneapolis workhouse. This is a good industry, the objection being that it will only employ a limited number of men through the summer

months when the population of the prison is small, while the great necessity is for employment during the winter months when the prison population will be large.

The result will be that it will be necessary to have a plant for winter labor which will remain idle during the summer.

The knitting business which is carried on in the St. Paul workhouse can not furnish employment to the great body of the prisoners. At the Minneapolis workhouse it is proposed to employ a portion of the prisoners on a neighboring quarry but this employment offers some difficulties. It would involve extra expense for warm clothing in winter.

I am of the opinion that the only solution will be to introduce into each of these workhouses some light and simple labor such as cane seating, mat making, brush making or to develop some branch of manufacturing like chair making, woodenware or some similar branch which employs a considerable amount of unskilled labor.

THE ST. PAUL CITY WORKHOUSE.

The workhouse is located on a forty acre tract at Lake Como adjoining the Como Park and near the St. Paul & Northern Pacific railroad.

The St. Paul city workhouse was organized by an act of the legislature approved Feb. 10, 1881.

Legislation affecting it was passed during the session of 1882-83.

The first board of directors consisted of Peter Berkey, president, R. W. Johnson, W. H. Richardson, Louis Engel, and Mark Costello. The original appropriation was \$30,000. With this was constructed a three story building 50x100 feet containing 30 double cells and a large room above the cell room. In the summer of 1883 Mr. G. W. Lamson was elected president of the board of directors, since which time he has given much attention and study to the development of the institution.

Dr. F. A. Renz was the first superintendent of the workhouse. After two years' faithful and successful service, he was succeeded in October, 1885, by John Fitzgerald, the present superintendent, who was formerly connected with the Detroit House of Correction. Mr. Fitzgerald has proved a thoroughly efficient officer.

In 1885 a main cell building was constructed containing 128 cells together with hospital, kitchen, store room, bakery, etc.

The cost of the additional improvement was about \$70,000. The cells are iron. They are 5x7½ feet and are 7 feet high. Each cell being intended for two persons giving a total capacity of 316 prisoners.

The workhouse is admirably managed. Cleanliness prevails; the health of the prison is good. The discipline is excellent.

The great lack of the prison is that of suitable systematic labor.

Expense of Maintenance.

It is difficult to ascertain accurately the cost of maintaining the prison owing to the fact that, as in all new institutions, a considerable portion of the outlay is for improvements and fixtures. During 13 months ending Dec. 31, 1887, city warrants were drawn for \$29,769.61. Cash receipts from sales amounted to \$9,577.28 making the net cost to the city, \$20,192.33. The average number of prisoners was 116.7 making the cost per capita for 13 months \$137.03, which is at the rate of \$159.72 per year or \$3.32 per week.

The superintendent's estimate of net expense is \$16,474.28 which would be for 13 months, \$141.17 per capita or at the rate of \$130.32 per year. The daily cost of food for each person fed including officers and employes was 10.5 cents for the year 1887. The daily cost of food per capita in the state prison being 12.1 cents.

The balance sheet of the institution on page 11 of the fifth annual report makes a "surplus of credits over expenditures of \$7,013.83." "This surplus is created by crediting the workhouse with prison labor \$20,343.60." This prison labor consists of 27,312 days labor at 75 cents per day. Of this labor 14,000 days were "routine work" being the domestic labor, etc., of the prison, 3,322 days labor were performed upon the park improvement of the grounds and buildings, 5,020 were employed in manufacturing making 8,342 days. If the prison were credited with this labor at 50 cents per day, which is certainly as much as it is worth, it would amount to \$4,171, which deducted from the cash expenditure by the city, \$20,192, would leave a net expense of \$16,000, which agrees closely with the superintendents estimate of the net expense.

There is no reason why the labor of prisoners in carrying on the domestic work should be regarded as an offset against the

cash expenses of the institution. The rate per capita \$130.32 is not excessive for an institution of this size and is less than would be paid for the board of the prisoners in the county jail, while the condition of the prisoners is in other respects to be much preferred.

During the year 1888 warrants were drawn on the city treasury for current expenses amounting to \$29,668.75. Cash was paid back into the city treasury to the amount of \$9,709.32, leaving the net cost to the city \$19,959.43. The average number of prisoners was 155.6, making the per capita cost to the city \$128.27. The daily cost of food for each person fed, including officers and employes, was 9.5 cents.

THE MINNEAPOLIS CITY WORKHOUSE.

The Minneapolis city workhouse is located north of the city hall on Second avenue, near the Mississippi river, on a sixty acre tract.

The workhouse is administered by a committee of the board of aldermen. The institution was opened in 1886, under the superintendency of John West. Mr. West was succeeded in April, 1887, by Mathias Gross, who served as superintendent for one year, when Superintendent West was reappointed. The details of administration have fallen largely on Michael Whelan, deputy superintendent and secretary of the prison.

The workhouse was opened in 1886, with a capacity of 56 prisoners, which has since been increased by the erection of an additional cell room to 156. The prison, so far as constructed, now consists of an administration building, containing offices and sleeping apartments for guards, and two cell rooms with accommodations for 156 prisoners, a large dining room, kitchen, laundry and boiler house. The women's department is on the second floor above the kitchen.

The institution is kept clean and in good order. The inmates appear to be well fed and cared for.

Expense of Maintenance.

In the early stages of every such institution the expenditures are necessarily high, partly because the proportional cost of keeping a small number of inmates is large, partly because the institution is necessarily accumulating furniture, utensils, etc.

For the year ending Feb. 28, 1887, the average number of in-

mates was 79. The total amount paid from the city treasury for maintenance was \$22,910, miscellaneous receipts paid into the city treasury, \$852, leaving a net expenditure of \$22,058, making a cost per capita of about \$252. For the ten months ending Dec. 31, 1888, the average number of inmates was 78.3; the total expenditure from the city treasury, \$17,187; miscellaneous receipts paid into the city treasury, \$249; net cost to the city, \$16,937; giving a per capita for the ten months of \$225, or a yearly rate of \$270 per inmate.

The daily cost of food for each person fed was 12.5 cents for the year 1886, 11.7 cents for the year 1887, and for the year 1888 12.3 cents.

For the year ending Feb. 28, 1887, the institution is credited with 17,744 days labor at 83 cents per day, making \$14,727, but of this labor 10,000 days was performed in the routine work of the prison, leaving only 7,744 days of productive labor, which was expended on buildings and repairs to roads, grading and improving the grounds, and work on the city cemetery.

For the ten months ending Dec. 31, 1888, the institution is credited with 15,872 days, of which 9,892 were given to routine and domestic labor of the prison, and 5,980 to productive labor as in the previous year.

This institution, with its cleanliness and good order and discipline, is a vast improvement upon the former plan of herding prisoners of this class in the Hennepin county jail, but it is of vital importance that some system of labor should be adopted for the workhouse. The general observations made upon the St. Paul workhouse on this subject will apply for the most part to the Minneapolis workhouse.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART III.--PAUPERISM.

1. RELIEF OF PAUPERISM.

With Tables "EE" to "MM."

2. COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

With Tables "NN" to "TT."

PAUPERISM IN MINNESOTA.

In the report of special agent Frederick Howard Wines in volume 21 of the census of 1880, Mr. Wines said: "The law which governs the distribution of pauperism in the United States is as follows: The ratio of pauperism to the total population diminishes alike from north to south and from east to west. If New England, or the principal New England state (Massachusetts) be taken as a starting point, it matters not in what direction a line be drawn, the largest amount of pauperism relatively to the population, will be found to exist in Massachusetts, and the smallest in the state furthest removed from Massachusetts, while the intervening states will exhibit on the whole, and with scarcely an exception, a gradual decline in something like the degree of their removal from the extreme northeast." The statistical tables accompanying this report fully corroborate the statement of Mr. Wines, and the statistics of pauperism which have been accumulated in this office during the past five years would tend to establish the law thus laid down.

The truth is that Minnesota has but little real pauperism, even in the cities. During a recent inspection of the free kindergartens of St. Paul by members of the board of corrections and charities, the teacher of one of the kindergartens, who had been engaged in similar work in Chicago, said "I think the poor people in St. Paul are very comfortably off as compared with the very poor people in Chicago." In the rural districts of Minnesota abject pauperism is comparatively rare. There are a good many cases where temporary assistance is demanded to prevent suffering, but the probability is that fully one-half of the comparatively small amount of relief which is given could be dispensed with, and the necessary relief secured by private voluntary assistance. Of the 80 counties in Minnesota, only 25 maintain poorhouses. Of these 25 in 1887 only 13 averaged more than 10

inmates each, and the total average number of paupers maintained in poorhouses in the entire state was less than 300. During the year 1887 the number of paupers maintained in poorhouses was less than in 1886, and in 1886 less than in 1885; so that notwithstanding the growth of the state, there appears to be an actual decline in the number of paupers maintained.

It will be apparent from the accompanying statistics that there is a marked and unaccountable diversity in the expenditures for the maintenance of paupers. In some cases the difference is explainable by peculiar local circumstances, as for example, in St. Louis county, which suffers from an influx of non-resident paupers from outside the state, and also from an accumulation of cases of injured men from the adjacent lumbering and mining regions. The per capita expense for maintaining paupers in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis has been for many years but little above the general average of the state, notwithstanding the fact of the much greater ratio of pauperism in cities. The actual disbursement for relief of pauperism is much less in the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis than in other cities of corresponding size. The Relief Society of St. Paul, which is the principal agency, disburses less than \$1,000 a year in cash for relief of the poor, besides considerable quantities of clothing. The principal work of private charities in the cities is in the maintenance of hospitals and orphan asylums, which are most generously endowed.

PROVISION FOR THE FUTURE.

Minnesota is most fortunate in being thus relieved from the burdens which oppress less favored states, in the support of an army of dependents and in the relief from the burdens of crime and misfortune which cling to the skirts of pauperism. While pauperism in the state has apparently diminished within the past three years, the number of inmates of our jails and prisons has shown a corresponding decrease, or at least has failed to keep pace with the increase of the population. The important problem now presents itself how shall we maintain this happy state of affairs; what safeguards can be established which shall measurably prevent the growth of pauperism and its attendant evils, which has taken place in older communities with the increase of pauperism. No more important problem can present itself. In my opinion much can be done by a diligent study of the problem.

of pauperism; by thoroughness in the preparation of statistics, and especially by requiring all officers who dispense public relief to exercise rigid scrutiny and to operate under such rules as will prevent public institutions from becoming nurseries of pauperism. To this end, I have planned a system of detailed records for every application for public relief which shall be presented to public officers, and in my judgment it will be wise for the board of corrections and charities in the exercise of the right given it by law to prescribe and require such a detailed record of every application.

The administration of pauper relief, partly from mistaken kindness and partly through the introduction of improper influences has often become a prolific source of pauperism. This should by all means be avoided.

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Important contributions to the work which has been outlined above are being made in this state by voluntary societies. The St. Vincent de Paul society is an efficient agency for dealing with pauperism. Every Sunday morning, in connection with the parishes of the Roman Catholic church in St. Paul and Minneapolis, there is held a meeting of the committee, whose duty it is to investigate with care all applicants for relief from their members and to devise the wisest means for dealing with the cases. The amount of pecuniary assistance given by this society is small, but the amount of pauperism prevented by kindly advice and assistance in procuring employment is very great.

The Society for the Relief of the Poor in St. Paul has done much in the way of intelligent study of these difficulties. Within the past two years this society has appointed a general agent who is doing efficient work in the investigation of cases and the exposure of frauds and professional mendicants.

The Associated Charities of Minneapolis has grown into an efficient organization, whose usefulness increases from year to year. During the past two years, the agent of this society has been the means of sending twenty homeless and neglected children to the State Public School. It is a remarkable fact that the city of Minneapolis with all of its growth has been able to get on thus far without any general society for the relief of the poor, such as has been found necessary in most of the cities of the Union. This has been due, partly to the unusual efficiency of the city

system for the relief of the poor, partly to the activity of individuals and charitable organizations and partly to the readiness with which poor persons who were willing to work could maintain themselves.

THE TOWN PAUPER SYSTEM.

One of the plans which has been adopted in this state to check the spread of pauperism is by the adoption of what is known as the town system of caring for the poor. Under this system poor persons become a charge upon the several cities, villages and townships wherein they reside, instead of being a charge upon the several counties, as is required by the general law.

The advantages of the town system are as follows: First, the administration being local, comes nearer to the people, and there is less liability to extravagant expenditures of public funds or to the corrupt use of such funds for political or private purposes. Second, the officers of the town, city or village can have a much closer knowledge of the needs of the applicants for relief than is possible under the county system. Third, unworthy applicants are less liable to apply for aid under the town system than under the county system. There is great force in these considerations.

On the other hand there are difficulties in the application of the town system in a new state. First, the state is so sparsely settled that many towns have not the financial resources to make proper provision for cases of emergency; and, in practice, it is found that paupers sometimes suffer from neglect on this account. Second, in a new state, with an immigrant population, it becomes necessary to care for a great many non-resident paupers. Under the county system this is done, and necessarily done, in many cases. Under the town system it is difficult, if not impossible, to secure proper aid for such persons. The tendency is to ship them from place to place and increase the number of tramps and migratory paupers. This state of things finds its legitimate outcome in a state pauper system, such as has grown up in Massachusetts under the operation of the town system. Third, the county system operates as an insurance to small communities against extraordinary burdens arising from accidents or epidemics. The argument urged in favor of the town system is that paupers are found almost universally in the cities and villages, and that it is unjust to tax the farming dis-

tricts for their maintenance. This argument overlooks the fact that many paupers have been reduced to poverty on farms and have removed into the cities and villages; so that while pauperism is found in the villages, it originated on the farm. The county system distributes the burden fairly through the community.

I am of the opinion that in an old and settled state the town system has some decided advantages, but that it is not well adapted to a new and sparsely settled community. Twenty counties of Minnesota have had laws passed for the establishment of the town system. Two of these counties rejected the law at the polls. In six cases the law has subsequently been repealed, leaving twelve counties still operating under the town system. The laws which have been placed upon the statute books have often been carelessly drawn, and inconsistent with each other, requiring subsequent amendment. In my judgment it would be wise to place upon the statute books a general law which should cover all counties adopting the town system, and should allow any county to change its system of caring for the poor from the county system to the town system, or from the town system to the county system, as the case may be, under proper restrictions.

HISTORY OF THE TOWN PAUPER SYSTEM IN MINNESOTA.

FREEBORN COUNTY, 1875.

The first county to adopt the township system was Freeborn county (1875, p 301). The act is brief and well drawn, but in this act, as in nearly all subsequent ones, the residence law is imperfect, since a pauper may have a residence in the county, but not in any town thereof. The law was amended in 1883, requiring that the county should pay pauper expenses exceeding two hundred dollars per year in any town, and exceeding six hundred dollars per year in the city of Albert Lea.

CARVER AND STEARNS COUNTIES, 1877.

Freeborn county was followed in 1877 by Carver and Stearns counties.

The Carver county law (1877, p. 304) was the same as that of

Freeborn county with two added provisions: First, that paupers might appeal from the decision of the town supervisors to the county commissioners; second, that town paupers should have the services of a county physician, if one should be appointed.

The Stearns county law (1877, p. 293) was an adaptation of the general law to the town system. The law was well drawn, but quite long.

WRIGHT COUNTY, 1878.

The Wright county law (1878, p. 482) is essentially the same as the Stearns county law, being based on the general law, but omits the provisions relating to cities. The law was amended in 1887, inserting that provision.

HENNEPIN COUNTY, 1879.

The Hennepin county law (1879, p. 434-436) provides that the city council shall appoint a superintendent of the poor, and that city poor shall be a charge upon the city of Minneapolis and other poor upon the several towns. The poor farm to be maintained by the county, and the maintenance of the poor to be charged back upon the city and towns.

SIBLEY AND GOODHUE COUNTIES, 1881.

The Sibley county law (1881, p. 743) was a very brief one, transferring the care of the poor to the town supervisors, and providing for a town poor fund, but prescribing no rules or regulations. In 1889 a more comprehensive law was enacted.

The Goodhue county law (1881, p. 764) was the same as the Freeborn county with three additions. Section 2 provides for a town poor fund, section 7 provides for submission to the people, and third, the residence term was made two years instead of one. The law was a decided improvement on the Freeborn and Carver county laws, but was defeated at the polls and never took effect.

MORRISON AND BENTON COUNTIES, 1881,

Were provided for in one law (1881, p. 765) which was the same as the Sibley county law, with the addition of section 4 applying the general law as to residence, and section 5 transferring funds from the county to the town treasuries. This law proved

unsatisfactory in both counties and was repealed as to Morrison county in 1883, and as to Benton county in 1885.

LE SUEUR COUNTY, 1881.

The Le Sueur county law (1881, ex. session, p. 233) is the same as the Freeborn county law, except that the county is made responsible for pauper expenses in any town above two hundred dollars per year.

KANDIYOHI AND DOUGLAS COUNTIES.

The Kandiyohi county law (1883, p. 396) is essentially the same as the Goodhue county law—almost an exact copy. It was amended in 1885 making the residence term one year, and making village paupers a charge upon townships instead of villages. The law was repealed in 1889.

The Douglas county law is essentially the same as the Stearns county law, being an adaptation of the general law to the town system.

BROWN AND SWIFT COUNTIES, 1885.

The Brown county law (1885, p. 440.) is an exact copy of the Kandiyohi county law. The old law proved unsatisfactory and was repealed in 1887.

The Swift county law (1885, p. 448) was the same as the Kandiyohi county law, except that it did not provide for submission to the voters of the county. It proved unsatisfactory and was repealed in 1889.

MCLEOD, MEEKER, POPE AND SCOTT COUNTIES, 1887.

The McLeod county law (1887, p. 853) is a copy of the Brown county law.

The Meeker county law (1887, p. 850) is a copy of the Kandiyohi county law. It was defeated at the polls and never took effect. The same law was re-enacted in 1889.

The Pope county law (1887, p. 861) agrees with the Kandiyohi county law, except that the law is not to be submitted to vote and the provision with reference to payment of poor funds from the county to the township treasury is a little different.

The Wadena county law (1887, p. 863) is the same as the Swift county law.

The Scott county law (1887, p. 820) is peculiar. Section 2 gives to the town and city officers all the rights, powers and duties of county commissioners. Section 3 prescribes a tax not exceeding one mill. This seems to be a well drawn act.

THE POORHOUSES OF MINNESOTA.

The development of the poorhouse system of Minnesota has been very slow, owing to the small amount of pauperism in the state. Only twenty-five counties in the state have poorhouses and of these only eight averaged more than ten paupers each in 1887, viz.: Hennepin county 55, Ramsey 39, Wabasha 22, Winona 21, Goodhue 18, Otter Tail 16, Rice 16, and Nicollet 14. Only four counties have satisfactory poorhouse buildings, viz.: Ramsey, Becker, Dodge and Blue Earth counties. Of the remaining counties only Hennepin and Wabasha counties have buildings of a permanent character; the others are all wooden buildings and for the most part of inexpensive construction. It is possible therefore for Minnesota in the future, when necessity shall arise, to realize the very best principles in almshouse construction.

During the past two years Becker and Cottonwood counties have built new poorhouses. Becker county poorhouse is well planned and well constructed, the plan having been approved by the board of corrections and charities. Cottonwood county poorhouse is badly planned and badly constructed, the county having been advised by the board of corrections and charities to postpone building until a later date.

Rice county and St. Louis county have built important additions to the old wooden buildings. In both cases it would have been wiser for the counties to have started anew on a permanent basis, as neither of these buildings is well adapted to the purpose.

A few counties need poorhouses which do not now have them, viz.: Polk county, Stearns county, Freeborn county, and possibly one or two others.

The statistics of poorhouses show less extravagant expenditure than formerly, only three counties exceeding the rate of five dollars per week for the maintenance, the average for 1887 being \$2.96. The average number of paupers maintained in 1887 was only 295. The corresponding average for 1885 was 341, a decrease of 46 in two years. This decrease is very re-

markable in view of the increase in population of the state and is in keeping with the equally marked decrease in the population of county jails.

REMARKS ON TABLES SHOWING EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Table "EE" is a comparison of the expenditures for the relief of the poor for four years ending Dec. 31, 1887. The increase is not great, being from \$244,853 in 1884 to \$289,590 in 1887, an increase of 18 per cent; while the current expenses of the state correctional and charitable institutions increased from \$318,950 in 1883-4 to \$493,900 in 1887-8, an increase of 55 per cent in the same length of time. There is an apparent increase in the expense per inhabitant from 22.9 cents in 1884 to 25.9 cents in 1887, but it will be observed that the figures are based on the census of 1885. Had they been based on the actual population the per capita expense would have shown no increase. The apparent increase in the pauper expenses of Hennepin, Ramsey and St. Louis counties is doubtless due to the same cause.

As a matter of fact, the pauper expenses of counties in Minnesota show but little variation from year to year, and are less than those of older states, owing partly to the fact that the insane are not a county charge in Minnesota as they are in most of the older states.

Tables "FF" and "GG" furnish a detailed statement of expenditures for relief of the poor for 1886 and 1887.

Tables "HH" and "II" exhibit the same facts reduced to a per capita on the population as shown by the census of 1885. It will be observed that these per capitās show a remarkable uniformity from year to year and that most of the counties seem to be governed by a nearly uniform standard of expenditure.

Tables "JJ" and "KK" show the pauper expenses of the twenty-six most populous counties in the state arranged in the order of their population. The tables are thus arranged for the reason that the expenses of populous counties are naturally more stable than those of sparsely settled counties and for the reason that comparisons between counties of like population are more useful than between those of varying population. The principal facts brought out are (a) that there is great diversity of expense between counties which do not differ materially in population,

situation, wealth or character of inhabitants; (b), that counties under the town system usually but not invariably spend less money in caring for the poor than those under the county system; (c), that the per capita expense in wealthy, populous counties is more than in poor and sparsely settled counties.

Table "LL" is a statement of counties spending more than 30 cents per inhabitant or less than 12 cents per inhabitant for the relief of the poor in 1887. Counties spending more than 30 cents should examine their expenditure to see whether they are not excessive. Counties spending less than 12 cents should exercise care lest they are not giving adequate relief to cases of actual need. It is difficult to understand why the expenditures in the counties of Carver, Houston, Stearns and Wright should be less than one-fourth as much as those in the counties of Goodhue, Rice, Wabasha, Washington, Otter Tail and Dodge. It would seem as if there must be an excess on the one hand or a deficiency on the other, in some cases, at least.

Table "MM" is a statement of expenditures for medical services and medicines for four years. The average amount expended varies but little from year to year, but some counties are undoubtedly extravagant in this particular.

TABLE "EE."

EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA FOR
FOUR YEARS, ENDING DEC. 31, 1887.*(The Per Capitas are Based on the Census of 1885.)*

COUNTIES.	1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.
Aitkin.....	\$270	19.4	\$453	32.7	\$465	33.5	\$484	34.9
Anoka.....	2,862	28.3	2,844	28.2	4,048	40.5	2,407	23.9
Becker.....	1,774	23.8	2,143	28.9	1,993	26.8	2,950	40.
Benton.....	435	9.2	1,155	24.5	965	20.4	403	8.5
Big Stone.....	686	14.6	530	11.3	523	11.1	304	6.5
Blue Earth.....	5,425	20.5	6,139	23.2	4,561	17.2	4,447	18.3
Brown.....	3,522	25.2	3,618	26.	3,042	21.7	3,885	28.
Carlton.....	1,646	51.6	746	23.4	1,143	35.9	.....	.....
Carver.....	1,574	9.8	1,203	7.5	1,641	10.3	1,425	8.9
Chippewa.....	3,203	48.8	2,242	34.1	1,632	24.9	1,767	23.9
Chicago.....	1,948	19.8	1,964	20.1	1,793	18.3	1,785	17.3
Clay.....	.....	.....	4,171	40.2	.....	.....	6,103	60.
Cook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood.....	2,332	40.4	2,037	34.5	620	10.5	570	9.6
Crow Wing.....	1,778	20.3	1,363	15.5	1,391	15.9	.....	.....
Dakota.....	3,653	19.7	4,650	25.	3,774	20.3	3,778	20.3
Dodge.....	3,283	31.3	3,424	32.6	3,565	34.	2,904	27.7
Douglas.....	1,925	.....	1,687	13.	2,139	16.5	1,979	15.3
Faribault.....	2,806	18.5	.....	.....	2,412	15.9	3,229	21.3
Fillmore.....	3,483	13.	4,456	16.7	3,403	12.7	2,918	10.9
Freeborn.....	2,816	16.2	2,693	15.5	2,536	14.6	2,459	14.2
Goodhue.....	15,472	49.9	15,896	51.1	14,125	45.4	17,475	56.2
Grant.....	2,243	43.	2,165	41.7	1,702	32.8	1,172	22.6
Hennepin.....	43,764	29.4	39,950	26.8	41,755	28.	31,947	21.5
Houston.....	1,324	8.5	1,522	9.9	1,030	6.8	1,429	9.2
Hubbard.....	50	.6	220	25.7	264	30.9	36	4.2
Isanti.....	1,780	25.3	1,714	24.3	1,336	19.	1,142	16.2
Jackson.....	1,049	17.2	760	12.4	1,146	18.8	1,307	21.4
Kanabec.....	755	68.	902	81.3	554	50.	.....	.....
Kandiyohi.....	1,818	14.1	1,360	10.6	944	7.3	696	5.3
Kittson.....	966	27.9	1,025	29.6	1,171	38.8	.....	.....
Lac qui Parle.....	716	9.1	824	10.5	926	11.8	.....	.....
Lake.....	62	13.6	109	24.	10	2.2	154	34.
Le Sueur.....	2,628	14.1	2,562	13.8	2,819	15.2	2,432	13.1
Lincoln.....	549	12.7	587	13.5	525	12.	125	2.9
Lyons.....	1,405	17.7	850	10.7	964	12.1	1,316	16.6
McLeod.....	4,214	27.5	2,803	18.3	2,429	18.5	1,689	10.9
Marshall.....	2,025	35.2	2,576	46.3	1,852	33.3	1,703	30.6
Martin.....	655	13.3	765	11.9	524	8.1	.....	.....
Meeker.....	4,121	28.4	3,281	22.5	2,626	18.1	2,717	18.8
Mille Lacs.....	810	42.8	792	41.7	1,369	72.2	482	25.4
Morrison.....	3,734	39.7	2,882	30.6	2,127	22.6	1,603	17.
Mower.....	2,212	14.5	1,692	11.4	1,060	6.9	1,141	7.5
Murray.....	724	14.3	519	10.2	581	11.5	582	11.5
Nicollet.....	2,725	20.3	1,997	14.8	2,169	16.1	5,010	37.3
Nobles.....	1,688	30.	1,607	28.4	1,490	26.5	1,417	25.1
Norman.....	1,701	20.4	1,580	18.9	1,147	30.8	664	8.
Olmsted.....	4,078	19.9	4,371	21.3	3,811	18.5	4,357	21.2
Otter Tail.....	11,748	37.3	12,166	38.6	12,865	40.8	9,526	30.2
Pine.....	629	28.8	638	31.5	805	36.8	.....	.....
Pipestone.....	1,897	48.	1,333	33.6	568	14.4	618	15.6
Polk.....	5,319	22.7	3,236	35.1	4,499	19.2	3,528	15.
Pope.....	1,041	12.	1,516	17.4	1,571	18.	766	8.8
Ramsey.....	37,226	32.	32,936	28.4	32,580	28.	26,537	22.9
Redwood.....	141	2.2	952	14.7	1,179	18.	1,455	22.4
Renville.....	2,595	19.7	2,330	17.6	2,091	15.9	1,884	14.3
Rice.....	11,971	48.	12,373	49.1	8,814	35.3	7,148	28.7
Rock.....	1,297	24.8	2,281	43.5	747	14.2	772	14.8

TABLE "EE"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.
St. Louis.....	10,518	51.4	10,461	51.1	10,207	49.9	7,407	36.2
Scott.....	2,795	19.7	2,811	19.8	3,700	26.1	3,739	26.4
Sherburne.....	981	17.4	727	12.9	971	17.2	.....	.....
Sibley.....	1,762	13.4	1,527	11.6	1,810	13.8	1,380	10.5
Stearns.....	2,292	8.	3,112	10.8	3,016	10.5	2,409	8.4
Steele.....	1,622	12.7	2,941	23.1	1,803	14.2	2,682	21.1
Stevens.....	1,966	43.6	1,083	24.	1,640	36.3	.....	.....
Swift.....	1,112	11.3	3,100	37.1	2,114	25.3	1,761	21.
Todd.....	982	10.2	831	8.6	1,120	11.6	1,982	20.5
Traverse.....	1,087	38.	1,296	45.3	465	16.2	656	23.
Wabasha.....	6,973	38.7	6,444	35.8	5,402	30.	7,826	43.5
Wadena.....	726	20.4	1,271	35.7	.....	.....	1,308	36.5
Waseca.....	3,639	27.6	3,333	25.	4,298	32.2	4,612	34.6
Washington.....	11,463	38.5	12,639	42.5	11,257	38.	10,566	35.5
Watsonwan.....	1,040	17.3	436	7.2	902	15.	776	13.
Wilkin.....	865	23.2	1,288	34.5	768	20.6	300	8.
Winona.....	9,090	28.5	9,548	29.9	8,697	27.2	7,994	25.
Wright.....	1,422	6.2	1,213	5.3	1,910	8.4	1,824	8.
Yellow Medicine...	2,452	31.2	1,268	16.2	1,850	23.5	2,313	29.4
Unreported counties, estimated...	4,000	33.8	.....	.....	7,406	53.2	11,301	27.2
Totals.....	\$289,590	25.9	\$285,671	25.6	\$267,620	24.	\$244,853	22.9

TABLE "FF."

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA, DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1886, EXCLUDING PURCHASE OF POOR FARMS, PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS
THEREON, AND EXPENSE OF COMMITMENT OF INSANE TO THE HOSPITAL.

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1885.	Current Expenses of Poorhouse.	Boarding and Nurs- ing Paupers Outside Poorhouse.	Partial Support.	Trans- portation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of County Commissioners.	Other Purposes.	Total Pauper Expendi- tures.
Altkin	1,383	.....	.....	\$188.53	\$11.35	\$181.85	\$59.60	.....	\$12.00	\$43.82
Anoka	10,089	\$671.26	\$260.75	1,453.95	.....	243.80	146.00	\$58.06	.....	2,848.76
Becker	7,438	489.71	359.27	800.57	105.20	530.00	95.75	81.60	80.77	2,147.87
Beltrami	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton	4,721	.....	387.06	496.69	20.00	189.30	11.00	49.50	.....	1,166.47
Big Stone	4,697	.....	.....	294.79	.....	115.40	21.80	.....	98.55	530.04
Blue Earth	26,463	1,804.33	.....	8,102.68	198.20	998.70	201.25	52.80	80.25	6,139.00
Brown	13,976	.....	448.15	2,724.16	.....	324.22	73.50	9.00	40.00	8,118.08
Carlton	3,138	.....	366.83	370.10	1.15	43.25	.....	.....	62.27	745.60
Carver	15,965	.....	676.56	258.08	50.40	83.60	51.60	.....	54.55	1,204.70
Cass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa	6,561	644.89	101.60	697.51	.....	622.90	81.00	.....	44.57	2,242.37
Chicago	9,765	498.88	.....	1,203.25	4.00	208.45	.....	59.90	.....	1,963.93
.....	10,862	.....	1,312.31	1,358.61	72.10	968.66	176.50	80.00	228.22	4,170.60
.....	8,832	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,894	.....	711.62	674.69	.....	569.25	81.60	.....	.....	2,096.96
.....	5,748	.....	594.75	367.77	89.00	208.60	153.56	7.20	.....	1,863.82
.....	18,590	1,781.46	493.35	1,534.11	10.00	671.45	180.09	50.00	40.00	4,650.87
.....	10,467	808.21	339.35	1,438.19	77.80	525.53	33.00	199.62	5.38	3,428.68
.....	12,924	.....	647.19	401.53	141.96	396.15	27.00	.....	108.15	1,887.30
.....	15,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	28,677	1,845.61	112.10	1,784.17	51.25	429.67	38.40	188.75	25.60	4,455.75
.....	17,864	.....	1,160.27	806.18	143.89	500.90	123.50	.....	96.96	2,692.65
.....	31,118	3,492.64	1,853.27	8,881.70	58.02	1,228.80	196.70	189.00	.....	15,896.53
.....	5,197	.....	380.46	1,024.85	.....	161.60	.....	71.71	26.65	2,165.17
Hennepin	149,787	8,672.90	9,455.89	10,484.61	1,002.36	3,090.00	1,845.00	2,875.00	3,024.00	38,949.76
Houston	15,482	304.09	.....	466.79	13.80	153.00	28.00	26.00	60.00	1,822.16
Hubbard	858	.....	.....	203.55	.....	14.00	.....	.....	2.40	219.55

TABLE "EE"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.	
	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Pauper Expenses.	Cents per Inhabitant.
St. Louis.....	10,518	51.4	10,461	51.1	10,207	49.9	7,407	36.2
Scott.....	2,795	19.7	2,811	19.8	8,700	26.1	8,789	26.4
Sherburne.....	981	17.4	727	12.9	971	17.2	.....	.....
Sibley.....	1,762	13.4	1,527	11.6	1,810	13.8	1,380	10.5
Stearns.....	2,292	8.	8,112	10.8	8,016	10.5	2,409	8.4
Steele.....	1,622	12.7	2,941	23.1	1,803	14.2	2,682	21.1
Stevens.....	1,968	43.6	1,083	24.	1,640	36.3	.....	.....
Swift.....	1,112	11.3	8,100	37.1	2,114	25.3	1,761	21.
Todd.....	982	10.2	881	8.6	1,120	11.6	1,982	20.5
Traverse.....	1,087	38.	1,296	45.3	465	16.2	656	23.
Wabasha.....	6,973	38.7	6,444	35.8	5,402	30.	7,826	43.5
Wadena.....	726	20.4	1,271	35.7	.....	.....	1,308	36.5
Waseca.....	8,689	27.6	8,333	25.	4,298	32.2	4,612	34.6
Washington.....	11,463	38.5	12,639	42.5	11,257	38.	10,566	35.5
Watsonwan.....	1,040	17.3	486	7.2	902	15.	776	13.
Wilkin.....	865	23.2	1,288	34.5	768	20.6	300	8.
Winona.....	9,090	28.5	9,548	29.9	8,697	27.2	7,994	25.
Wright.....	1,422	6.2	1,213	5.3	1,910	8.4	1,824	8.
Yellow Medicine...	2,452	31.2	1,268	16.2	1,850	23.5	2,313	29.4
Unreported counties, estimated...	4,000	33.8	.....	.....	7,406	53.2	11,301	27.2
Totals.....	\$289,590	25.9	\$285,671	25.6	\$267,620	24.	\$244,853	22.9

TABLE "FF."
DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA, DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1886, EXCLUDING PURCHASE OF POOR FARMS, PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS
THEREON, AND EXPENSE OF COMMITMENT OF INSANE TO THE HOSPITAL.

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1885.	Current Expenses of Poorhouse.	Boarding and Nur- ing Paupers Outside Poorhouse.	Partial Support.	Trans- portation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of County Commis- sioners.	Other Purposes.	Total Pauper Expendi- tures.
Altkin	1,388	.....	.....	\$188.52	\$11.85	\$181.85	\$59.60	.....	\$12.00	\$43.32
Anoka b.....	10,089	\$671.26	\$280.75	1,463.95	.....	243.80	146.00	\$58.00	.....	2,843.76
Becker b.....	7,433	689.71	359.27	300.57	105.20	530.00	95.75	81.60	30.77	2,142.87
Beltrami c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Benton	4,721	.....	387.08	498.59	20.00	189.30	11.00	49.50	.....	1,155.47
Big Stone	4,697	.....	.....	294.79	.....	115.40	21.80	.....	98.55	530.04
Blue Earth b.....	26,462	1,504.22	.....	3,102.58	193.20	998.70	201.25	52.80	86.25	6,139.00
Brown	13,976	.....	448.15	2,724.16	.....	324.22	72.50	9.00	40.00	3,618.03
Carlton	8,189	.....	368.83	270.10	1.15	43.25	.....	.....	62.27	745.60
Carver a.....	15,965	.....	676.56	253.09	50.40	83.60	51.50	.....	84.55	1,204.70
Cass c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa b	6,561	844.89	101.50	697.51	.....	522.90	31.00	.....	44.57	2,242.37
Chicago b.....	9,765	488.33	.....	1,203.25	4.00	208.45	.....	59.90	.....	1,963.93
Clay	10,362	.....	1,312.31	1,383.81	72.10	968.66	175.50	30.00	228.22	4,170.60
Cook.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonwood	5,894	.....	711.52	674.69	.....	569.25	81.50	.....	.....	2,086.96
Crow Wing.....	8,743	.....	534.75	367.77	89.00	208.60	153.50	7.20	.....	1,362.82
Dakota b.....	18,590	1,731.46	453.35	1,534.11	10.00	671.45	160.00	50.00	40.00	4,650.37
Dodge b.....	10,487	803.21	339.25	1,438.19	77.50	525.53	35.00	199.62	5.38	3,428.68
Douglas a.....	12,924	.....	647.19	401.83	141.98	366.15	27.00	.....	103.15	1,687.30
Faribault d.....	15,163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fillmore b	23,677	1,845.61	112.10	1,784.17	81.25	429.87	38.40	138.75	25.60	4,455.75
Freeborn a.....	17,364	.....	1,180.27	598.18	143.89	550.80	123.50	.....	95.96	2,692.55
Goodhue b.....	31,113	3,492.84	1,858.27	8,881.70	58.02	1,228.80	196.70	189.00	.....	15,896.33
Grant.....	5,197	.....	880.46	1,024.85	.....	161.50	.....	71.71	26.65	2,165.17
Hennepin a, b.....	148,737	8,672.90	9,455.89	10,484.61	1,002.36	3,090.00	1,845.00	2,875.00	3,024.00	39,949.76
Houston b.....	15,482	804.09	.....	456.79	12.30	155.00	28.00	26.00	60.00	1,522.18
Hubbard.....	853	.....	.....	203.55	.....	14.00	.....	.....	2.00	219.55

TABLE "FF."—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1885.	Current Expenses of Poorhouse.	Boarding and Nur- ing Paupers Outside Poorhouse.	Partial Support.	Trans- portation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of County Commis- sioners.	Other Purposes.	Total Pauper Expendi- ture.
Iaanti.....	7,081	.....	691.87	699.80	.....	264.78	16.82	16.50	24.38	1,714.10
Itasca c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	1,110	.....	225.00	331.55	.....	121.65	21.50	20.00	40.00	759.70
Kanabec.....	1,109	.....	188.20	448.78	2.00	176.55	.....	23.80	62.98	942.31
Kandiyohi a.....	12,849	.....	544.62	529.43	.....	222.82	22.50	.....	40.16	1,359.53
Kitson.....	3,462	.....	328.74	534.18	4.50	157.55	.....	.....	.....	1,024.97
Lac qui Parle.....	7,842	.....	44.50	243.74	.....	256.00	165.00	20.80	94.08	824.12
Lake.....	453	.....	61.00	.....	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....	109.00
Le Sueur a.....	18,650	.....	1,181.61	864.75	140.50	216.90	95.00	.....	114.25	2,562.01
Lincoln.....	3,362	.....	368.97	35.78	.....	122.45	26.60	8.00	26.75	586.55
Lyon.....	7,936	.....	146.95	301.14	42.00	274.58	5.00	80.70	.....	850.87
McLeod.....	15,311	.....	1,065.52	1,317.83	11.85	218.25	82.15	108.00	.....	2,803.10
Marshall.....	5,560	.....	411.00	1,125.86	8.20	900.70	58.17	72.00	.....	2,575.93
Martin.....	6,426	.....	875.25	186.74	22.15	172.40	.....	8.80	.....	765.34
Meeker.....	14,501	.....	70.50	2,344.23	100.35	626.90	74.75	64.20	.....	3,280.93
Mille Lac.....	1,897	.....	234.64	338.25	.....	168.65	50.90	.....	.....	792.44
Morrison.....	9,406	.....	711.45	1,385.53	.....	715.00	46.00	28.60	.....	2,841.58
Mower b.....	15,277	680.51	273.37	477.55	20.90	197.85	.....	.....	41.70	1,691.83
Murray.....	5,046	.....	36.09	327.22	.....	102.34	46.51	.....	7.00	519.16
Nicollet b.....	13,434	295.75	318.55	812.78	3.45	524.15	42.00	.....	.....	1,936.98
Nobles.....	5,639	.....	102.77	1,246.96	7.00	203.75	31.25	15.00	.....	1,606.73
Norman.....	8,335	.....	105.75	1,335.36	26.60	71.50	41.00	.....	.....	1,579.61
Olmsted b.....	20,518	1,306.57	.....	2,172.52	72.73	621.75	129.75	67.25	.....	4,370.57
Otter Tail b.....	31,520	2,849.40	562.42	6,185.65	183.25	1,803.54	119.00	512.80	.....	12,166.06
Pine.....	2,186	.....	443.11	120.00	.....	98.25	12.00	15.00	.....	688.36
Pipe Stone.....	3,956	.....	425.45	574.00	108.25	194.65	30.50	.....	.....	1,332.85
Polk.....	28,475	.....	1,014.44	4,156.09	174.45	1,845.85	249.90	675.00	120.00	8,235.73
Pope.....	8,707	.....	147.50	890.63	46.00	832.60	24.00	75.00	.....	1,515.73
Ramsey b.....	116,227	6,951.75	10,339.36	6,575.84	668.38	3,455.65	1,171.50	2,098.10	1,674.23	32,935.71
Redwood.....	6,488	80.01	518.50	159.70	.....	208.60	15.00	20.00	.....	951.81
Renville.....	13,153	.....	620.00	1,233.08	20.00	314.00	28.00	115.90	.....	2,380.08
Rice b.....	24,941	2,056.85	381.75	8,921.53	7.90	353.25	149.85	314.76	187.51	12,873.40
Rock b.....	5,239	273.94	1,100.00	323.25	132.80	264.10	116.50	16.10	54.59	2,281.19
St. Louis b.....	20,453	1,587.05	2,274.44	5,324.86	114.67	451.00	199.78	289.00	216.44	10,461.24
Scott.....	14,181	871.41	583.84	446.00	140.50	460.25	45.80	101.85	161.75	2,811.40

Sherburne ..	5,647	.....	375.52	135.51	8.00	147.40	31.25	29.40	.....	727.08
Sibley a.....	13,126	.....	876.77	905.75	3.80	233.10	8.00	.....	.....	1,526.92
Stearns a	28,712	.....	809.10	1,256.61	194.35	710.10	6.00	.....	136.10	3,112.26
Steele b.....	12,733	1,410.33	.....	1,021.19	46.07	168.05	55.50	163.80	75.89	2,940.53
Stevens.....	4,511	.....	360.00	422.88	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	1,082.88
Swift	8,373	.....	956.61	1,273.84	15.00	749.85	46.00	61.20	.....	3,162.50
Todd b.....	9,643	179.17	154.65	281.45	26.80	42.07	49.80	17.10	80.00	431.04
Traverse	2,860	.....	32.50	540.12	7.70	715.69	.....	.....	.....	1,296.01
Wabasha b	17,999	3,000.02	.....	2,439.16	70.00	742.20	80.00	112.40	.....	6,443.78
Wadena	3,565	.....	202.80	804.80	32.05	126.35	45.00	20.00	40.00	1,271.00
Waseca.....	13,342	.....	439.66	2,472.23	38.33	309.98	11.00	59.40	2.00	3,332.60
Washington b.....	29,751	2,011.90	2,865.67	6,145.18	175.10	582.96	478.00	368.25	12.00	12,639.06
Watsonwan.....	5,995	.....	117.20	145.45	.....	166.10	7.50	.....	.....	436.25
Wilkin.....	3,734	.....	464.12	272.87	10.00	416.55	48.00	76.70	.....	1,288.24
Winona b.....	31,928	2,869.43	.....	5,648.84	100.30	599.99	172.90	144.50	13.50	9,547.56
Wright a.....	22,790	.....	444.25	666.97	6.00	40.35	45.38	.....	10.00	1,212.95
Yellow Medicine.....	7,863	.....	340.53	592.66	.....	265.30	16.00	53.25	.....	1,267.74
Unreported counties, estimated.....	.....	400.00	500.00	1,100.00	.....	600.00	100.00	.....	.....	2,700.00
Totals	1,117,798	\$48,271.61	\$54,364.34	\$118,281.93	\$4,864.03	\$35,477.38	\$7,371.16	\$9,756.74	\$7,284.09	\$285,671.23

a Town system. Paupers are a charge upon the several towns. b Maintains a poorhouse. c Unorganized. d No report received.

TABLE "GG."

DETAILED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN MINNESOTA DURING THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1887, EXCLUDING PURCHASE OF POOR FARMS, PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS THEREON
AND EXPENSE OF COMMITMENT OF INSANE TO THE HOSPITAL.

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1885.	Current Ex- penses of Poorhouse.	Boarding and Nursing Paupers Outside Poorhouse.	Partial Support.	Transpor- tation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.		Miscelle- neous Expense.	Total Pauper Expense.
Aitkin	1,383		\$133.75	\$38.15	\$6.00	\$12.45	\$27.20		\$219.55
Anoka	10,089	\$385.45	113.10	1,681.89	22.77	170.00	103.25	\$85.70	2,852.19
Becker	7,433	355.44	411.55	1,145.00	32.60	700.00	92.00	87.00	1,773.59
Beltrami									
Benton	4,721		165.00	173.62		30.00	32.00	6.00	431.96
Big Stone	4,697		167.38	242.92	.50	255.45	20.00		686.35
Blue Earth	25,462	1,513.78	593.32	2,180.47	113.83	728.23	153.00	13.40	5,424.93
Brown	18,976		66.80	2,539.39	16.20	685.25	39.75	1.60	3,521.69
Carlton	3,189		258.00	794.25		542.39	43.25	10.15	1,643.95
Carver	15,965		356.70	995.01		201.50		4.75	1,573.96
Cass									
Chippewa	5,561	540.21	1,134.05	499.00	185.72	531.88	32.00		2,207.96
Chicago	9,765	446.31	98.70	1,061.97	54.35	186.00	38.00	67.20	1,947.53
Clay									
Cook	522								
Cottonwood	5,894	570.36	317.80	989.37		343.70	31.00		2,332.25
Crow Wing	8,743		778.78	621.62	82.35	240.80	84.80		1,775.80
Dakota	18,500	1,425.29	317.01	1,615.56	81.17	622.81	91.60	25.65	3,654.99
Dodge	10,487	676.37	427.00	1,043.06	32.29	787.38	176.00	30.00	3,283.12
Douglas	12,924		740.43	849.45	13.00	160.70	25.00	142.00	1,924.95
Faribault	15,163	408.06	511.05	1,202.29		577.60	62.70	61.87	2,803.69
Fillmore	25,677	500.94	223.06	1,845.23		623.82	98.00	23.00	3,483.40
Freeborn	17,364		1,133.23	624.25	106.10	506.61	86.75	15.28	2,915.58
Goodhue	31,113	2,204.60	1,298.22	10,383.06	54.64	1,176.21	171.85	180.00	15,471.62
Graft	5,197		632.96	1,090.00		499.00	79.60	12.25	2,243.14
Hennepin	145,787	7,937.25	13,930.56	10,873.89	1,677.62	8,140.85	2,049.90	2,912.75	43,763.98
Houston	10,482	621.12	20.00	1,186.06		140.00	11.00	39.70	1,323.67
Hubbard									
Isanti	7,681		6.15	1,050.63	30.97	45.00	13.48	42.40	1,779.97
Itasca			405.90			227.67			

Jackson.....	6, 110	.....	196.72	570.40	27.77	183.67	85.00	5.00	30.00	1, 048.56
Kanabec.....	1, 109	.....	171.40	339.10	25.00	141.45	7.00	.....	71.18	1, 755.13
Kandiyohi a.....	12, 849	.....	546.20	454.92	71.43	374.65	60.75	37.00	274.12	1, 819.07
Kittson.....	3, 462	.....	340.83	323.95	150.95	106.85	24.00	.....	20.00	1, 966.08
Lac qui Parle.....	7, 842	.....	66.00	389.32	.....	147.90	75.13	37.30	.....	715.65
Lake.....	453	.....	60.25	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	61.50
Le Sueur a.....	18, 559	.....	1, 139.29	984.84	59.35	217.65	25.00	8.00	244.18	2, 623.31
Lincoln.....	4, 362	.....	272.30	117.65	.....	110.30	25.00	24.00	.....	649.25
Lyon.....	7, 936	111.78	245.92	653.43	8.49	232.92	32.00	120.40	.....	1, 404.94
McLeod.....	15, 311	.....	1, 545.88	1, 399.04	65.35	752.52	149.50	163.50	143.08	4, 213.82
Marshall.....	5, 560	.....	316.57	562.42	21.30	355.90	50.53	125.75	92.30	2, 024.77
Martin.....	6, 426	.....	517.86	179.65	30.00	78.25	.....	53.90	.....	354.66
Meeker.....	14, 501	.....	175.00	3, 251.57	106.00	458.65	76.75	51.40	.....	4, 121.37
Mille lacs.....	1, 897	.....	212.97	3, 450.25	.....	146.70	.....	.....	.....	3, 809.93
Morrison b.....	9, 406	1, 017.59	527.46	1, 462.25	.....	642.45	.....	18.00	66.12	3, 733.87
Mower b.....	15, 277	771.26	423.43	4, 222.30	4.00	393.63	157.50	.....	40.00	2, 212.17
Murray.....	5, 046	.....	.....	677.75	.....	14.45	.....	31.80	.....	2, 724.00
Nicollet b.....	13, 434	573.78	.....	1, 038.64	32.04	454.40	31.50	.....	63.90	2, 725.11
Nobles.....	5, 639	.....	58.75	1, 425.83	24.65	159.00	.....	20.00	.....	1, 683.28
Norman.....	8, 335	.....	371.75	723.64	96.20	502.50	4.00	3.00	.....	1, 701.09
Olmsted b.....	20, 513	1, 037.41	.....	1, 996.81	40.91	859.35	57.50	86.25	.....	4, 073.23
Otter Tail b.....	13, 520	2, 331.72	.....	5, 590.14	92.00	2, 511.27	109.34	323.70	243.23	11, 743.43
Pine.....	2, 186	.....	541.98	108.00	.....	50.00	30.00	10.25	.....	629.34
Pipestone.....	3, 956	.....	431.09	939.98	142.88	460.08	67.20	.....	.....	1, 896.51
Polk.....	23, 475	.....	286.42	2, 933.97	43.70	1, 179.20	45.50	388.00	.....	5, 313.62
Pope d.....	8, 707	.....	728.25	504.35	14.95	284.50	.....	14.25	176.11	1, 040.62
Pope d.....	.....	.....	46.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ramsey b.....	116, 227	8, 593.18	11, 611.98	5, 527.95	948.27	5, 130.61	1, 263.82	2, 504.64	1, 645.99	37, 225.94
Redwood.....	6, 483	83.63	.....	33.40	.....	21.10	.....	.....	2.69	140.82
Renville.....	13, 153	.....	750.00	1, 070.29	55.71	553.95	25.00	140.00	.....	2, 594.95
Rice b.....	24, 941	2, 231.90	404.45	8, 253.46	215.04	401.20	125.66	333.85	.....	11, 970.56
Rock b.....	5, 239	123.01	694.20	171.31	66.15	120.00	101.70	15.50	.....	1, 296.37
St. Louis b.....	20, 453	2, 876.42	3, 339.44	1, 664.03	83.25	1, 108.96	449.77	329.14	167.10	10, 513.16
Scott d.....	14, 181	322.93	336.43	1, 564.37	24.75	227.50	54.25	155.10	110.10	2, 795.43
Sherburne.....	5, 647	.....	367.06	357.16	47.35	90.58	37.00	42.00	40.00	981.15
Sibley a.....	13, 126	.....	266.60	1, 196.03	51.00	172.05	32.75	.....	43.40	1, 761.86
Stearns a.....	28, 712	.....	603.22	1, 143.15	4.40	445.40	32.50	4.50	53.69	2, 291.86
Steele b.....	12, 733	525.81	.....	776.09	15.85	151.50	43.75	103.80	.....	1, 621.80
Stevens.....	4, 511	.....	516.00	555.83	.....	366.00	14.00	.....	514.93	1, 966.31
Swift d.....	8, 373	.....	319.00	395.27	.....	127.90	17.00	60.40	164.16	1, 111.73
Todd.....	9, 643	.....	289.86	533.99	.....	46.00	14.00	44.30	53.54	931.69
Traverse.....	2, 360	.....	59.50	723.10	156.00	143.70	.....	.....	.....	1, 087.30
Wabasha b.....	17, 999	8, 342.79	69.50	2, 429.37	35.10	800.16	146.00	150.00	.....	6, 972.92
Wadena d.....	3, 565	.....	60.00	542.73	1.80	96.92	18.00	7.50	.....	725.95
Waseca.....	13, 342	.....	850.28	2, 315.63	115.03	316.38	41.75	49.90	.....	3, 683.97
Washington b.....	29, 751	1, 301.81	2, 707.25	5, 679.31	104.84	667.05	441.60	614.25	46.50	11, 462.61
Watsonwan.....	5, 996	.....	296.44	253.21	20.00	407.55	12.00	3.00	47.33	1, 040.08
Wilkin.....	3, 734	.....	336.59	319.41	36.00	319.90	359.30	39.00	.....	3, 865.20
Winona b.....	31, 923	32, 656.17	.....	5, 174.70	83.04	591.65	281.00	257.50	345.54	9, 039.60

TABLE "HH"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Current Expenses of Poor House.	Boarding Paupers Outside Poor House.	Partial Support.	Transportation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of Officers.	Other Purposes.	Total Cost per Inhabitant.
Renville.....	.....	4.7	9.4	.1	2.4	.2	.8	.....	17.6
Rice.....	8.2	1.5	35.8	.....	1.	.6	1.3	.7	49.1
Rock.....	5.2	21.	6.2	2.5	5.	2.3	.3	1.	43.5
St. Louis.....	7.8	11.1	26.	.6	2.2	1.	1.4	1.	51.1
Scott.....	6.1	4.1	3.2	1.	3.2	.4	.7	1.1	19.8
Sherburne.....	.....	6.7	2.4	.1	2.6	.6	.5	.....	12.9
Sibley.....	.....	2.9	6.9	.....	1.8	.....	.....	.....	11.6
Stearns.....	.....	2.8	4.4	.7	2.5	.....	.....	.4	10.8
Steele.....	11.1	.....	8.	.4	1.3	.4	1.3	.6	23.1
Stevens.....	.....	8.	9.4	.....	6.6	.....	.....	.....	24.
Swift.....	.....	11.4	15.2	.2	8.9	.6	.8	.....	37.1
Todd.....	1.8	1.7	3.	.3	.4	.4	.2	.8	8.6
Traverse.....	.....	1.1	18.9	.2	25.1	.....	.....	.....	45.3
Wabasha.....	16.7	.....	13.5	.4	4.1	.4	.7	.....	35.8
Wadena.....	.....	5.7	22.6	.9	3.6	1.8	.6	1.	35.7
Waseca.....	.....	3.8	18.6	.3	2.3	.1	.4	.....	25.
Washington.....	6.7	9.7	20.7	.6	2.	1.6	1.2	.....	42.5
Watsonwan.....	.....	2.	2.4	.....	2.7	.1	.....	.....	7.2
Wilkin.....	.....	12.5	7.3	.3	11.1	1.3	2.	.....	34.5
Winona.....	9.	.....	17.7	.3	1.9	.5	.5	.....	29.9
Wright.....	.....	2.	2.9	.....	.2	.2	.....	.....	5.3
Yellow Medicine.....	.....	4.4	7.5	.7	3.4	.2	.....	.....	16.2
Averages.....	4.3	4.9	10.6	.4	3.2	.6	.9	.7	25.6

a — No report.

TABLE "II."

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE PER INHABITANT FOR
RELIEF OF THE POOR IN COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR
THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1887, BASED
ON THE CENSUS OF 1885.

COUNTIES.	Current Expenses of Poor House.	Boarding and Nursing Paupers Outside Poor House.	Partial Support.	Transportation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of Officers.	Other Purposes.	Total Cost per Inhabitant.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Altkin		9.6	6.4	.6	.9	1.9			19.4
Anoka	6.8	1.1	16.7	.2	1.7	1.	.8		28.8
Becker	4.8	5.5	2.	.4	9.4	1.2	.5		23.8
Benton		3.6	3.7		.6	.7	.1	.5	9.2
Big Stone		3.5	5.2	.1	5.5	.4			14.6
Blue Earth	5.8	2.2	3.2	.4	2.3	.6	.5		20.5
Brown .....		.4	18.3	.1	4.9	.3	.2	1.	25.2
Carlton		8.	24.9		17.	1.4	.3		51.6
Carver		2.2	6.2		1.3			.1	9.8
Chippewa	12.8	17.3	7.6	2.5	8.1	.5			48.8
Chisago	4.6	.9	10.9	.5	1.9	.4	.6		19.8
Clay									
Cook									
Cottonwood	10.5	5.9	17.		6.5	.5			40.4
Crow Wing		8.9	7.1	.6	2.7	1.			20.8
Dakota	7.7	1.7	5.6	.5	8.4	.5	.2	.1	19.7
Dodge	6.4	4.1	10.	.3	7.5	1.7	1.3		31.3
Douglas									
Faribault	2.7	3.4	7.9		3.8	.6	.1		18.5
Fillmore	1.9	.8	6.9		2.3	.4	.3	.4	13.
Freeborn		6.6	4.8	.6	2.9	.6	.1	.6	16.2
Goodhue	7.1	4.2	33.4	.2	3.8	.6	.6		49.9
Grant		12.5	14.2		9.6		1.5	.2	43.
Hennepin	5.4	9.4	7.3	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.	.8	29.4
Houston	5.3	.1	1.2		.9	.1	.2	.7	8.5
Hubbard .....		.6							.6
Isanti		5.8	15.	.5	3.2	.2	.6		25.3
Jackson		3.2	9.4	.4	3.	.6	.1	.5	17.2
Kanabec		15.5	30.6	2.2	12.7	.6		6.4	68.
Kandiyohi		4.3	3.5	.5	2.9	.5	.3	2.1	14.1
Kittson		9.8	9.3	4.4	3.1	.7		.6	27.9
Lac qui Parle .....		.8	5.		1.9	.9	.5		9.1
Lake		13.8		.3					13.6
Le Sueur		6.2	5.	.3	1.2	1.	1.3		14.1
Lincoln		6.4	2.7		2.5	.6	.5		12.7
Lyons	1.4	3.1	3.2	.1	.3	.4	1.5		17.7
McLeod		10.1	9.1	.4	4.9	.1	.1	.1	27.5
Marshall		5.7	10.1	.4	15.4	.9	2.2	.5	35.2
Martin		8.	2.8	.5	1.2		.8		18.3
Meeker		1.2	22.4	.8	3.2	.5	.8		28.4
Mille Lac		11.2	23.8		7.8				42.8
Morrison	10.8	5.5	15.6		6.9		.2	.7	39.7
Mower	5.	2.8	2.8		2.6	1.		.3	14.5
Murray			13.4		.3		.6		14.3
Nicollet	4.3	3.9	7.8	.2	3.4	.2		.5	20.3
Nobles		1.	25.3	.5	2.8		.4		30.
Norman		4.5	8.7	1.2	6.				20.4
Olmsted	5.1		9.7	.2	4.2	.3	.4		19.9
Otter Tail	7.4	1.7	17.8	.3	3.	.3	1.1	.8	37.3
Pine		19.7	4.9		2.3	1.4	.5		28.8
Pipestone		7.3	23.8	3.6	11.6	1.7			48.
Polk		3.1	12.5	.2	5.	.2	1.7		22.7
Pope .....		.5	5.8	.2	3.3		.2	2.	12.

TABLE "II"—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	Current Expenses of Poor House.	Boarding and Nursing Paupers Outside Poor House.	Partial Support.	Transportation of Paupers.	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	Burial Expenses.	Per Diem of Officers.	Other Purposes.	Total Cost per Inhabitant.
Ramsey.....	7.4	10.	4.8	.8	4.4	1.1	2.1	1.4	32.
Redwood.....	1.3	.....	.5	.....	.3	.....	.....	.....	2.2
Renville.....	.....	5.7	.....	8.1	4.2	.2	1.1	.....	19.7
Rice.....	9.	1.6	31.1	.9	1.6	.5	1.3	.....	43.
Rock.....	2.4	13.3	3.3	1.3	2.3	1.9	.8	.....	24.3
St. Louis.....	14.1	18.8	8.1	.4	5.4	2.2	1.6	.8	51.4
Scott.....	2.2	2.4	11.	.2	1.6	.4	1.1	.8	19.7
Sherburne.....	.....	6.5	6.3	.9	1.6	.7	.7	.7	17.4
Sibley.....	.....	2.	9.1	.4	1.3	.3	.....	.3	13.4
Stearns.....	.....	2.1	4.	.....	1.6	.1	.....	.2	8.
Steele.....	4.1	.....	6.1	.1	1.2	.4	.8	.....	12.7
Stevens.....	.....	11.5	23.7	.....	8.1	.3	.....	.....	43.6
Swift.....	.....	3.8	4.7	.3	1.6	.2	.7	.....	11.3
Todd.....	.....	3.	5.6	.....	.5	.1	.5	.5	10.2
Traverse.....	.....	2.1	25.3	5.4	5.2	.....	.....	.....	33.
Wabasha.....	18.5	.4	13.5	.2	4.5	.3	.8	.....	33.7
Wadena.....	.....	1.7	15.2	.....	2.7	.5	.1	.....	20.4
Waseca.....	.....	6.4	17.3	.8	2.4	.3	.4	.....	27.6
Washington.....	4.4	9.1	19.1	.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	.2	33.5
Watonwan.....	.....	4.8	4.3	.4	6.3	.2	.....	.3	17.3
Wilkin.....	.....	10.7	5.3	.2	5.2	1.6	.2	.....	23.2
Winona.....	8.4	.....	16.2	.3	1.3	.9	.3	.1	23.5
Wright.....	.....	3.6	1.5	.....	.3	.2	.....	.6	6.2
Yellow Medicine.....	.....	11.2	12.6	.....	4.5	.7	2.2	.....	31.2
Unreported counties estimated.....	.....	11.1	11.9	.4	8.	1.6	.4	.4	33.3
Averages.....	4.1	5.5	10.1	.6	3.4	.7	.9	.6	25.9

a — No report.

TABLE "JJ."
EXPENSES OF PAUPERISM IN THE TWENTY-SIX MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR 1886,
ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	Population Census of 1886.	Total Pauper Expenses.	DISTRIBUTION OF PAUPER EXPENSES PER INHABITANT OF THE COUNTY.							
			Poor Houses, Boarding and Hospital Exp. Cents.	Partial Support. Cents.	Transporta- tion of Paupers. Cents.	Medical At- tendants, Medicines. Cents.	Burial Expenses. Cents.	Per diem of Officers. Cents.	Other Purposes. Cents.	Total Cost per Inhabitant. Cents.
Brown	13,976	\$3,618.63	3.2	19.5		2.4	.8	.1	.8	26.
Booth	14,181	2,811.40	10.2	8.2	1.	3.2	.4	.7	1.1	19.8
Meeker	14,501	3,012.93	.5	16.9		2.4	.5	.4		20.7
Faribault	15,153	2,500.00	5.	7.5		3.5	.3	.3		16.5
Mower	15,277	1,691.63	6.2	3.1	.2	1.6	.3		.8	11.4
McLeod	15,311	2,803.10	7.1	8.6		1.4	.5	.7		18.3
Houston	15,482	1,362.13	5.2	3.	.1	1.1	.2	.2	.3	9.
Carver	15,935	1,204.70	4.5	1.6	.3	.5	.3	.2	.6	7.5
Freeborn	17,364	2,692.55	6.8	3.4	.5	3.2	.7		.6	15.5
Wabasha	17,998	6,443.78	16.7	18.5	.4	4.1	.4	.7		35.3
Le Sueur	18,559	2,552.01	6.1	4.5	.3	1.3	.5		.6	13.3
Dakota	18,590	4,650.37	11.9	3.3		3.6	.9	.2	.3	23.
St. Louis	20,453	10,451.24	13.9	23.	.6	2.2	1.	1.4	.1	51.1
Olmitz	20,518	4,370.57	6.4	10.6	.4	3.	.6	.3		21.3
Wright	22,790	1,212.95	2.	2.3		.2	.3			5.3
Polk	23,475	8,235.73	4.3	17.7	.7	7.9	1.1	2.9	.5	35.1
Rice	24,941	12,373.40	9.7	36.8		1.	.6	1.3	.7	49.1
Blue Earth	26,453	6,139.00	5.7	11.7	.7	3.3	.7	.2	.4	23.2
Fillmore	26,677	4,455.75	7.3	6.7	.3	1.6	.2	.5	.1	16.7
Stearns	28,712	3,112.26	2.8	4.4	.7	2.5	1.6	1.3	.6	10.8
Washington	29,751	12,639.06	16.4	20.7	.6	2.	.6	1.3		42.6
Goodhue	31,113	15,396.33	17.3	23.5	.2	3.9	.3	.2	.6	51.1
Otter Tail	31,520	12,166.06	16.8	19.5	.6	5.7	.3	1.7		33.6
Winona	31,923	9,547.56	9.	17.7	.3	1.9	.5	.5		23.9
Ramsey	118,227	32,935.71	10.	5.6	.6	3.	1.	1.8	1.4	23.4
Hennepin	148,737	36,949.76	12.	7.	.7	2.1	.9	1.9	2.	23.5
Total for twenty-six counties	775,672	\$206,863.31								23.3
Total for state	1,117,796	\$235,671.23	9.3	10.6	.4	3.2	.6	.9	.7	25.6

a Town System. b Has a county poor house.

TABLE "KK."
EXPENSES OF PAUPERISM IN THE TWENTY-SIX MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES OF MINNESOTA FOR 1887,
ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF POPULATION.

		DISTRIBUTION OF PAUPER EXPENSES PER INHABITANT OF THE COUNTY.							
Population Census of 1885.	Total Pauper Expenses.	Poorhouse, Boarding and Hospital Exp. Cents.	Partial Support. Cents.	Transportation of Paupers. Cents.	Medical Attendance, Medicines. Cents.	Burial Expenses. Cents.	Per Diem of Officers. Cents.	Other Purposes. Cents.	Total Cost per Inhabitant. Cents.
Brown Co.	23,021.69	.4	13.3	.1	4.9	.3	.2	1.	20.2
Scott Co.	2,795.43	4.6	11.	.2	1.6	.4	1.1	.8	19.7
Meeker Co.	4,121.37	1.2	23.4	.3	3.2	.6	.3		23.4
Faribault Co.	2,803.68	6.1	7.9		8.3	.6	.1		16.5
Mower Co.	2,172.17	7.6	3.3		2.6	1.		.3	14.5
McLeod Co.	4,213.82	10.1	9.1	.4	4.9	.1	.1	.7	27.5
Houston Co.	1,323.87	6.4	1.2		.9	.1	.2		8.6
Carver Co.	1,578.96	2.3	6.3		1.3			.1	9.8
Freeborn Co.	2,815.53	6.6	4.8	.6	2.3	.6	.1	.6	16.3
Wabasha Co.	6,972.92	13.9	13.6	.3	4.5	.3	.3		36.7
Le Sueur Co.	2,628.31	6.2	5.	.3	1.3	.1	1.3		14.1
Dakota Co.	3,654.99	9.4	5.6	.5	3.4	.5	.2	.1	19.7
St. Louis Co.	10,518.16	22.9	3.1	.4	6.4	2.2	1.6	.3	31.4
Olustead Co.	4,078.23	5.1	9.7	.3	4.2	.3	.4		19.3
Wright Co.	1,421.51	3.6	1.5		.8			.6	6.2
Polk Co.	5,313.43	3.1	12.5	.2	5.	.2	1.7		22.7
Rice Co.	11,970.56	16.6	33.1	.9	1.6	.6	1.3		46.
Blue Earth Co.	5,424.93	8.	3.2	.4	2.3	.6	.5		20.5
Fillmore Co.	3,483.40	2.7	6.9		2.3	.4	.3	.4	13.
Stearns Co.	2,291.86	2.1	4.		1.6	.1		.2	8.
Washington Co.	11,462.61	13.5	19.1	.3	3.2	1.5	1.7	.2	33.5
Goodhue Co.	15,471.62	11.3	33.4	.2	3.3	.6	.6	.2	49.3
Otter Tail Co.	11,743.43	9.1	17.3	.3	8.	.3	1.1	.6	37.3
Winona Co.	9,089.60	5.4	16.2	.3	1.3	.9	.3	.1	26.5
Ramsey Co.	37,225.94	17.4	4.3	.6	4.4	1.1	2.1	1.4	37.
Benning Co.	43,763.33	14.3	7.3	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.	.3	23.4
Total for twenty-six counties.	3211,869.75								37.3
Total for state.	3209,539.91	9.6	10.1	.6	3.4	.7	.9	.6	25.9

^a Town system. Paupers are a charge upon the several towns. ^b Maintains a county poor house.

TABLE "LL."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PAUPER EXPENSES IN COUNTIES
SPENDING MORE THAN 30 CENTS OR LESS THAN 12 CENTS
PER INHABITANT, FOR THE YEAR 1887. (BASED ON CEN-
SUS OF 1885.)

COUNTIES.	Population, Cen- sus of 1885.	Cents per Inhabi- tant, 1887.	Cents per Inhabi- tant, 1886.	Cents per Inhabi- tant, 1885.	Cents per Inhabi- tant, 1884.
Kanabec.....	1,109	68.	81.8	50.	.....
Carlton.....	3,189	51.6	23.4	35.9	.....
St. Louis.....	20,453	51.4	51.1	49.9	36.2
Goodhue.....	31,113	49.9	51.1	45.4	56.2
Chippewa.....	6,561	48.8	34.1	24.9	23.9
Pipestone.....	8,956	48.	33.6	14.4	15.6
Rice.....	24,941	48.	49.1	85.3	28.7
Stevens.....	4,511	43.6	24.	36.3	.....
Grant.....	5,197	43.	41.7	32.8	22.6
Mille Lacs.....	1,897	42.8	41.7	72.2	25.4
Cottonwood.....	5,894	40.4	34.5	10.5	9.6
Morrison.....	9,406	39.7	30.6	22.6	17.
Wabasha.....	17,999	38.7	35.8	30.	43.5
Washington.....	29,751	38.5	42.5	38.	35.5
Traverse.....	2,860	38.	a45.3	16.2	23.
Otter Tail.....	31,520	37.3	38.6	40.8	30.2
Marshall.....	5,560	35.2	46.3	33.3	30.6
Ramsey.....	116,227	32.	28.	23.	21.9
Dodge.....	10,487	31.3	32.6	34.	27.7
Yellow Medicine.....	7,863	31.2	16.2	23.5	29.4
General average in the State.....	1,117,798	25.9	25.6	24.	21.9
Swift b.....	8,373	11.8	37.1	25.3	21.
Todd.....	9,643	10.2	8.6	11.6	20.5
Carver b.....	15,965	9.8	7.5	10.3	8.9
Benton.....	a4,721	9.2	24.5	20.4	8.5
Lac qui Parle.....	7,842	9.1	10.5	11.8	.....
Houston.....	15,482	8.5	9.	6.8	9.2
Stearns b.....	28,712	8.	10.8	10.5	8.4
Wright b.....	22,790	6.2	.....	8.4	8.
Redwood.....	6,488	a2.2	14.7	18.	22.4
Cook.....	322	.....	.....	.....	.....

- a. Small pox.
- b. Town system.
- c. Reduced by sales of farm produce.

TABLE "MM."

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE AND MEDICINES FOR THE POOR IN MINNESOTA.

NO DEC. 31, 1887.		YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1886.		YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1885.		YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1883.	
	Total.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Cents per Inhabitant.	Cents per Inhabitant.	
Albia	\$12.45	.9	13 1	6.5	2.5		
Amoka	\$170.00	1.7	2.4	6.	15.8		
Becker	700.00	9.4	7 1	9.	1.5		
Benton	80.00	.6	4.	3.7	4.2		
Big Stone	255.45	5.5	2.4	1.5	2.8		
Blue Earth	80.00	2.8	3.8	3.	3.2		
Brown	185.25	4.8	2.4	15.3	7.8		
Carlton	542.30	17.	5.	.6	2.5		
Carver	201.50	1.8	7.9	5.8	1.3		
Chippewa	531.88	8.1	9.3	.8	6.1		
Chicago	186.00	1.9	9.6	1.4	1.1		
Clay	383.70	6.5	2.3	2.5	4.3		
Cottonwood	240.80	2.7	3.6	2.6	3.1		
Crow Wing	623.61	3.4	5.	2.7	2.8		
Dakota	787.38	7.8	2.8	1.7	2.		
Dodge	160.70	1.2	1.6	1.2	12.8		
Duluth	577.60	3.8	3.9	4.1	6.6		
Faribault	93.25	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.7		
Fillmore	622.82	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.6		
Goodhue	506.61	2.9	3.9	3.7	1.5		
Hennepin	1,176.21	8.8	3.1	5.4	1.9		
Houston	267.50	9.6	2.1	3.8	5.8		
Itasca	40.35	2.1	1.7	2.5	1.4		
Jefferson	140.00	.9	1.	1.3	9.2		
Kimberly	45.00	8.3	1.7	4.	1.7		
Lac qui Parle	127.67	3.2	3.5	3.9	42.		
Lake	183.67	8.	12.7	12.8			
Lake Park	141.45	12.7	4.6				
Lake Superior	374.65	2.9	3.2				
Lake Umbagog	106.35	1.9	12.8				
Lake Umbagog	147.90	1.9	12.8				

THE COUNTY POORHOUSES.

(*Alphabetically by Counties.*)

Anoka county poorhouse is not owned by the county. The county pays Mrs. D. Starkey, a resident of Anoka, by the week for keeping paupers in her own house. This method of contracting paupers has worked badly in some of the older states, but in Anoka county the plan has been very satisfactory.

The house was found clean, paupers comfortable, rag carpets on the floors and good comfortable beds. Mrs. Starkey was apparently taking conscientious care of her wards.

Becker county has sold the poor farm which proved an expensive luxury as shown by our previous reports. The county commissioners submitted plans for a new poorhouse, which was built in the outskirts of the village of Detroit, in 1888. The plans for this poorhouse were prepared with great care and were duly submitted to the board of corrections and charities. The following letter was transmitted to the board of county commissioners by the secretary.

ST. PAUL, April 20, 1889.

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Becker County, Detroit, Minn.,

GENTLEMEN: The plans for the new poorhouse for Becker county were submitted last week by the architect, Mr. C. C. Yost.

The law requires that such plans shall be submitted to the state board of corrections and charities, but learning that your board is anxious to commence operations I forwarded the plans to Gen. C. H. Berry, of Winona, and to Hon. H. R. Wells, of Preston, members of our committee on poorhouses, for their suggestions. The recommendations of that committee will undoubtedly be adopted by this board.

Gen. Berry has written with reference to the plans but I have

not yet heard from Mr. Wells. These plans will in the main undoubtedly receive the approval of the board, as they provide for the separation of the sexes, bathing facilities, etc., and for the comfort of the inmates generally. They also provide for the convenience of the overseer's family as well as can be done in a small institution.

There is one feature of the plan, however, which will, in my judgment, prove unsatisfactory as the time goes on. I refer to the fact that the kitchen and dining room are located in the basement. The objections to this plan are as follows: First, the inmates' dining room will necessarily be imperfectly lighted and liable to dampness, as has been found the case in the poorhouse in Blue Earth county. Second, some of the inmates of a poorhouse are almost invariably cripples or sick persons and this arrangement will make it necessary to carry meals up stairs, making considerable extra work for the people of the house. From my experience of public institutions I am convinced that it is always undesirable to locate living rooms in a basement. The board of charities and reform of Wisconsin has prepared a plan for a small county poorhouse in which it was made a special feature that the dining room and kitchen should be on the ground floor, and in approving your plan I am satisfied that this board will file a protest against this feature of the plan.

I am of the opinion that your board will be well satisfied with the plan of having the poorhouse at the county seat. Where poorhouses are located in the country it is difficult to exercise proper supervision, especially in winter.

On the whole, your poorhouse will be the best small poorhouse in the state with the exception of the one in Blue Earth county and perhaps the one in Dodge county.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. HART,

Secretary.

Brown county has a poor farm consisting of 160 acres, of which 40 acres are improved. The farm is valued at \$1,000.

Blue Earth county poorhouse shows a reduction in the average number of paupers. The poorhouse was found in good condition and the inmates apparently well cared for. It would be a decided improvement if this poorhouse were nearer the city of Mankato.

Chippewa county poorhouse continues under the care of Robert

Starbeck who rents the farm and receives three dollars per week for the board of each inmate. The longest stay of any one pauper was sixty-nine days. The total number of inmates during the year was five. This county does not need a poorhouse.

Chisago county poorhouse is run on the contract system. Oscar Erickson, the overseer, receives two dollars and a half per week for each pauper boarded. Average number of paupers for 1887 was only four. This poorhouse is run on a cheap plan and the county gets all that it pays for, but it ought to pay more or go out of the poorhouse business.

Cottonwood county commissioners submitted plans for a county poorhouse in 1887. After examining the plans the board of corrections and charities voted not to approve them, but advised the county that in their judgment it was inexpedient for the county to build a poorhouse at that time. In 1888 the county commissioners submitted a new plan for a poorhouse which was similar to the former plan. The county commissioners modified their specifications and decided to build.

The following letter was addressed to the chairman of the board of county commissioners:

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 10, 1888.

Hon. Ohas. Chadderdon, Chairman County Commissioners, Windom, Minn.,

DEAR SIR: On Tuesday last I examined the plans and specifications on which you have advertised for bids for your poorhouse building.

You have already submitted your plans to the state board of corrections and charities according to law, and have, as I am informed, taken action upon their recommendations. I shall now offer informally some suggestions respecting your present specifications.

On examining the plans with Mr. Chadderdon he informs me that there is a mistake in the location of the staircase. That mistake should be corrected. The specifications on which you have advertised for bids are defective in several particulars.

First—They do not specify quality of material, except four doors shall be of second quality. The quality should be specified of lumber, shingles, lime, glass, window sash, etc., etc.

The specifications do not describe the construction of the building sufficiently; for example, it is not specified how deep

the foundation shall go, what shall be the height of the cellar, what shall be the method of construction of the walls. It is not specified whether there shall be any plastering except on the staircases, nor how many coats of plastering, nor what shall be the pitch of the roof, etc., etc. The specifications say that the main building shall be twenty feet high, and the addition ten feet high, but they do not state whether there shall be twenty foot posts or twenty feet in the gable. The specifications do not call for any chimneys whatever. There should be chimneys built from the ground. They do not provide for the use of any building paper. The walls and floors should be lined with building paper. The specifications do not describe the construction of the floors, and do not provide whether the floors shall be of surfaced lumber, or matched flooring, or of what. They do not describe the construction of the doors, as to whether they shall be panel doors, or made of flooring, or otherwise. The specifications do not describe any door fastenings, locks, hinges, knobs, window fastenings, or indeed hardware of any kind, neither do the specifications call for interior painting.

Mr. Chadderdon informed me that when the contract was made the requirements would be specified in detail, but it seems to me that it is equally as important that the specifications should describe the work in detail, otherwise how can an intelligent bid be made? The bidder needs to know whether he is to use first, second or third quality of shingles, what kind of sills and plates he is to use, etc., etc.

The specifications should state that the "plans are hereby made a part of the specifications."

I would suggest that a special meeting of the board be called immediately, and that the specifications be amended.

Please advise me by return mail what your view is of the matter, as I may wish to take some further action.

A copy of this letter is addressed to each member of your honorable board.

Very respectfully,

H. H. HART,
Secretary.

The county commissioners modified their specifications and proceeded to build. The new poorhouse fronts the south. The first floor consists of a family sitting room 14x14, two family bed rooms each 8x12 with closets, superintendent's dining room

14x14, kitchen 12x16, pantry 7x10, bath room 6x7, paupers' dining room 14x14, paupers' bedrooms 8x12 and 10x14.

The second floor is divided into separate departments for the two sexes; the men's dormitory consists of a bedroom 14x30 with a closet 5x8, bedrooms 8x10 and 12x14. The women's department consists of a dormitory 13x13 and a bed room 11x11. There is an attic which is used for storage. The building is framed with 2x6 inch studding, is back plastered, sheathed, covered with tar paper, and clapboarded. The kitchen and superintendent's dining room are wainscoted. The contract price for the building was \$400, the county to furnish all materials. The building has a good foundation but the plastering is very poor. The total cost was about \$2,000, estimated capacity, 12. This poorhouse was built in advance of the needs of the county. It was opened September 27th, since which time the average number of inmates has been 3½.

Crow Wing purchased a poor farm in 1888 at a cost of \$3,000. The poorhouse will not be opened until Dec. 1, 1888. The county is erecting buildings at a cost of \$3,500.

Dakota county poorhouse has been satisfactorily managed under its present administration. Average number of inmates for 1887, 12; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.22.

Dodge county poorhouse was found in excellent condition. The house is clean, well kept and suitable provision made for the separation of the sexes. The poorhouse does credit to the county and to the superintendent. Average number of inmates for 1887, 6; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.09.

Faribault county formerly had a poor farm but sold it some years ago. In 1887 they had a contract with William Dornfeld, at Minnesota Lake, to board homeless paupers at from \$2 to \$3 per week, the county to pay for medical aid and clothing for such paupers. Mr. Dornfeld agrees to board all who are sent him.

This is called a county poorhouse but does not strictly come within the title.

Fillmore county poorhouse showed decided improvement in the condition of the house and the provision for the comfort of the inmates, but the old building can not be made convenient or comfortable, and should be replaced at an early day by a new one. New floors have been laid in the mens' sitting room and in the kitchen and dining room. Water from a spring runs through

the house and through the barn. New crockery has been provided for the house. A separate building has been provided for female patients 14x12, with a separate room 8x14. This building is ceiled with wood and is liable to become a nuisance from vermin. The paupers and the superintendent's family fare alike in the matter of food.

Fillmore county poorhouse is remarkable for the stability of its population as contrasted with the poorhouse population of some newer counties.

Average number of inmates for 1887, 6; average weekly cost per inmate, \$1.56. The low per capita cost is due to the fact that the farm contributes largely to the support of the inmates.

Freeborn county has had a poor farm for a number of years. There is a movement on foot to restore the county system of caring for the poor and to build a county poorhouse.

Goodhue county retains the objectionable contract system of caring for the poor, whereby the board of paupers is hired out to the overseer at \$2.25 per week. It is but just to say that the house was found in good condition, the paupers apparently well cared for and very little complaint was made. Nevertheless the system is open to abuse and ought to be changed.

The beds were very clean and the storeroom has been provided with clothing, which is well kept. The inmates are kept locked out of the bedrooms in the daytime, unless when sick, and the men's sitting room was clean and comfortable.

The poorhouse had a narrow escape from being burned down, the timbers having taken fire from the chimney.

Goodhue county hospital was found in good condition. The average number during 1888 was 6; the weekly average cost per patient was about \$4.75.

Hennepin county poorhouse is efficiently managed. The house was in good condition and the inmates apparently well cared for. A charge is made back upon the several towns of \$2 weekly for each inmate. The report of the overseer shows the average cost for the year 1887 as \$1.90 per week for each inmate. This however, does not include all disbursements for the maintenance of the poorhouse. The weekly cost per inmate based upon the county auditor's report of expenditures for the benefit of the poor farm would be \$2.77 per week, which shows a marked reduction from the former expense of maintaining this poorhouse.

The city of Minneapolis has established a city hospital which has not yet been visited.

Houston county poorhouse was visited in the morning before breakfast. The house had been newly painted, a new roof had been put on, a new floor provided in the kitchen and pantry, a new chimney built and new plastering in the second story; the cellar wall had been repaired; blankets and sheets were clean, but the men's sleeping rooms were not up to the standard and the beds were infested with bed bugs. There were seven inmates who appeared to be comfortable and well fed. The house was reasonably clean, with the exception noted. The average number of inmates for 1887 was 6; average weekly cost per capita, \$2.58.

Lac qui Parle county has a poor farm and it is understood that the county expect to open a poorhouse at an early date. It is probable that experience will not justify the maintenance of the poorhouse.

Lyon county like several other counties found the keeping of a poor farm a source of expense and has gone on to the contract system of paying the overseer for boarding paupers by the week. The receipts from the farm nearly meet the current expense, nevertheless the county gets small return on its investment.

Marshall county has a poorhouse valued at \$2,500.

Martin county poor farm remains unimproved.

Mower county poorhouse was found in good condition. The house was cleaner than the average, beds and bedding clean, furniture moderately good; paupers looked clean and comfortable. The bill of fare was reported as follows: Breakfast, bread and butter, coffee with sugar and milk, potatoes, and occasionally meat. Dinner, potatoes, meat, vegetables, pie or pudding. Supper, bread and butter, cakes and fried potatoes. The fare appeared to be the same as that of farmers generally.

The county keeps 17 cows and sends the milk to a neighboring cheese factory. The overseer receives \$365 per year and board, and is required to furnish team, wagon, harness, and furniture for his living rooms.

The poorhouse is an expensive luxury in Mower county. The average number of inmates for 1887 was one and a half; the net cost to the county after deducting sales of produce, etc., was \$771 making an actual cost of \$9.34 per week for each inmate.

For 1888 the showing will be somewhat better, but the expense will still amount to nearly \$5 a week for each pauper.

Morrison county poorhouse was opened in September, 1887. This poorhouse has not yet been visited and can not therefore be criticised.

Murray county has a poor farm, but no poorhouse. The farm was rented for \$80 in 1887.

Nicollet county poor house was found somewhat improved and was in satisfactory condition. The separate building erected for male inmates is without proper ventilation, and it is impossible to keep it in satisfactory condition.

Olmsted county poorhouse was found in good condition. The house was clean and the inmates apparently well cared for. The average number of paupers was 9.5 for 1887; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.12.

Otter Tail county poorhouse is managed in a satisfactory manner in every respect. The bedrooms and beds were clean, kitchen and dining room very neat and clean. The county had built a stable and broken about 30 acres with the intention of going into stock farming. Average number of inmates for 1887, 16; average weekly cost per inmate \$2.86.

Ramsey county poorhouse has for a second time in the past six years lost its overseer by death. Mr. C. C. Mills was a very efficient and kind hearted superintendent and a faithful and reliable officer.

The poorhouse has a capacity of 120 inmates, but the average number during 1887 was only 39, the maximum being less than 60. The per capita expense is unavoidably larger than it would be if the poorhouse were nearer full, the cost for fuel, superintendence, etc, being about the same as if the poorhouse were full. The house is admirably well kept, the inmates always appear comfortable and very few complaints are heard. The supervision of the board of control is efficient and faithful; average weekly cost per capita for 1887 was \$4.29.

Ramsey county hospital. The city and county hospital has been greatly improved during the past two years.

A foundling's home has been built with a capacity of about 30. The building is heated by hot water. It contains well lighted rooms, every room having an open fireplace. There are

clothes chutes for soiled clothing. Each window has a transom 14x32 inches. The floors are of Georgia pine. The new administration building is nearing completion. It has a handsome front and is conveniently planned. The basement is used for domestic purposes. The first floor contains reception rooms and dining room. Second floor contains officers' residence and operating room. It is expected that the domestic department will be taken out of the basement and be transferred to the wings, which are yet to be erected. The hospital department is thoroughly satisfactory; cleanliness prevails in every department. There is a good corps of nurses and the domestic department is thoroughly administered. The whole institution reflects credit upon City Physician Ancker and the board of control. The location of the hospital is admirable, commanding an uninterrupted view of the Mississippi valley and securing every possible sanitary advantage, while at the same time the hospital is near enough to the centre of the city for convenient access.

Redwood county owns a poor farm with one hundred and sixty acres improved. The county has no need of a poorhouse.

Rice county poorhouse has again changed overseers. A large addition has been built to this poorhouse during the past two years and steam heat has been introduced. Like most additions to old wooden buildings the improvement of this poorhouse is unsatisfactory in several particulars. The provision for separating the sexes is inadequate. The building is exposed to danger from fire and is not so constructed as to minimize trouble from vermin. The house was moderately clean. The old dormitories above the kitchen, which have been criticised in previous reports, are still occupied and were not in good condition. This portion of the building should be entirely vacated, and indeed it ought to be torn down and removed.

The average number of inmates during 1887 was 15.8; the average weekly cost per capita, \$2.70.

Rock county poorhouse, when visited, had no inmates. The house was in bad repair and utterly unfit for the purpose. The rooms used for paupers are so arranged that those of one sex must go through the rooms of the other. The overseer was to receive \$2.50 per week for board and to pay \$150 yearly rent for the farm, but during 1887 and 1888 no paupers have been kept in this poorhouse, the overseer renting it as a private farm. This poorhouse is an illustration of the folly of establishing poorhouses in counties with small population.

St. Louis county poorhouse is well administered by Capt. Antoine Paul, who is also superintendent of the poor outside the poorhouse for St. Louis county. The internal condition of the house is much improved. An important addition to the poorhouse was made in 1888, the plans for which were not submitted to the board of corrections and charities.

The per capita cost appears large, but this is probably due to including of some permanent improvements in the current expense.

Steele county poorhouse has again changed overseers. Under Overseer Mears the administration had improved. Each bed had one sheet and one blanket which were clean. The bath room was not used except as a store room. The floors were not very clean. The bill of fare was reported satisfactory.

Swift county owns a poor farm of 120 acres, purchased in 1884 at a cost of \$720.

Todd county owns a farm in Burnhamville township valued at \$800.

Wabasha county poorhouse is still run on the contract system, the county paying two dollars per week for boarding paupers and furnishing fuel, bedding and light. The overseer has the use of the poor farm free. The house was not very clean; some bedbugs were found; cobwebs prevailed and the windows were dirty. The rooms were meagrely furnished. They should have small tables; there should be window screens. There was a bad smell in the laundry. The laundry should be removed from the basement. The hospital building is unfit for winter use and very cold. There was no rule as to bathing.

The secretary called on the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and called his attention to the condition of the laundry and the need of immediate repairs.

Average number of inmates in 1887, 22; average weekly cost per capita, \$219.

Washington county poorhouse is satisfactorily conducted. This poorhouse is notable for the very small number of female paupers, there having been one woman in 1887 and only two in 1888. Overseer Adam Amos has rendered long and faithful service.

Average number of paupers in 1887, 9.3; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.70.

Winona county poorhouse was found in excellent condition. Each successive visit increases the conviction that the commissioners made a serious mistake in building an addition to the old poorhouse. It should have been replaced by an entirely new building. The present building is unsafe and is especially objectionable because of the lack of provision for separation of the the sexes. The overseer employs no hired help outside the members of his family.

Average number of inmates in 1887, 21.1; average weekly cost per inmate, \$2.41.

REMARKS ON STATISTICS OF COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

Table "NN" exhibits the estimated value of county poor farms and property thereon Dec. 31, 1887, amounting to \$348,400. The valuation Dec. 31, 1886, was \$308,655; Dec. 31, 1885, \$302,472. The total capacity of the poorhouses is 710; so that the investment per bed is: For land and buildings, \$400; for other property, \$70; total investment per bed, \$470.

Tables "OO" and "PP" exhibit the current expenses of poorhouses for the years 1886 and 1887. The total net current expenses for 1887 were \$46,055; for 1886, \$47,840; for 1885, \$47,043, showing an actual decrease, notwithstanding the increase in the population of the state. The cost per inmate was \$155 in 1887, \$148 in 1886 and \$138 in 1885, showing an increase in the cost of maintenance. The average number of inmates was 341 in 1885, 323 in 1886, and 295 in 1887, showing a marked decrease. This is a most gratifying showing.

Tables "QQ" and "RR" show the movement of poorhouse population for 1886 and 1887. The total poorhouse population was 761 in 1885, 727 in 1886 and 669 in 1887, a notable decrease. The number on hand at the close of each year was as follows: 1887, 303; 1886, 344; 1885, 351.

Table "SS" shows the ages of inmates and the causes of pauperism. It will be observed that the pauperism in one half of the cases is due to old age and disease. Only 30 blind persons and no deaf and dumb are reported. There are probably 750 blind persons in the state, so that only 1 in 25 of them is in a poorhouse. The number of inmates between the ages of 5 and 16 years diminished from 50 in 1885 to 26 in 1887, in consequence of the opening of the state school at Owatonna.

Table "TT" exhibits the nationality of inmates. The data are not very satisfactory, but the general facts are probably nearly correct.

It appears from this table that, out of 1,395 inmates of poor-houses, 991, or 71 per cent, were foreign born. The total population of these counties in 1885 was 660,822, of which number 239,774, or 37 per cent, were foreign born. Of the whole population of Minnesota 38 per cent are foreign born.

By comparing table "TT" with tables "S" and "U" in this report, it will be seen that the foreign born population of this state, constituting 38.2 per cent of the entire population, furnish only 36.7 per cent of the state prison convicts, but at the same time they furnish 62.1 per cent of the inmates of the hospitals for insane and 71 per cent of the poorhouse population.

TABLE "NN."—CONTINUED.

SHOWING ESTIMATED VALUE OF COUNTY POOR FARMS AND PROPERTY THEREON IN MINNESOTA, DEC. 31, 1887, PER REPORTS OF OVERSEERS OF POORHOUSES AND COUNTY AUDITORS.

COUNTIES.	Capacity of Poorhouse without Overcrowd- ing.	No. of Acres of Land.	No. of Acres Im- proved.	Value of Land.	Value of Buildings.	Value of Furni- ture.	Value of Machin- ery.	Value of Live Stock.	Value of Other Property.	Total In- vestment Dec. 31, 1887.	Total In- vestment Dec. 31, 1886.
Wabasha.....	40	40	7	\$1,600	\$9,000	\$500	.....	.....	.....	\$11,100	\$11,100
Washington	25	247	150	6,000	4,000	800	\$1,200	\$2,000	\$50	14,050	18,500
Winona.....	40	200	.....	1,500	7,000	100	60	800	.....	8,960	8,960
Yellow Medicine.....	.....	160	.....	1,700	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	800
Totals.....	710	.....	.....	\$159,640	\$149,210	\$10,500	\$7,548	\$12,117	\$9,385	\$348,400	\$308,655

ø Estimated capacity.

TABLE "OO."

CURRENT EXPENSES OF COUNTY POORHOUSES IN MINNESOTA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1886, EXCLUDING MEDICAL
EXPENSES AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

1886.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Current Ex- penses.	Sales of Pro- duce.	Net Current Expenses.	Average An- nual Cost per Inmate.	Average Week- ly Cost per Inmate.
Anoka.....	a5.1	\$671.26	.....	\$671.26	.....	.....
Becker.....	1.2	639.71	.....	639.71	\$520	\$10.00
Blue Earth.....	11.	1,594.82	\$90.60	1,504.22	186	2.63
Chippewa.....	5.1	876.89	31.50	844.89	165	3.18
Chisago.....	8.6	488.83	.....	488.83	185	2.60
Dakota.....	12.5	1,731.46	.....	1,731.46	138	2.65
Dodge.....	10.6	1,293.44	490.23	803.21	76	1.45
Fillmore.....	8.4	2,916.75	1,071.14	1,845.61	219	4.21
Goodhue.....	17.5	3,492.84	.....	3,492.84	199	3.82
Hennepin.....	57.7	9,702.49	1,029.59	8,672.90	150	2.88
Houston.....	6.5	804.09	.....	804.09	123	2.40
Mower.....	2.6	1,341.43	660.92	680.51	261	4.93
Nicollet.....	15.	1,261.01	965.26	295.75	20	.38
Olmsted.....	a12.	1,622.85	315.78	1,306.57	.....	.....
Otter Tail.....	18.3	3,049.32	199.92	2,849.40	156	3.00
Ramsey.....	35.	7,168.00	216.25	6,951.75	198	3.97
Rice.....	23.2	2,056.85	.....	2,056.85	.....	.....
Polk.....	.9	273.94	.....	273.94	304	5.78
St. Louis.....	6.8	1,587.05	.....	1,587.05	233	4.47
Scott.....	a7.	871.41	.....	871.41	.....	.....
Steele.....	a6.	1,601.09	190.76	1,410.83	.....	.....
Todd.....	a1.	224.88	45.71	179.17	.....	.....
Wabasha.....	a22.	3,000.02	.....	3,000.02	.....	.....
Washington.....	10.5	2,011.90	.....	2,011.90	191	3.67
Winona.....	23.5	3,080.47	212.04	2,868.43	123	2.40
Totals.....	323.	\$53,361.30	\$5,519.70	\$47,841.60	\$148	\$2.34

a Estimated. No report received.

TABLE "PP."

CURRENT EXPENSES OF COUNTY POORHOUSES IN MINNESOTA
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1887, EXCLUDING MEDICAL
EXPENSES AND PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

COUNTIES.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Current Expenses for the Year.	Sales of Produce.	Net Current Expenses for the Year.	Average Annual Cost per Inmate.	Average Weekly Cost per Inmate.
Anoka, <i>a</i>	5.3	\$685.48	.....	\$685.48	.....	.....
Becker.....	1.	355.44	.....	355.44	\$355	\$6.70
Blue Earth.....	9.7	1,931.10	\$460.57	1,470.53	151	2.89
Chippewa, <i>a</i>	5.	840.21	.....	840.21	.....	.....
Chisago.....	2.9	446.31	.....	446.31	153	3.02
Cottonwood.....	.....	620.38	50.00	570.38	.....	.....
Dakota.....	12.3	1,425.29	.....	1,425.29	115	2.22
Dodge.....	6.2	1,211.39	536.02	675.37	109	2.09
Faribault <i>a</i>	3.	409.05	.....	409.05	.....	.....
Fillmore.....	6.1	1,637.88	1,137.64	500.24	82	1.56
Goodhue.....	18.	2,204.60	.....	2,204.60	122	2.85
Hennepin.....	55.	9,496.88	1,559.63	7,937.25	144	2.77
Houston.....	6.1	821.12	.....	821.12	134	2.58
Morrison <i>b</i>	1.1	1,017.59	.....	1,017.59	.....	.....
Mower.....	1.6	1,287.39	516.18	771.26	482	9.34
Nicollet.....	14.	1,183.12	609.34	573.78	41	.80
Olmsted.....	9.4	1,282.54	245.18	1,037.41	110	2.12
Otter Tail.....	16.	2,566.37	234.65	2,331.72	145	2.86
Ramsey.....	38.8	9,284.34	691.16	8,593.18	.....	4.29
Rice.....	15.8	2,231.90	.....	2,231.90	141	2.70
Rock.....	.....	128.01	.....	128.01	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	6.4	<i>c</i> 3,112.76	236.34	2,876.42	449	8.66
Scott <i>a</i>	3.3	322.93	.....	322.93	.....	.....
Steele <i>a</i>	6.	1,171.18	645.32	525.81	.....	.....
Wabasha.....	22.	3,342.79	.....	3,342.79	152	2.91
Washington.....	9.3	1,578.44	273.63	1,304.81	140	2.70
Winona.....	21.1	2,736.17	80.00	2,656.17	126	2.41
Totals.....	295.4	\$53,830.61	\$7,275.56	\$46,555.05	\$155	\$2.97

a Population estimated. No report received.
b Opened September, 1887.
c Includes some permanent improvements.

TABLE "QQ."
SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY POORHOUSES IN MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DEC. 31, 1886.

COUNTIES.	Number in the Poorhouse Jan. 1, 1886.			Number Received During the Year.		Number Born in Poor- house During Year.		Total Population During the Year.			Number Dis- charged During the Year		Number Bound Out or Adopted During the Year.		Number Ran Away During the Year.		Number Died During the Year.		Total Loss of Population During the Year.			Number in Poorhouse Dec. 31, 1886.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Anoka a.....	3	1	4	6	2	.....	.....	9	3	12	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	6	4	2	6
Becker.....	2	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	.....	8	1	.....	1
Blue Earth.....	5	1	6	20	10	2	.....	27	11	38	16	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	8	4	26	8	4	12	
Chippewa.....	8	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	4	2	6
Chicago.....	1	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	4	5
Dakota.....	13	1	14	8	2	.....	.....	21	3	24	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Dodge.....	5	4	9	9	10	.....	.....	14	3	17	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....	15	6	.....	10
Fillmore.....	6	4	10	3	5	.....	.....	9	14	23	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	5	.....	18	5	.....	8
Goodhue.....	17	3	20	9	4	.....	.....	26	10	36	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	15	4	.....	19
Hennepin.....	64	11	75	74	14	.....	.....	126	7	133	59	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	61	67	86	61	6	67	19
Houston.....	5	1	6	4	1	.....	.....	9	25	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	5	5	4	2	6	2
Mower.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Nicollet.....	8	7	15	1	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	1	8	7	.....	7
Olmsted a.....	6	4	10	6	3	.....	.....	12	7	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	7	11	5	3	8	8
Otter Tail.....	15	8	23	11	5	.....	.....	27	13	40	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	15	12	19	15	6	21	21
Ramsey.....	30	5	35	58	9	.....	.....	88	14	102	42	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	42	46	51	42	9	51	51
Rice.....	16	6	22	11	9	.....	.....	27	15	42	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	12	15	21	12	9	21	21
Rock.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis.....	4	1	5	15	3	.....	.....	19	4	23	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	17	21	2	.....	.....	.....
Scott a.....	5	2	7	8	2	.....	.....	13	4	17	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	7	8	6	3	9	9
Steele a.....	5	1	6	5	1	.....	.....	10	2	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	5	6	5	1	6	6
Wabasha a.....	15	5	20	12	8	.....	.....	27	13	40	11	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	16	11	14	16	10	26	26
Washington.....	12	1	13	5	4	.....	.....	17	5	22	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	10	15	7	.....	.....	.....
Winona.....	19	11	30	14	4	.....	.....	33	15	48	13	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	19	14	22	19	7	.....	.....
Totals.....	254	81	335	291	97	.....	.....	547	180	727	256	88	.....	1	2	6	1	26	253	86	339	253	86	339	383

a Estimated. No report received.

TABLE "RR."
TABLE SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION IN COUNTY POORHOUSES IN MINNESOTA FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DEC. 31, 1887.

COUNTIES.	Number in the Poorhouse Jan. 1, 1887.			Number Received During the Year.		Number Born in Poorhouse During Year.		Total Population During Year.			Number Discharged During Year.		Number Bound Out or Adopted During Year.		Number Ran Away During the Year.		Number Died During the Year.		Total Loss of Population During Year.			Number in Poorhouse Dec. 31, 1887.			
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Anoka	4	2	6	6	2	10	4	14	6	2	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	2	6	2	6
Becker	1	1	2	6	1	7	1	8	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	7	3	3
Blue Earth	8	4	12	9	7	17	12	29	11	5	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	15	5	20	2	7	9
Chippewa	4	2	6	2	1	5	3	8	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	2	4
Chicago	1	4	5	2	3	3	4	7	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Dakota	10	4	14	15	3	25	8	28	8	3	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	10	3	13	2	2	4
Dodge	6	4	10	2	2	9	6	15	4	3	7	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	4	9	15	3	18
Fillmore	5	3	8	2	1	7	3	10	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	4	2	6
Goodhue	15	4	19	7	5	22	9	31	5	6	11	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	4	2	6
Hennepin	61	6	67	86	9	147	15	162	84	9	93	7	7	14	2	2	2	2	9	91	9	100	56	6	62
Houston	4	2	6	5	4	9	6	15	3	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	6	1	7
Morrison	2	1	3	8	1	9	1	9	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	6	1	7	2	2	4
Mower	2	1	3	3	1	6	1	7	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	6	1	1	2
Nicollet	8	7	15	1	1	9	7	16	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	6	8	2	10
Olmsted	5	3	8	7	3	12	8	15	4	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	6	7	3	10
Otter Tail	13	6	19	9	3	22	9	31	6	2	8	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	9	9	18	13	6	19
Ramsey	42	9	51	40	6	82	15	97	35	7	42	8	1	9	8	2	4	2	43	9	52	39	6	45	
Rice	13	8	21	6	1	19	9	28	8	7	15	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	7	15	11	2	13	18
Rock	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	12	2	14
St. Louis	2	2	4	34	1	36	2	38	24	1	25	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	24	5	6	11	5	1	6
Steele	5	1	6	5	1	10	2	12	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	14	5	19	9	11	20
Wabasha	16	10	26	7	6	23	16	39	12	5	17	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	14	3	1	15	9	9	24
Washington	7	7	14	5	1	12	1	13	3	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8	12	6	18	14	5	19
Winona	19	7	26	7	4	26	11	37	9	5	14	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	12	6	18	14	5	19
Totals	252	82	334	273	58	331	141	669	245	69	314	4	1	5	32	8	288	78	366	240	63	303	240	63	303

a No report, estimated. b Opened Sept. 12, 1887.

TABLE "SS."

SHOWING THE AGES OF INMATES OF THE COUNTY POORHOUSES
OF MINNESOTA, ALSO THE CAUSES OR SUPPOSED CAUSES OF
PAUPERISM.

AGES.	Year 1886.	Year 1887.	Total for two years.
Number of inmates under five years.....	27	32	59
Number of inmates from five to sixteen.....	35	26	61
Number of inmates from sixteen to sixty.....	445	408	853
Number of inmates over sixty.....	220	203	423
Totals.....	727	669	1,396
CAUSES OF PAUPERISM.			
Insanity.....	8	11	19
Idiocy.....	11	17	28
Old age.....	189	138	327
Disease.....	184	205	389
Loss of limbs.....	15	20	35
Deformity.....	40	15	55
Blindness.....	14	16	30
Lying-in cases.....	12	9	21
Not disabled physically.....	254	238	492
Totals.....	727	669	1,396

Out of 669 inmates during the year 1887, 171 persons were native born and 498 foreign born.

TABLE "TT."

SHOWING WHETHER INMATES OF COUNTY POORHOUSES ARE
NATIVE OR FOREIGN BORN — BY COUNTIES.

	1886.		1887.		TOTAL.	
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.
Anoka.....	4	8	7	7	11	15
Becker.....	5	4	2	6	7	10
Blue Earth.....	24	14	17	12	41	26
Chippewa.....	3	3	4	4	7	7
Chisago.....	2	3	2	5	4	8
Dakota	7	17	3	25	10	42
Dodge	18	10	10	5	28	15
Fillmore.....	1	18	2	8	3	26
Goodhue.....	5	28	10	21	15	49
Hennepin.....	18	135	24	188	42	273
Houston.....	5	6	.....	15	5	21
Morrison .....	.....	.....	3	6	3	6
Mower.....	2	3	1	6	3	9
Nicollet.....	3	13	2	14	5	27
Olmsted	12	7	10	5	22	12
Otter Tail.....	20	20	18	13	38	33
Ramsey.....	35	67	9	88	44	155
Rice.....	21	21	14	14	35	35
Rock	2	1	1	1	3	2
St. Louis.....	5	18	5	31	10	49
Scott.....	5	12	.....	.....	5	12
Steele.....	6	6	6	6	12	12
Wabasha	15	25	11	28	26	53
Washington.....	6	16	4	9	10	25
Winona.....	9	39	6	31	15	70
Totals.....	233	494	171	498	404	992

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

PART IV.

PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS
IN MINNESOTA.

PRIVATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS FOR THE SICK.

AITKIN.

St. Anthony Hospital, of Minneapolis maintains a branch at Aitkin for the benefit of lumbermen who hold its tickets.

BRAINERD.

The Northern Pacific Sanitarium is maintained by the Northern Pacific Company for sick and injured employes. The building is of wood, well lighted, heated, and ventilated, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi. The hospital is well appointed, conveniently arranged, and thoroughly administered. Expenses are met by a small monthly deduction from the wages of employes. Medical attendance is furnished at their homes for employes who have families, or can not be treated at the sanitarium.

The sanitarium has been placed lately in the hands of a new management and is now thoroughly prepared to do antiseptic surgery, and much attention has been given to the details of hygiene.

During the year ending June 30, 1888, there were 1,019 persons treated, distributed as follows: Indoor patients, 290; outdoor patients, 124; office patients, 605. There were 43 patients on hand Nov. 30, 1880. The current expense for the year was \$19,447. Estimated value of buildings, \$30,000. Furniture and fixtures, \$2,500. The institution is built on grounds belonging to the railroad company.

DULUTH.

St. Lukes Hospital—Matron—Miss Mary E. Scott.

The hospital was organized in 1881, and occupied a rented building until the spring of 1883, when the present building was occupied. The building is a two story frame; capacity, 40.

During the past year a stone foundation has been built, cement floor and sewerage put in. It contains kitchen, 14x22; dining room, 10x16; day room, 18x24; sick wards, 20x42, 20x36, and 18x30. The building is ventilated by fireplaces and ventilators in the ceiling; heated by furnaces. The grounds are 100x140.

The institution "aims to nurse and care for the sick better and cheaper than they can do for themselves."

Estimated value of real and personal property, \$12,000; estimated current expenses for the year ending Dec. 31, 1888, \$6,500; number cared for during the year, 359; daily average number, 30; number of inmates on Nov. 30, 1888, 28.

St. Marys Hospital, organized 1888, receives poor people, is under the supervision of the Benedictine Sisters, and has been in operation nine months. During this time 427 patients have been cared for; 348 males, 79 females. The hospital is supported by private contributions and fees from those able to pay.

St. Anthony Hospital of Minneapolis has a branch in Duluth.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Maternity Hospital, Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue South.

President—Mrs. W. M. Lawrence.

Secretary—Mrs. J. F. Jordan.

Organized 1886.

The institution receives poor married women, deserted wives and unfortunate girls. Pains are taken to provide places for the girls in respectable families or in the country where they can gain an honest living.

During the first year and a half seventy-five patients were provided for during confinement, and homes found for many after their recovery.

Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children, 2527 Clinton avenue.

President—Mrs. H. G. Walker.

Superintendent—Miss Throckmorton.

Organized 1882.

The hospital occupied a rented house for one year, and then purchased the present property. The new building is one of three buildings connected by corridors, and which will comprehend the complete plan. This building constitutes the west

wing. It is 50x100 feet, with a high basement, two stories and a French roof. It is built of red brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The basement contains kitchen, pantry, laundry, dining room, janitor's room, fuel cellar and servants' rooms. The first floor contains reception room, superintendent's room, patients', dining and nurses' rooms, drug closet lavatory, long ward and private patients' wards. Second and third floors contain children's wards and wards of various sizes, with same arrangements of lavatories, drug and linen closets, and with tea kitchen for night use. The building is provided with labor saving devices, dumb waiters, clothes chutes, storage closets, etc., and is heated by steam.

The classes cared for are "worthy women and children of the Northwest, extending the full benefits of the institution to those unable to pay, and charging the others according to their means."

The work is intended to be charitable, admission of patients being in the following order: First, charity patients; second, city patients or part pay patients, and lastly, pay patients.

A leading feature of the hospital is a nurses' training school, furnishing an eighteen months' course of practical instruction, with lectures, text books and examinations. The nurses are allowed \$1 per week for the first six months, \$2 for the second, and \$3 for the third. "Nurses from this school are eagerly sought, and given constant employment." The training school at present contains fifteen pupils.

Estimated value of property, \$65,000.

Running expenses year ending Nov. 1, 1888, \$7,436.70.

Patients during the year (women and children), 201; remaining at end of year, 31. The average number cared for each month, 30.

St. Barnabas Hospital, 901 Sixth street South.

President—Hon. Isaac Atwater.

Superintendent—Mrs. Alice Pew.

The hospital has four buildings. A brick building two and a half stories, 80x26, containing wards and private rooms. A two-story brick building, 81x33, containing private rooms. Two wooden buildings, 24x40 and 24x24. The grounds are 200x150 feet. Since last report a two-story building containing sixteen rooms has been added, costing \$7,000.

The hospital aims "to give the patients the best of care at lowest possible cost, cure them of their bodily ailments and assist them spiritually."

"There has been a decided increase of interest in the hospital the past year by the churches."

Estimated value of property, \$30,000.

Patients during the year: Males, 495; females, 52; total, 547; average during year, 27.

Number of inmates Dec. 31, 1888, was 31.

Estimated current expenses for year ending Dec. 31, 1888, \$11,000.

St. Anthony Hospital is a private institution with branches at Duluth and Aitkin. Certificates are sold at ten dollars per year entitling the holder to medical and surgical treatment, medicines and hospital care, in case of sickness or injury. The branches are largely patronized by lumbermen.

St. Marys, or "The Sisters" Hospital, 2616 Sixth street South, is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church.

Superintendent — Superioress Ignatius.

The hospital receives all classes of patients. It is supported by receipts from private patients, fees from membership tickets and donations.

Estimated value of real and personal property, \$80,000. Estimated current expenses for the year, \$4,000.

Total number of patients cared for during the year, 140; males, 78; females, 62. Number on hand Nov. 30, 1888, 12.

Minnesota Hospital College Dispensary. No report received.

MOORHEAD.

General Hospital. This institution is not at present in operation.

NEW ULM.

St. Alexanders Hospital. Organized 1883.

Superintendent — Rev. Alexander Berghold.

Matron — Rev. Mother Anna Margaretha Michel.

The hospital is composed of two brick buildings and two frame buildings adjoining each other, one building having three stories, and three buildings having two stories each. Capacity, without overcrowding, forty. Kitchen, 18x26; laundry, 18x18; dining room, 14x19; sitting room, 14x19. Sick wards of various sizes, heated by furnaces and stoves. Ventilation "after the latest improvements." Water supply by gravitation from a running spring.

The hospital owns forty acres of land, and is finely situated, overlooking the valley of the Minnesota. The hospital receives all classes, but particularly such as have limited means, the charges being very low. Small pox and diphtheria patients are not received. The hospital is sustained by private contributions and fees. County patients are received from adjacent counties.

Estimated value of property, \$20,000. Expenses for the year ending Nov. 30, 1888, \$6,746.40. Patients during the year: Males, 149; females, 50; total 199. Number present Nov. 30, 1888, 14.

RED WING.

Goodhue County Hospital was opened in 1884. The hospital is maintained by Goodhue county.

Chairman of County Board—F. Seebach.

Matron—Mrs. W. E. Bell.

The hospital occupies a dwelling house rented for the purpose. The house is not specially adapted to this use. It is plainly but substantially furnished. Capacity, twelve.

Private patients are received at one dollar per day. This hospital is a new enterprise, and has had comparatively a small number of patients thus far.

Current expenses for 1888, \$1,481.

Number cared for during year: Males, 22; females, 20; total, 42.

Number present at close of year, 5.

ST. CLOUD.

St. Benedicts Hospital is conducted by the Benedictine Sisters.

This benevolent institution was organized in 1885 and opened for the reception of patients February, 1886. It is situated in a healthy and pleasant locality a short distance from the Manitoba depot.

The building is three stories high, with balcony in front. There are two dormitories, two dining rooms, a sitting room and two wards for the sick. Besides the wards, patients can be accommodated with private rooms. All the apartments are heated by furnace. Water from city.

This hospital admits all classes without reference to creed or nationality, and is supported by the fees exacted for medical assistance and services.

The estimated value of real and personal property is \$8,000.

The total number cared for since the cyclone which occurred two years ago and up to Nov. 30, 1888, has been 532—380 males, 152 females.

ST. PAUL.

City and County Hospital, Richmond street.

Board of Control—I. P. Wright, Henry Hechtman and M. R. Prendergast.

City and County Physician—A. B. Ancker, M.D.

The hospital was established about 1871, and is supported jointly by the city of St. Paul and county of Ramsey.

The legislature of 1886-7, by enactment granted the city permission to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, and created a special commission to build a new hospital, and last spring work was commenced upon it. The site is midway between the Mississippi's level and that of the bluffs, on a plateau of a mile wide.

The river is only a quarter of a mile from the hospital, and the never resting fresh stream from the far Northwest effectively purifies the air, which in summer blows from the south across the Mississippi. Especial attention was paid in the location and plan of construction to light and air, and they have been secured in perfection. The "Pavilion" system was adopted for this purpose, which also possesses the additional advantage of isolation. The plan is the erection of an administration building, flanked on either side by pavilions, two on the easterly and two on the westerly flanks; kitchen, laundry and boiler house to the rear of administration building, with maternity and isolation pavilions. The entire group is connected by corridors, which are open colonnades in summer and glazed and inclosed in winter. The pavilions are 52 feet apart, the east and west pavilions having each a wide street skirting them, and a 23 foot space between them and the outer boundary of the lot. The distance between the pavilions and the centre or axis building is 162 feet, and the frontage of the entire group is 437 feet. The kitchen is 75 feet from the administration building. The kitchen is a one story structure.

The four pavilions will accommodate 152 beds, and in the administration building the upper story will be temporarily used for convalescents; there are 28 beds more, and provision is made for 6 beds more for accidents, etc., making a total of 186 beds. The administration building consists of three stories

and basement, the basement being 10 feet high, and the ceilings on each of the other three floors being 14 feet high. On the first floor are the offices, trustees', reception, resident physician's, matron's, library, apothecary's and bath rooms, besides the museum, the dining, sitting and bed rooms, besides the superintendent's rooms, also the etherizing, operating and consultation rooms. A fine amphitheatre can be arranged from the operating room, with a seating capacity of 150. The building will cost about \$250,000 when completed, and the style of the building is described by Dr. Ancker as follows:

"In a purely architectural view, it has been considered that that style or design which best serves the purpose for which the building is planned will ever prove the most satisfactory. Hence symmetrical simplicity, harmonious proportion and cheerful combinations of parts, and color of material has been kept constantly in view. Architectural detail has been subordinated to surface and underground drainage, sunlight and heat, aeration, ventilation, economy of service and safe and stable construction."

The hospital receives the sick and injured who are a public charge in Ramsey county, and a few private patients.

Since the last report the new administration building has been built, and an admirable pavilion for a foundling's home.

The weekly cost per patient in 1888 was \$4.62.

St. Josephs Hospital, Ninth and Exchange streets.

Organized 1854.

President—Right Rev. John Ireland.

Superioress—Mother Bernardine.

The present building was erected in 1878. It is a three-story stone building with two wings; capacity, 150. Kitchen, 15x20; laundry, 15x30; dining room, 15x20; six wards, each 15x20; one ward 40x90, and fifteen private rooms. Heated by furnaces. Ventilation by fireplaces and air shafts to separate rooms. City water. Grounds a triangle, with 230 feet frontage.

The hospital receives all classes, and is supported by the fees of patients. A new wing, 40x90, has been recently completed. All the buildings are heated by steam. Within the last year a steam laundry has been added.

The institution aims not only to "re-establish the health" of the patient, but also to reclaim such as have not led good lives. "When Catholics, to have them attend to their religious duties; when belonging to other churches, their ministers are sent for to attend them."

Thirty poor patients have been received, attended free, and clothing has also been provided.

Number of patients during the year ending Nov. 30, 1888: Males, 634; females, 176; total, 810. Average number during the year, 68. Remaining at the end of the year, 80.

Estimated current expenses for the year \$15,000.

St. Lukes Hospital. Organized 1873.

President — Mrs. Oliver Dalrymple.

Matron — Mrs. M. A. Bradbury.

Estimated value of property up to date, \$55,000. Estimated current expense for past year \$6,500. Number of patients during year: Males, 126; females, 182; total, 308.

The old hospital was described in the last biennial report of the board. Foundations for the new building are in and work on the superstructure will be commenced in the spring. The following is a description of the new hospital as planned:

It will be a plain but substantial building of brick, with stone trimmings. There will be little attempt at ornamentation, but due regard will be paid to proportions, and the structure will present quite an imposing appearance. It is to be three stories high, with a basement and high roofs, entirely fire proof throughout. In the basement provision is made for servants' quarters, steward's department, janitor's room, two accident rooms, linen and clothes rooms, kitchen, laundry, mattress and disinfecting room, boilers, etc. The floor will be of concrete surfaced with asphalt, with portions paved with slate slabs. The first floor will contain the offices, rooms for matron and resident physicians, trustees' room, dining room, tea room, nurses' rooms and eleven private rooms. In the three floors above will be the hospital wards. Each floor will be furnished also with nurses' rooms and with its own dining room, tea room, linen and clothes rooms, closets, etc. The operating, etherizing and recovery rooms are above the third story and the operating room will be lighted by a sky light.

The whole number of beds in the various wards (male, female, children's, maternity and private) is seventy-two. The corridors extending through the different floors are unobstructed, without recesses or turns, and receive light and air at each end and at the centre. All the clothes lifts and dust shafts are outside the building. The wards are isolated as much as possible so as to obtain aeration on at least three sides, and large sun bays are provided, in which, at the floor level, are laid heating pipes for

foot warming in cold weather. Fireplaces are provided for nearly all the wards, contributing to cheerfulness and as auxiliaries to ventilation.

The sanitary arrangements are very complete. The heating is to be by the hot water system, the heat from which, it is claimed, is more salutary and agreeable for sick persons than that which is radiated from steam pipes. Scrupulous attention has been paid to the matter of ventilation, in the arrangement of corridors, windows, doors, staircases, fireplaces and other appurtenances. Even the gas lights will contribute to the ventilation. The removal of foul air is to be effected by an aspirating shaft extending upward through the building. Into this shaft all main ducts running above the corridor ceilings will discharge their contents. Under the centre of each bed branch ducts connect with the mains. In the centre of the ceiling of each ward also are openings connecting with the ducts for summer use. A fan in the basement operated by steam will introduce the fresh air.

The interior of the building is to be of the simplest form and character, and no more wood work will be put in than is absolutely required. All angles will be rounded, and mouldings will be used only where disease germs can not get. The floors are to be of birch, except where tiling is used, and they are to be put together with white lead and resin, with no varnish finish. All the wood work will be of oak. The roofs, all window seats and staircases will be of slate, and all construction that might afford harbor for vermin or germs is to be avoided.

Provision is made for fire appliances within the building and fire escapes without; for electrical apparatus and all such modern improvements.

The Homeopathic Hospital, Granite street.

President—Hon. Wm. R. Marshall.

The hospital receives all classes of patients and is supported by voluntary contributions and board fees from those able to pay. The institution is well administered. There is in connection a training school for misses.

Estimated value of property, \$9,000.

Patients during the year: Males, 47; females, 45; total, 92.
Number present Nov. 30, 1888, 10.

Swedish Hospital. No report received.

✓ Vol. III—31.

STILLWATER.

City Hospital. Organized 1879.

President Board of Directors—Mrs. F. Pennington.

Matron—Mrs. E. A. Brown.

The hospital building is owned by the city of Stillwater, and rented to the Hospital Association. Since the last report a new building, separate from the main building, has been erected by funds received from various sources, containing two wards to accommodate four patients each. Capacity, 27 patients. It is a two-story frame dwelling house. It contains five wards, dining room, kitchen, etc. Water from a cistern; heat by stoves; ventilation good. The hospital is pleasantly and conveniently situated. It receives private, charity, and county patients. Expenses are met by donations, occasional entertainments, pay patients and county patients.

Estimated value of property, \$6,000. Running expenses year ending Nov. 1, 1888, \$3,941.11. Number of patients during year: Males, 111; females, 17; total, 128. Number at the close of the year, 16.

WINONA.

St. Johns Hospital. The new hospital of St. Johns is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. It was erected in 1885 as a private school by the Sisters of St. Francis. The building was purchased by Archbishop Ireland in 1888 for \$30,000, for a hospital, and was found well adapted for the purpose. The building is 227x35 feet, and four stories high, and contains sixty rooms. It is situated on high ground, where good drainage and ventilation are readily secured.

There has been a lack of hospital accommodations in southeastern Minnesota, and this hospital will fill an important place. The establishment of a hospital at Winona was urged in the first biennial report of this board, page 175.

INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

IONA, MURRAY COUNTY.

Home of the Sacred Heart for Boys. Organized in 1881.

Manager—Rev. M. McDonnell.

There are two buildings, 34x34 and 28x44, each two and a half stories high. Capacity, twenty-five children. Kitchen, 16x18; laundry, 10x18; dining room, 18x20; day room, 16x18; dormitories, 18x44 and 18x26 feet. Heated by stoves; water from the well.

The institution owns 1,990 acres of land, of which 1,000 is fenced in as pasture, and 170 acres are under cultivation.

The institution receives homeless and destitute orphans, and undertakes to give them a home until they arrive at majority, train them to industry, particularly farming, and to give them a useful, practical education.

The home is supported "by the products of the farm and donations from friends of the institution."

Estimated value of the property, \$31,850. Current expenses for the year 1888, \$4,200. Inmates: Males, 22; females, 2; total, 24.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum for Boys receives orphans and destitute children. It "also cares for foundlings by placing them with nurses or finding homes for them." "The inmates are given an education in the common school branches and then are sent to learn trades."

Current expenses for 1888, \$5,000.

Total number cared for during the year, 85. Average for the year, 75.

Church Home for Babies, Fifth avenue^{South}.

Conducted by Sister Annette.

Organized in May, 1885.

No report received.

Sheltering Arms, Twelfth street and Twenty-seventh avenue.

President—Mrs. S. S. Breed.

Organized in 1883, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The building is a two-and-a-half story frame house, heated by furnace.

The institution receives orphans, half orphans and destitute or homeless children, from infants to those twelve years old. Illegitimate children are not received except in special cases. It aims to provide home, clothing and christian training, and to maintain the relation between parent and child. It also aims to give the children the rudiments of a good English education, instruction in simple and useful labor suitable to their age, and to sow in their hearts the seeds of the christian religion.

Funds are derived from contributions and a small stipend for board when friends are able to pay.

Estimated value of property, \$8,000.

Current expenses for year ending December, 1888, \$2,200.

Number of inmates during the year, 47. Present at close of the year, 25.

The Washburn Home, Nicollet avenue, near Lake Harriet.

President of Trustees—Hon. W. D. Washburn.

The late Gov. C. C. Washburn left by will \$300,000 to endow an orphan asylum, and \$75,000 for the erection of a building. The will provided that in case the trustees should expend more than \$75,000 upon a building, the building should remain vacant, as a witness to the failure of the trustees to carry out their instructions, and until the interest of the endowment should pay the indebtedness.

The building is of brick, trimmed with Lake Superior sandstone; length one hundred and fifty feet; width eighty feet. The building is three stories with a basement. The first floor contains dining rooms, school rooms, committee room, reception room, nursery, offices, etc. The second floor contains assembly hall, superintendent's and teachers' rooms, dormitories, and hospital. The third floor contains dormitories and linen room. The building is heated by steam, and is especially well ventilated. There are fireplaces in all the rooms. The building is well lighted. The institution opened for reception of inmates about Nov. 1, 1886. Gov. Washburn in his will directed that "any child under fourteen years of age, whether orphan or half orphan, shall be received without any question or distinction as to age, sex, race, color or religion, and shall be discharged at the age of fifteen, or as near that age as may be consistent with the terms into which the year may be divided, as it is not my intention that the asylum shall be used as a hospital."

The land attached covers twenty acres. Vegetables are raised and cows are kept. The children are kept till they are fifteen years old. If without friends, however, a home is secured and they are under the guardianship of the institution until they become of age.

Estimated value of property \$150,000.

Current expenses for 1888, \$7,000.

Total number cared for during the year, 60; average number during year, 58; number present November 30th, 60.

ST. JOSEPH, STEARNS COUNTY.

St. Benedicts Orphan Asylum. Incorporated May 26, 1884.

Superioress, Mother Scholastica, O. S. B.

The institution occupies two frame buildings situated on the convent grounds, containing kitchen, dining room, three recreation rooms, two infirmaries, sewing room and two dormitories, all heated by stoves.

The asylum receives "orphans and destitute children of any denomination and gives them a practical and christian education and training."

The institution is supported by an annual diocesan collection, also by fees paid by surviving parents and relatives at the rate of \$3, \$4, and \$5 per month.

Running expenses for the year, \$1,596. The total number of children (nearly all boys) cared for during the year, fifty-two. The average during the year was thirty-six.

ST. PAUL.

Protestant Orphan Asylum, corner Marshall avenue and St. Albans street.

President — Mrs. Geo. B. Young.

Matron — Mrs. M. J. Bingham.

The institution receives orphans and destitute children. Its aim is to care for the children, and to place them in suitable homes as fast as possible. The building, erected in 1885, is of brick, three stories in height, with a two-story L. Capacity, seventy-five inmates. The building is admirably planned. It is heated by steam, well ventilated and lighted. It contains a sick ward, five dormitories, each 16x32 feet. A laundry, store-room and play rooms are in the basement. Kitchen, dining rooms, reception room and school rooms are on the first floor.

Five dormitories and sick room, each 16x32 feet, are on the upper floor. Six additional rooms have been added. Estimated value of property, \$40,000. Estimated current expenses for year ending May 1, 1888, \$6,769.24. Number of children in the institution November 30th was 50. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions and annual subscriptions.

Catholic Orphan Asylum for Girls, Marshall avenue.

President — Rev. John Shanley.

The building was erected in 1885. Capacity, 150. It consists of three stories and a basement. The basement contains kitchen, store room, dining rooms and play rooms. Land, five acres.

The institution is supported by collections throughout the diocese and by voluntary contributions.

The institution aims "to provide the children with a home during childhood, to give them a christian education, and fit them for the duties of after life."

During the year good homes were provided for 15 children, 18 were returned to relatives, and 3 died.

Estimated value of property, \$52,000; expenses for year 1888, \$6,396.42.

Total number cared for during the year, 113; average number during the year, 70; number present Nov. 30, 1888, 77.

St. Josephs Catholic Orphan Asylum, 199 Ninth street.

President, ex-officio — Rt. Rev. John Ireland.

Superintendent — Mother Benedicta.

Organized in 1876. Estimated value of property, \$18,000.

The brick, three story building erected in 1880, has a capacity of sixty to seventy. The building is 40x75 feet. The basement contains kitchen, laundry and two dining rooms. The day rooms are on the first floor; the sick ward and three dormitories in the upper story. Heat by stoves. City water. Grounds 120x200 feet.

The institution is supported by voluntary contributions and monthly dues from members of St. Josephs Orphan Society. It receives children "without means of support and some that are able to pay partly for their own support." The institution undertakes "to educate and bring them up that they may become their own supporters, and to make good Christians and good citizens of them."

No report was received for 1888.

VASA.

Orphans Home. Superintendent—Louis Melin.

Under the auspices of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Conference of Minnesota.

The building erected in 1866 was destroyed by a cyclone in 1879, when the frame building now occupied was erected. It is a two story building, 40x24 feet, with a wing 32x36 feet. Capacity, forty inmates. It has a kitchen 16x24, laundry 12x16, dining room 16x36, day rooms 24x22, sick ward 24x22, and dormitory 36x32. Heated by furnace. Water from a well. Land, 123 acres.

The home is supported by voluntary contributions. It receives "all classes except the vicious," and aims "to fit them for the common duties of life."

Organized in 1865. Estimated value of property, \$12,500.

Running expenses, year ending Dec. 31, 1888, \$2,425.

Number of inmates at close of year: Male, 25; female, 9; total, 34. Average number during the year: Males, 31; females, 8; total, 39.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The First Baptist Free Kindergarten was opened in 1883.

No report received.

Pilgrim Kindergarten Association, 211 Twentieth avenue North.

Organized October, 1885.

The school is supported by pledges, membership fees, and some aid from the city mission.

No report received.

The Plymouth Kindergarten and Industrial Association maintains a free kindergarten at the Bethel on Second street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues South, Minneapolis. Commenced operations Jan. 1, 1880.

President—Mrs. Elisha Morse.

The Bethel is a large two story building. Estimated value of property, \$10,000. Estimated current expenses for year ending November, 1888, \$2,500, of which Plymouth church contributed \$1,200. The first floor contains the Bethel, two large rooms for

kindergarten, kitchen, bath room, cloak room, janitor's room. Second floor contains a nursery, 20x24, sleeping rooms for matron and family. The kindergarten is in session ten months in the year and averages about one hundred children daily. On Saturday morning a kindergarten meets under the auspices of the Y. W. C. T. U. In the afternoon a large class of children and some women are taught sewing and cutting garments. The nursery department, intended to take care of children of working women, is not yet much patronized.

In addition to the above, Plymouth church carries on an industrial sewing school for girls, and a school for teaching boys carpentry. Rooms are rented for the purpose. About one hundred children are taught.

Westminster City Mission maintains two kindergartens, one at Riverside Flats with an average attendance of 65 children, and another in connection with the Hope Mission averaging 56 children. The mission also supports industrial schools averaging 225 inmates.

Estimated current expenses for the schools and kindergartens last year was \$1,400.

ST. PAUL.

Plymouth Church Industrial School is maintained by the Young Peoples Association of Plymouth Congregational church, under the direction of Mrs. J. W. Fairbanks. Little girls are taught sewing, etc.

Relief Society Industrial School is maintained by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Society for the Relief of the Poor, at their rooms, under the direction of Mrs. H. C. Burbank. Kitchen, garden work, sewing, etc., are taught.

The Free Kindergarten Association — Rev. E. C. Mitchell, president and Mrs. C. Ludwig, solicitor. The association maintains three kindergartens, one at the rooms of the Relief Society, one at the West Seventh street bridge, and one in West St. Paul. The schools are efficiently managed and are doing good work.

School for Deaf Mutes, 536 Mississippi street.

This school is under the charge of the ladies of St. Marys Home.

At the date of the report the school contained 21 pupils, including boys and girls, boarders and day scholars. The methods of teaching are the sign and the oral.

HOMES FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND FOR OLD PEOPLE.

FARIBAULT.

The Minnesota Home for Aged and Infirm Women. Organized April 5, 1887, by a society of ladies numbering seventy members.

Secretary—Mrs. Kate D. Cole.

The society owns a lot valued at \$600. No building has yet been erected, owing to lack of funds.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Home for Children and Aged Women, Thirty-second street and Stevens avenue. Organized in 1881.

Capacity, one hundred children and thirty old ladies. Receives orphans, half orphans, and friendless old ladies.

President—Mrs. John S. Pillsbury, Fifth street and Tenth avenue Southeast.

Matron—Miss Kimberly.

The aim of the institution is to "educate, clothe and teach them to work and find them pleasant and good homes."

The home was originally in a very small house, but in 1886 it removed to the present building. The building is of yellow brick, trimmed with terra cotta, built in colonial style. Consists of two stories with a basement. The basement contains a kitchen, laundry, school rooms and play rooms, two dining rooms, parlor, reception room, matron's room, offices, sitting room. The rest of the house consists of two dining rooms, parlor, reception room, matron's room, nursery, offices, sitting room, two sick wards, five dormitories. The building is heated by steam and ventilated by a heated flue in the smokestack. The institution owns twelve city lots.

The institution is supported by donations and by the churches.

Until recently the work of this home has been confined to children, but in 1885 the scope was enlarged so as to make provision for aged women as well.

Estimated value of property, \$50,000.

Population, total number during the year, 150; 60 males and 90 females. Remaining Nov. 30, 1888, seventy, of whom six are old ladies.

ST. PAUL.

Home for the Aged, 19 Wilkin street, St. Paul.

Organized 1883.

Conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Superioress — Mother Marie Christiana.

The home occupies two three story buildings, one of frame and one of stone. Capacity, eighty-six. The frame building contains the kitchen, laundry, dining room, etc. The buildings are heated by stoves and supplied with city water. The Sisters own five lots.

The estimated value of the property is \$11,000.

There are no funds and no fixed incomes except the charity collected daily from door to door. The Sisters expended last year in cash about \$5,250, of which \$3,500 was paid for repairing buildings, and \$2,250 for furniture and miscellaneous expenses.

“The aged and infirm poor, over sixty years of age, who have no homes and are not able to work for a living, are received without distinction with regard to creed or nationality.” No entrance fee is required, but “if some happen to have a small sum, we accept it for the good of the home in general.”

Average number of inmates for the year: Males, 40; females, 30; total, 70.

The inmates are well cared for, and the charity has public confidence.

Home for the Friendless, Collins street.

Organized 1867.

President — Mrs. Pascal Smith.

Matron — Mrs. Lewis.

Under the auspices of the Protestant churches of St. Paul.

A building on the present site was occupied in 1869. The present building was erected in 1883.

Estimated value of property, \$30,000.

Running expenses for 1888, \$5,000.

Inmates during the year, 158; remaining at close of year, 45.

The building is a frame structure, two and one-half stories high. Capacity, 40. The laundry is in the basement; kitchen, dining rooms, day rooms, etc., on first floor. The building is heated by furnaces, well ventilated and supplied with city water. The institution has one acre of ground, devoted to a vegetable garden and grounds.

The institution receives destitute women and children, and

aims to provide temporary shelter until they can help themselves. Some old persons have remained for life. Some pay a small sum toward their own support.

The home is sustained by voluntary subscriptions.

INSTITUTIONS FOR ERRING WOMEN.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Bethany Home, Bryant avenue Southwest, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, Minneapolis.

Organized in 1875.

President—Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve.

Matron—Miss C. A. Rhoades.

Secretary—Mrs. T. B. Walker.

The institution formerly occupied a rented house. The new building (with three lots) is a gift from Hon. Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis. The building is 50x80 feet, brick veneered, contains three stories and a high basement. The basement contains dining room, kitchen, pantries, laundry, dry room and cellars. First floor contains reception room, matron's room, physician's room, lavatory, and double nursery, parlor and four rooms for inmates. The second floor is divided into rooms for inmates, except a chapel 18x42 feet. The third floor contains rooms for inmates, lavatory, etc. The house has numerous store rooms, closets and conveniences, clothes chute, trunk elevator, electric bells and speaking tubes. Ventilated by open grates. Water from a deep well.

The Sisterhood of Bethany was organized for the purpose of "aiding tempted and fallen women. In addition to this, our regular work, we have taken, through necessity, the care of the motherless, deserted, homeless infants which become the charge of the city authorities. Twelve or fifteen of these waifs are with us most of the time. We receive none for less than one year. We aim in that time, by religious influences, careful training, instruction in household duties, laundry work, sewing, nursing and so forth, to build a foundation of christian character, to develop the maternal instinct and to fit them for honest self-support. When they leave we provide proper employment but continue supervision, until their conduct removes cause for uneasiness. If the mothers desire to retain the children we

encourage it; if not, we endeavor to provide suitable Christian homes, insisting upon legal adoption."

Total number aided in 13 years, 1,444.

Estimated value of property, \$30,000. Running expenses for fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1888, \$4,898.24. Capacity from 40 to 50 inmates.

Total number cared for during the year ending Oct. 1, 1888, 202; average number, 84. Number of inmates in the institution Nov. 30, 1888, was 37 women and 35 infants; total, 72.

House of the Good Shepherd, corner Twenty-seventh street and Bloomington avenue.

Organized Nov. 3, 1888.

Superioress—Mother Mary of the Incarnation.

Estimated value of property, \$38,000. Number of inmates, 20.

The institution is designed to serve the same purpose as the establishment in St. Paul. Two classes of inmates are received: "Women and girls who need reformation, and children who are exposed to evil from the influence of bad example at home or on the street."

ST. PAUL.

The House of the Good Shepherd, under the Roman Catholic church receives fallen women who desire to reform and aims to reform them by religious influences and by teaching them self-sustaining industry. Sewing is obtained from manufacturing houses in St. Paul and from benevolent ladies in the city.

The St. Paul municipal court committed women, sentenced for offenses against municipal laws, to the House of the Good Shepherd until quarters were recently provided for them in the city work house.

A few young women, deemed susceptible of reformation, are still committed to the House of the Good Shepherd.

Estimated value of property, \$130,000. Estimated current expense for past year, \$16,000. Total number of inmates for the year, 160. Yearly average, 140. Number of inmates November 30th, in the reformatory, 90; in the protectorate, 26; total, 116.

Minnesota Womans Christian Home, 651 John street.

Organized October, 1873.

President—Mrs. H. D. Gates.

The institution occupies a brick two story house, built for a private residence. Capacity, 18. The rooms are small and inadequate. Heated by stoves. City water. Grounds, 50x100 feet. The institution receives erring women and their illegitimate children. It aims to offer a home to them, to inculcate a desire for reformation and to procure employment for their subsequent support.

In fifteen years nearly four hundred girls and young women have been cared for, besides children. Last year the inmates earned \$227, one-half of which was paid to them.

Estimated value of property, \$7,500. Running expenses for the year ending Oct. 1, 1888, \$1,342.07. Total number cared for during the year, 50. Average number of inmates, 18; number at close of year, 18.

INSTITUTIONS TO AID THE SELF-SUPPORTING POOR.

DULUTH.

Home Society. Organized 1885.

President—Sarah B. Stearns.

Secretary—Mrs. Dr. Goffe.

The society maintains a temporary home for needy women and children, located at 1722 Beach street. Since last report it has purchased a lot and erected a two story building, 30x40, containing eighteen rooms.

“The society temporarily shelters and provides for poor widows and deserted wives, and such young children as may belong to them; also, for overworked young women needing a place for rest, and young girls suddenly thrown upon their own resources.”

The institution is supported partly by fees from the inmates and partly by membership fees of the society.

Estimated value of property, \$8,000, which is unincumbered.

Current expenses for year ending Oct. 1, 1888, about \$1,200.

Total number cared for during the year, 120, of whom 50 were women and 70 children. Number of inmates present Nov. 30, 1888, 12.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Womens Christian Association. *President*—Miss Emily J. Gray.
Secretary—Mrs. Geo. H. Keith.

Organized 1868. The association maintains a boarding house for working women. It owns a brick three story house near the centre of the city with a quarter of an acre of ground. Since last report there have been added a large, pleasant dining room and twenty additional sleeping rooms; largely increased accommodations in the culinary department, with laundry and drying room in the basement and new furnaces.

The institution is designed for young working women, and aims to give them a comfortable christian home at lower rates than can be obtained in ordinary boarding houses.

Total number of inmates for year ending Feb. 25, 1888, 90. Number present November, 1888, 69.

Estimated value of property, \$30,000. Current expenses for year ending Feb. 25, 1888, \$6,175.66.

The Branch Womens Christian Association, 85 South Twelfth street. Organized February, 1886.

President—Mrs. A. T. Hale.

Secretary—Mrs. A. C. Morgan.

The branch is part of the W. C. A. work, and is a second boarding home for young women; also the Janet Harrison Home for aged women. This is on ground given the association and supported by bequests. The property is valued at \$100,000. In addition to the maintenance of boarding houses for working women, the association gives temporary relief, finds employment; cares for the sick and endeavors to bring its beneficiaries under religious influences. A missionary gives her entire time to visiting the poor. During the past year the association assisted one hundred and seventy-one families.

Young Girls Home. In June, 1888, a branch of the St. Paul Young Girls Home was opened in Minneapolis, under the temporary direction of Miss Jessie Schley, of St. Paul. It is conducted upon the same plan as the St. Paul home, and under similar rules and regulations. "It is often overcrowded, the present capacity being 22. It is doing well. Since the opening

there have been received into the institution from 180 to 200 inmates—a considerably larger number than the St. Paul home received for the first six months of its existence.”

The Newsboys Home for homeless bootblacks and newsboys, is located at 20 Sixth street North.

Manager—Lowell E. Jepson.

The home is prospering. The boys are well cared for, and soon improve in appearance and manners. There is an evening school during the week and divine service on Sunday. The effort is to give them a good education and obtain suitable employment. The opening of the home was largely due to the devoted work of Mrs. Sarah Farr, who has for several years been the devoted friend of the newsboys.

Estimated value of property, \$2,000. Current expenses for the year ending December, 1888, \$2,000. Total number cared for during the year, 50. Number in the home November 30th, 15.

ST. PAUL.

Mitford House, 677 St. Peter street.

President—Mrs. F. B. Clarke.

Matron—Mrs. Drew.

Organized in 1884.

Mitford House is intended to give a home, with its protection and influences, to working women, at very moderate rates. It is provided with a piano and a small library. It is supported partly by the boarders, partly by subscriptions, and an occasional entertainment.

“The house has been steadily gaining in value to self-supporting women, is growing to be self-supporting, or nearly so, and is reported to be one of the most successful houses of the kind in the country.”

Expenses for the year 1888, about \$6,000. Average number of boarders, about 25 per month. Average number for the year, about 300. Number present November, 1888, about 35.

St. Marys Home, 318 Somerset street.

This is a Catholic institution, providing a temporary home for working girls, clerks, seamstresses and shop girls, “not excluding any who are worthy and who are in want of a home.” A new building has recently been erected in rear of the home and a shelter room for babies, to assist the mothers who are employed.

during the day. The home is supported by the board fees from inmates able to pay. Others compensate by helping in the laundry attached to the home.

Estimated value of property, \$15,000. Estimated annual current expenses, \$6,000. Total number cared for during the year, 233; daily average, about 20; capacity, 40; number present November 30th, 18.

Young Girls Home, 620 St. Peter street.

Superintendent—Jessie A. Schley.

Organized under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church, November, 1884.

The home is a frame house three stories high. Capacity, 43. The house is conveniently arranged. The grounds are 66x144 feet. The institution receives respectable unmarried working girls under thirty who are without homes in the city. It aims to furnish a comfortable home at nominal rates and assists in procuring employment and furnishing innocent pleasures. The institution is supported "chiefly by the income received from the boarders, though many donations are made, which are necessary, as there is a debt on the house."

Total number cared for since the opening, up to Dec. 1, 1888, 734; average number, 25; number present at close of the year, 40. Estimated value of property, \$30,000.

The Newsboys Home Association, 555 Robert street.

Secretary—Mr. Jared S. How.

Resident Manager—Miss Grace Johnston.

The home was opened April, 1888, in a rented building. Average number of boys in the home, 15. In addition to these the home has entertained a number of transients. The report states that in order efficiently to carry on the work, an agent ought to be employed and a hall rented for purposes of a club room for the boys.

Miss Johnston has devoted herself with courage and enthusiasm to the work, and the results have been highly encouraging. Up to September, 1888, 92 different boys had lived at the home, of whom 50 were transients, and since the opening 5,507 meals had been served and 1,783 lodgings furnished.

The estimated monthly expense of running the home is \$250, of which amount the inmates contribute about \$100, leaving \$150 a month to be met by subscriptions.

The Society for the Relief of the Poor, 141 East Ninth street, St. Paul.

President—Ex-Gov. Alex. Ramsey.

Secretary—Rev. R. Hall.

General Agent—M. L. Hutchins.

The society was organized in 1876 as the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, but in 1879 the name was changed.

It owns a brick veneered, two story building, built in 1880. The first floor contains the offices of the secretary and general agent, ladies' parlor, bath room and store room; the second story a large hall. The building is located on a lot 50x150 feet. Estimated value of the property, \$20,000.

The society is sustained by subscriptions of citizens. Its aid is extended to all classes in need.

The work is divided into four departments:

1. The Relief Department, under Secretary R. Hall. During the year 1888, 2,453 applications for relief were received, as against 1,835 in 1887. Aid was extended to 2,257 cases, as against 1,686 in 1887.

2. The Charity Organization Department, under General Agent M. L. Hutchins. This department investigates applications by careful examination, exposes frauds and ascertains to what agency deserving cases should be referred. The general agent has established correspondence with similar agencies in most of the large cities, affording opportunity for wise dealing with the large number of paupers who travel from place to place.

3. The Ladies Auxiliary, under Mrs. J. G. Callahan, superintendent. The ladies buy material and cut it out, then pay poor women for making it into garments, which are given to the poor, or sold to them at nominal prices.

4. The Industrial School Department, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Burbank, in which poor children are taught sewing, etc., reports an enrollment of over 200 pupils, 25 teachers and 4 officers. Larger accommodations are needed for this department.

The Day Nursery is maintained by an association of which Mrs. C. B. Thurston is president. The nursery is located in the basement of the Relief Society building, with suitable accommodations for twelve or fifteen babies. It is under charge of Mrs. L. W. Bordwell as matron. The infant children of working mothers are carefully tended during working hours, the mothers paying a nominal fee of five cents per day. Secretary, Mrs. J. Glass.

The St. Paul Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, 141 East Ninth street.

President—T. A. Abbott.

Secretary—M. L. Hutchins.

Was incorporated under the laws of the state, March 19, 1870, and works for the prevention of cruelty to animals and to children.

The report of the society for 1888 shows the following work done: Cases of cruelty to animals reported, 90; investigated, 80; prosecuted, 4; disposed of without prosecution, 76; disabled, 10; overloading, 25; diseased, 5; killed (humanely), 10; general cruelty, 26. Cases of cruelty to children reported, 21; rescued from ill-treatment, 5; sent from the street to school, 9; runaways returned home, 4; taken from houses of ill fame, 2; death for want of proper care, 1.

WOMENS INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATIONS.

There are three such societies in Minnesota, located at Minneapolis, St. Paul and Winona.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The Womans Industrial Exchange is located at No. 25 Collom building, Fourth street South.

President—Mrs. Mary B. Lewis, 815 Second avenue South.

Secretary—Mrs. Dr. Abbot.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. M. E. Cargill, 25 South Fourth street.

The object of the society is to aid women by helping them to help themselves. To this end the society opened a department for the reception and sale of women's work on commission, and in 1887 opened a lunch room which is liberally patronized, and by aid of which the society is rapidly becoming self-sustaining. An upper room is reserved as a quiet resort for ladies. The association has been increasing successfully during the past year.

ST. PAUL.

The Womans Work Exchange is located at No. 315 Minnesota street.

President — Mrs. Charles P. Noyes.

Secretary — Mrs. T. S. Tompkins.

Treasurer — Mrs. W. S. Alexander.

The object of the society is "to enable women to support themselves, either by selling their work or obtaining for them employment."

The society is sustained by annual dues of managers, yearly subscriptions, commissions on sales, occasional entertainments, and by the receipts of the lunch room.

Goods were sold during the last fiscal year for about 300 consignors. The income during the year ending Nov. 7, 1888, was \$5,012, of which \$4,238 was from sales and \$774 from donations. Paid consignors, \$3,815. Paid for expenses, \$1,038. The board of managers is divided into committees, each having charge of a separate department. The business of the exchange is steadily enlarging.

WINONA.

The Womans Industrial Exchange. The exchange was closed at last report.

MISCELLANEOUS BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The Associated Charities, room 12, Rochester block.

President — O. J. Griffith.

General Secretary — George D. Holt.

The Associated Charities has developed into an efficient agency, commanding more and more public confidence and support. Frauds are exposed, cases of need are promptly brought into the proper channel of relief. As one branch of his work, Secretary Holt has sent more than twenty children to the state school for dependent children at Owatonna.

The Eighth Ward Relief Association. Incorporated Feb. 25, 1887.

President — Wm. H. Tice.

Secretary — Robert L. Cox.

The object of the association is to "keep the poor and unfortunate of the Eighth ward temporarily, and find employment, so that they may be able to care for themselves."

The association owns a two story frame building, the rentals from which form a fund which is distributed among the deserving poor.

Last year the association expended \$550.

Estimated value of real estate, \$10,800.

University Free Dispensary. Conducted by instructors in the medical department of the university, who give about two hours a day to the free treatment of such worthy poor as may apply for it.

Respectable poor people receive treatment and help who would be unwilling to go to the city hospital, or who dislike to become applicants for public charity.

The Ladies Auxiliary has been organized as an auxiliary to the dispensary. The object of this organization is to raise a fund to provide medicines and pay for board and beds in the hospital required by poor people who are treated at the free dispensary.

OWATONNA.

Ladies Benevolent Society. *Secretary*—Mrs. L. L. Bennett.

“The society is formed by the ladies of all churches and denominations, and is purely charitable.” Pecuniary aid is given, and a large amount of clothing distributed. The society is doing a good work, and saves the city and county the expenditure of a considerable sum.

MINNEAPOLIS.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society. The Particular Council of Minneapolis was organized in 1886. It embraces the conferences of St. Anthony of Padua and Immaculate Conception, and, perhaps, others.

ST. PAUL.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society. The Particular Council of St. Paul was organized in 1864.

President—M. J. O'Connor.

Secretary—J. W. Crosson.

The Particular Council embraces ten conferences: In St. Paul, St. Pauls (organized in 1856), St. Marys, St. Josephs, St. Louis and St. Michaels; in Stillwater, St. Michaels; in Hastings, Immaculate Conception. Three new conferences are about to be organized.

The organization of the St. Vincent De Paul Society is thorough and efficient.

Each conference meets every Sunday, when the members report cases needing relief. "No family can be admitted on the relief roll of the society without a previous statement of its wants made by the committee of inquiry."

Frequent visitation and thorough investigation are required. Relief is given in the form of groceries, clothing, rent, fuel, etc., but seldom in the form of money, and when in that form special care is enjoined to prevent misuse.

The society aims to bring the poor to self-support by finding work and by restricting aid to absolute necessities. Cases entitled to city relief are reported to the city authorities, who generally follow the recommendations of the society.

The Catholic Central Bureau. Located at cathedral, St. Peter street wing.

Secretary — Lorenzo J. Markoe.

Was established by Archbishop Ireland in May, 1888, to receive strangers, obtain situations for the deserving poor, distribute clothing, collect reading matter for various institutions, collect information concerning charitable institutions and to maintain relations of reciprocal courtesy and assistance with the organized charities of the city as far as practicable. It is not permitted to make any distinctions of creed amongst applicants.

Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society. *President* — Mrs. Julius Austrian.

Secretary — Mrs. M. Levy.

To aid the Jewish poor. The society has 73 members who contribute 25 cents, monthly, to a fund. During the year 1888, \$1,110 was expended for charity.

There are other societies in St. Paul for relief of needy Jews, but no reports have been received.

The Woman's Free Dispensary, 204 West Ninth street. Organized, 1888.

President — Mrs. C. H. Burbank.

The object of the association is to provide funds for the support of university free dispensary and to provide free beds for the deserving poor needing hospital aid.

The dispensary is open daily from twelve to one o'clock. Members of the association pay an annual fee of two dollars each to aid in its support.

SUPPLEMENT.

- I. *Special Report of M. McG. Dana, D.D., of Visits to British Prisons.*
 - II. *Special Report of Hon. C. H. Berry on the Meeting of the National Prison Association at Boston.*
 - III. *Special Report of Hon. H. R. Wells on the Treatment of the Chronic Insane.*
 - IV. *Special Report of Hon. H. R. Wells on the Abolition of County Jails and the Establishment of District Workhouses.*
 - V. *Three Reports of the State Lunacy Commission to the Governor Relative to the State Hospitals for Insane.*
 - VI. *Summary of Legislation Affecting the Correctional and Charitable Institutions Enacted by the Minnesota Legislature of 1889.*
 - A. *Uniform System for Accounting for Public Funds in State Institutions.*
 - B. *Prison Labor.*
 - C. *Transfer of State Prison Convicts to the Reformatory.*
 - D. *Recodification of the General State Prison Law.*
 - E. *Postal Rights of Insane Persons.*
 - F. *An Act Authorizing Counties to Change their System of Caring for the Poor.*
 - VII. *Detailed Account of the Expenses of the Board.*
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SUPPLEMENT I.

A SPECIAL REPORT BY REV. M. MCG. DANA, D.D., OF VISITS TO BRITISH PRISONS, MADE UNDER A COMMISSION FROM GOV. A. R. MCGILL.

The present efficient prison system of Great Britain is the result of long and careful legislation, made necessary by the disclosures of prison reformers and the alarm and public criticisms occasioned by the increase of crime. In 1817 was formed the society for the improvement of prison discipline. In 1818 there were 578 prisons in the United Kingdom, to which more than 100,000 prisoners were committed in the year. Fifty-nine of these prisons had no division between males and females. In 445 prisons no employment of any kind was provided. The overcrowding was excessive in some gaols, 13,057 occupying the same space intended for 8,545. In 1823 important prison acts were passed designed to remedy some evident abuses. In 1835 and 1839 followed the acts intended to give the secretary of state certain powers over the designs of new gaols; also as to the matter of discipline and classification. The model prison constructed under the new legislation was that at Pentonville, which was opened in 1842. Here separate cells, well lighted, and ventilated with the best sanitary arrangements, were provided. It contained 520 cells, cost £90,000, or \$450,000, at an expense of £180, or \$900, per cell. The radiating plan was followed, not wholly new, since it had been adopted together with separate cells, in Rome in the beginning of the seventeenth century at San Michele. More than this, the Philadelphia prison at Cherry Hill, which had been visited and reported upon by the English commissioners, suggested the design for the projectors of Pentonville.

In the next six months fifty-four new prisons were built after the same model, which, I may add, is now substantially the plan of all English gaols. Still, much was found defective; overcrowding and lack of uniformity in discipline and dietary prevailed, and there was disagreement constantly arising between the local authorities and the secretary of state. In 1877 came

the most radical act of all, which transferred all the prisons, local and general, to the jurisdiction of the home secretary. A body of commissioners were created, appointed by royal warrant, to manage the new department, the chairman of which was made inspector general of military prisons, and surveyor general of prisons, and this position is now held by Col. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane. At once those features which have made the English system the model one of the world were introduced in classification of prisons, extending even to the setting apart of certain prisons for particular classes of prisoners, uniformity in the discipline of all gaols, the same dietary, the mark system and promotion, with the ticket of leave or parole, moral and literary education, the appointment of the staff by the government, the application to such of the ordeal of civil service examination. Two very obvious gains also resulted from the introduction of this new regime, viz.: the application to all prisoners, wherever confined, of a uniform system of punishment, designed to affect in the best method that which is the great object of all punishment, viz.: the repression of crime and economy in the administration of prisons. This followed in eight years—the number of prisons were reduced from 113 to 59, while the gross amount of prison accommodation only fell from 27,392 to about 23,089. The number of the staff and its cost has been reduced, while its quality has been immensely improved; the cost of administration has also diminished.

Prison officials now constitute a profession, give their life to this calling and as a consequence they become increasingly efficient. The governors of prisons are usually retired army officers and have an ambition to make a fine prison record. No politics enter into the appointments for English prisons, and as a consequence you are impressed with the character and capacity of the prison staff. They are all under the strictest surveillance, can not vary from the rules prescribed, can not administer corporal punishment even, without consent of the board of directors, and for this the "cat" and "birch" are in vogue. Restraints in the shape of irons and handcuffs can not be resorted to without giving immediate notice to the visiting committee of justices. Most of the cases of offenders are met by dietary punishment or loss of grade and privileges.

All the articles of diet are fixed by the governing board and this dietary represents the results of the study and observation of experts. It embraces meat three times a week, soup twice.

Pudding is served on Saturdays, cheese on Sundays. The bread is all weighed—eleven ounces for breakfast, six ounces for dinner, eight ounces for tea. You will find each piece accurately weighed to the smallest fraction of an ounce. If over weight a piece is cut off, if under a piece is inserted in the form of a wedge. With the physician of each gaol rests far more responsibility. He can only vary the dietary in case of sickness. He states what industry each prisoner is fitted for physically and carefully watches the health and determines what, if any, changes may be made in his favor. The chaplain has charge of the school and moral and religious instruction directing the staff of teachers. Attendance on Sabbath worship is compulsory, and to meet the wants of those of another faith a Roman Catholic priest is regularly employed.

The directors visit every prison periodically. Inspection is monthly, and in some weekly, to see that orders given are carried out, that there are no abuses or irregularities, to hear appeals or requests from prisoners and to act magisterially in trying charges against a man.

THE MARK SYSTEM.

To every convict is assigned the duty of earning a number of marks proportioned to the length of his sentence. These depend on his industry and general conduct. If earned at the lowest rate he will serve out his full sentence; if at the highest rate possible he will get off about one-fourth of his time. This record by marks applies not only to the amount of remission the prisoner can gain from his sentence, but as well to every step in the classes he must pass through during imprisonment. He has to spend a year at least in each class, and in the same must earn a definite number of marks, else promotion is delayed. So, too, the gratuity he earns in each class is calculated according to the number of marks he earns. Each prisoner is furnished with a card periodically, which records his earnings. If he thinks he has been unfairly dealt with he may make his complaint formally and have his case investigated. Every inmate of a convict prison corresponding to our penitentiaries may, during his sentence, pass through four classes called "Probation," the third, the second and first class. The probation class lasts one year, nine months of which are passed in solitary confinement, the other three on public works. During the second class he sleeps

and has his meals in a separate cell, but works in association under a close and strict supervision and at an employment suited for him. The third and second classes must also last one year each, and the remainder of the sentence is passed in the first class unless promoted into the special class, into which he may enter during his last year. With each promotion come special privileges, and each class wears its own distinctive badge. A convict's servitude is divided into three general periods. The first, lasting nine months, he passes in his cell, working at some industrial and remunerative employment, never seeing his fellow prisoners except when at prayers and exercise. The second period he sleeps and eats in a separate cell, but works in association under close supervision. The third period is that during which he is conditionally released.

Hard work and strict discipline, say the prison directors, must ever be associated with prison confinement and the full deterrent power of them be thus secured. If Sir Edmund Du Cane is to be criticised at all it is for underestimating the value of direct reformatory effort. Mr. Tallack, the most independent and intelligent authority on penology, says: "Du Cane's theory is, first, discipline; second, dietary; third and least, emphasized moral influence of every sort."

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The labor question is met by the employment of prisoners on state account plan. They make their own clothing and that of the police of London. They manufacture hammocks, seamen's bags, boarding bags, ships' fenders, the bags for the mail service, baskets, coal sacks, uniforms for the staff, rugs, mats, tinware, anchor frames, registers, stoves, etc. Some of the prisons represent certain industries. At Chatham and Portsmouth they work on government docks and harbor improvements. At Portland on stone quarrying. So also at Dartmoor the prisoners are employed building the prisons and in making the brick needed. Out of 9,107 convicts, July 1, 1882, 3,914 were employed at trades, and of this number 826 acquired their skill in prison. The inmates of English gaols and convict prisons seemed to average low for intelligence. Of the 172,000 committals to the first, 47,036 could neither read nor write, 109,691 could only read or write imperfectly. London alone sends 6,645 absolutely illiterate persons, and their quaint language confirms this. One

says, "My baby died of remembrance on the brain." Another says, "I had discussion on the brain." Another describes his complaint as "asparalsy." Yet another is thus fearfully afflicted: "I have population of the heart, spavined wind and a weak dissection of the chest." Another pathetically states: "I am commanded for a week on expsicion, but I have only a few days incarnation here."

Still crime and criminals are diminishing in Great Britain, which can not be said of any other country in Christendom.

In 1871, with 31,700,000 population, there were 13,000 criminals, or one in every 1,760. In 1884, with 36,000,000 population, there were 14,000 criminals, or one in every 2,500, and taking convict prisons alone this is the exhibit: In 1871, 11,712; in 1885, 8,790, and the tendency still is downward.

I asked John Bright, in an interview I had with him at Rochdale, whether this exceptional record was due to the excellent prison system. He replied that he thought not altogether, but rather to the schools now becoming so universal, to the Sunday-schools, whose moral influence is so great on the youth, and to the augmented and able preventive work, which has visibly reduced the sources of crime.

So far as my personal inspection went, I visited first Wormwood Scrubs, a convict prison under charge of a very efficient governor, Capt. Hervey, who is one of the best prison officials in England — well read in reference to practical penology and of extensive observation through travel in this country and elsewhere. For appointments, character of structure (it is of stone), variety of occupation, this prison stands as high, if not higher, than any other. There was a most elaborate chapel building, that for architectural beauty and finish would surpass most of the finer churches in any city. Here the discipline was perfect, the prison as neat, light, well ventilated as could possibly be. The kitchen, which is the pride of every prison, was a model for its appliances and care. The chapel was being constructed by the prisoners, so was the prison itself, which is comparatively new. The houses for the governor, chaplain and medical director were all fine stone edifices, finished handsomely, and surrounded by gardens and lawns that added to them a peculiar charm. Chatham prison, I found, was amongst the oldest, building-wise. Here the prisoners have been employed in constructing extensive dockyards, covering a space of four hundred and thirty acres. Great basins for repairing and fitting out ships,

large drainage works for the redemption of needed land, a sea and embankment wall nearly two miles long, show how convict labor has been utilized here.

In executing these works every variety of mechanical labor necessary in building or engineering has been done by the inmates of the prison. The large and extensive plant has been made and kept in repair by them, including the construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries and the laying of the rails for the quarry wagons to run upon their way to the place for delivery of the stone.

Since 1863, accommodation in cells for 4,771 prisoners has been erected at convict prisons by convict labor. The actual cost to the government for the buildings thus erected between 1863 and 1885 has been £358,700, which, done by contract, would have cost £636,400, showing a clear gain by convict labor of £277,700. In these works the bricks were made, the stone quarried and dressed, the timber sawn and iron cast, forged and wrought from the raw state by the prisoners. I was tempted also to make an extensive detour to the southwest of England to visit Dartmoor prison, near the cities of Plymouth and Devon, both in Devonshire. It is partly a sanitarium prison. Those who are out of health and need the tonic of higher altitude and its bracing air are transferred hither. It has accommodations now for about nine hundred, and is being enlarged. There is a variety here in the industries; some laboring at different trades in the shops, but a larger proportion are kept at work in gangs, quarrying stone, which is of a superior quality on this historic moor. Yet others are employed on the farm, which is quite extensive, building walls, picking out the stone, and constructing drains. The various gangs in this outdoor occupation are in charge of guards, and observation stations of high points of land commanding a view of the various squads, are also manned and can be signaled if any prisoner attempts to escape. I asked the officer if any ever got away. "Not often," he replied, "for if they do they are soon retaken. The reward of one pound to whoever reports their whereabouts makes all the occupants of the moor our allies." "Do all thus readily inform against a fugitive?" "Oh," he added, "for a pound there isn't a man in any of these shanties that wouldn't run in his own mother if she should escape."

LOCAL PRISONS.

The cells were of stone, well lighted, measured 8x7, had gas jets in them for night use. You do not find in England the iron cage cell nor more than three tiers. Among the local prisons visited were Wadsworth and Holloway, being two of London's four prisons, the former on the southwest side of London, the other a short ride out into one of the suburbs. They were both constructed on the radiate plan, the former accommodating, in separate cells, 1,128. They are sent up from London and are what you would expect from such a city. It was opened in 1851. It cost to run Wadsworth one year £15,000, or \$75,000. The average cost per prisoner comes on the whole to £22 7s., or \$111, viz.: Staff, £13, 11s. 7d., maintenance, £7, 3s. 7d., other expenses £1, 11s. 11d.

A singular and sad fact as to these local prisons is that when you come to those committed above ten times, the women outnumber the men; thus in 1881, 4,148 males, 7,496 females. In 1882, 4,391 males, 6,946 females. In 1883, 4,734 males, 9,316 females. The latter class show a special aptitude for offenses growing out of intemperance, this in part arising from the fact that so many of this class are engaged in public houses. In Holloway the debtors have separate apartments and fare differently from the ordinary committals. Both prisons were models for neatness; fine kitchens, large chapels, and a careful dietary were also conspicuous. In the Birmingham jail the governor said the "short termers" were his greatest embarrassment. He made an earnest plea for a cumulative sentence in the case of those repeatedly sent up by the justices for being drunk or some misdemeanor arising from it. Some of these had come back to him forty and even sixty times, and often the sentence was too short for him to do anything with the prisoner save simply to incarcerate him a day or two. Chaplain Horsley, the man of the most practical prison information in London, if not in England, said he knew a woman who during 1880 suffered no less than nine separate imprisonments of a month each for being drunk or disorderly, and many a poor creature, he adds, has said: "What is the use of giving me a month? It will only be the same thing over again. It is cruel to be always letting me out only that I may return. Why can't the magistrate give me time in prison to get straight, or why can't the government or somebody keep me here till I am cured?" There is no greater farce in

the criminal jurisprudence than this committing for a term so short that the subject has not really had time to sleep off his debauch or being cleaned up before his time is up and dismissed to go through the same round. There is no justice in such a method of dealing with misdemeanants—it wastes public money, keeps municipal courts full of this senseless sort of work, and does the offender no good.

Two other facts prison statistics establish, that the period most prolific in crime is that between the ages of twenty and thirty, the very decade when hope and strength should be greatest, and cares and liabilities least. Second, that crime reaches its maximum in the summer months. Bad times and slackness of work in winter produce less crime and not more. July is in England a heavier crime month than January, and strangely, too, it may sound when I add that the percentage of suicides is greater in the summer than in the winter half of the year. Poverty is not as great a provocative to crime, either, as is commonly supposed.

I visited Bethlehem hospital on the Surrey side of the Thames just over Westminster bridge. It is for the presumably curable insane, and is the oldest institution in England, dating back to Henry VIII.'s time. Dr. Savage, the superintendent, stands at the head of the specialists who have to do with this class. He showed the utmost attention and talked to me about his class with the most bewildering medical terms. He took me all over the institution, giving me the pathological description of the more striking cases.

All this is accounted for. I only got in there by exhibiting that open sesame of difficult doors—the governor's letter.

The hospital is not so large as you would at first imagine, the total number of patients being 317. Of the males, 4.2 per cent were reported cured during the year; on the female side, 5.9 per cent. Dr. Savage is an earnest advocate for the repudiation of the name "asylums," and in lieu of it the word "hospital." If regarded as "retreats" where quiet and retirement can be sought, and not as prisons, there will be, he claims, a greater chance of getting patients early under treatment and therefore better chances of getting satisfactory cures. English laws are very strict about sending a person to a hospital for the insane, and some notable suits which have been decided against physicians who signed certificates adjudging them to be subjects of an hospital, have now made the profession very chary about

signing any paper certifying that a given person is insane. Voluntary patients are also received in Bethlehem, the patient signing his own request to be put under care and treatment, and a second one is required from some relative who is in a position to act. The hospital has a convalescent establishment at Witley for the temporary housing and employment of female patients recently discharged. Such restraints as the gloves, the strong dress and the dry pack are resorted to. The dietary is carefully prescribed. The wages of attendants in this typical institution are as follows: Male attendants, £30 per year for first three years; for next four years £35, and next three years £40. Those in service ten years and upward, £42. Female attendants, £20 for first three years; next four years, £24; next three years, £28; ten years and upward, £28. Attendants in charge of a ward, £5 per annum extra. The staff cost £2,500 per annum, the superintendent receiving £900. All other servants and officers and attendants: male, £2,966 8s.; female, £935, or £3,901. Some of these are not boarded or lodged, as receivers' clerks, steward's clerk, organist, head carpenter, engineer, etc.

SUPPLEMENT II.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION AT BOSTON, JULY 14 to 18, 1888, BY HON. C. H. BERRY, OFFICIAL DELEGATE.

To Gov. A. R. McGill and State Board of Corrections and Charities:

Pursuant to the governor's instructions, and as a member of this board, I attended the National Prison Congress held at Boston, from the fourteenth to the nineteenth of July, 1888. The delegates in attendance from Minnesota were Mr. P. G. Hubbell, Hon. J. D. Ludden, Hon. G. E. Cole, and J. W. Brown of the state reform school, and C. H. Berry, member of the state board of corrections and charities.

The session was the most largely attended, and the most important in the range of its discussions, of any that has yet been had. From first to last its proceedings were consistent with the purposes of the association, as announced in its constitution, and singularly harmonious. Great credit is due to the authorities of the city of Boston, and to the clergy, and citizens of

Massachusetts generally, but especially to the wardens and other officers of the several penal and reformatory institutions of that state, for the deep and practical interest they take in the avowed purposes of this association. The men and women who participated, and the part taken by each in the deliberations, will appear in the report, of which, in behalf of the Minnesota State Board of Corrections and Charities, of, and for the use of this state, I engaged copies, to the value of twenty-five dollars. No brief report can give even a synopsis of the proceedings, that would in any sense do justice, and I must be content to refer to the forthcoming report. I may say, however, that President Hayes, in his inaugural address, gave the keynote of much that followed. He said among other appropriate things:

“What the friends of a wisely humane treatment of criminals, and of a more thorough understanding of the nature and causes of crime, especially want, is a full and fair hearing—an intelligent and interested consideration of the question. Hence the organization of this national prison association. Hence this annual meeting of the society here in the city of Boston. All understand that if there is to be a valuable and permanent prison reform, there must be a healthy and vigorous public sentiment on the subject. The evils we deplore, and seek to remove, are not merely in the criminals themselves. Society itself is in large measure responsible for the crimes by which it suffers. Where men and women are badly treated, vice and crime always increase and abound. The children who have known only want and neglect furnish more than their share of the convicts in all prisons. Add to these all who are educated to idleness—who have grown up without habits of labor or the ability to labor—and you have the lion’s part of the prison population. In this aspect of the question as to the causes of crime, the whole community is interested in it, and should give it attention, and earnestly engage in practical measures for its successful solution. All who have given the subject the least sober reflection see that when a large element of population is without regular employment, without education, without homes of their own, not only will discontent and crime increase and prevail, but the foundations of stable government and social order will be imperiled. In our country, with universal suffrage and the other essential features of free government, the causes of crime and the seeds of revolution and anarchy lie close together, and can not be separated.”

Enlarging upon this idea, he made it clearly apparent that education and training of the criminal classes were no less essential to the good of the community than is the general education of other classes. To help the criminal to reform, was at all times constantly urged as a main object to be attained. It was shown that the management of our prisons is, like all interests, controlled by the general tendency of society. That it is subject to continual changes; and that those changes ought to be in the direction of the restoration of the convict, so far as possible, to his place among good citizens. Every principle, fundamental to the improvement of the physical, industrial and moral life of convicts, was discussed, criticised, advocated, and approved; and notably among them, the scientific treatment of criminals, as illustrated in the reformatories of New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio, were urged as instrumentalities for the proper discrimination between different prisoners, and classes of prisoners, and for the education of such as are capable of improvement, so that they may be able, as well as willing, to lead honest and industrious lives.

In this connection the subject of prison labor came in for its due share of attention; and the advocates of almost any restrictions on that subject were strongly condemned. Mr. Brockway, superintendent of the state reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., offered a resolution which was unanimously adopted, recommending the whole subject of "Prison Labor" to the consideration of an interstate conference, to be formed by appointment by the several governors of the states, conjointly with the executive committee of this association.

Prof. Wayland, of New Haven, urged that productive labor in prisons is absolutely essential to the health, discipline, well being, and moral and mental reform of the prisoner. He moved: "*Resolved*, that, in the judgment of this association, productive prison labor is an indispensable factor in the work of prison reform, and that any scheme which has a tendency, direct or indirect, to promote or permit the idleness or unproductive labor of prisoners, will inflict irreparable injury upon the prisoner, the workingman, and the state."

This sentiment was approved, and the resolution adopted, with barely one dissenting voice, that of Dr. Patton, warden of the state prison at Jeffersonville, Ind. The so-called O'Neill bill, now pending in Congress, providing that no articles made in prisons shall be sent outside of the state in which they are

produced, did not seem to have any friends, as I think it should not have.

Mr. C. H. Reeve, of Indiana, touched one of the great evils of the day, and one of the prime conditions of pauperism and crime, in condemning the willingness of the church and the state to allow marriage between diseased and incompetent parties with the sure entailment of diseased brain substance, and diseased bodies, for the care of society, when no such neglect would be allowed, where one could prevent it, among the domestic animals. The christian church, in his view, was greatly at fault in not protecting the family from the consequences of disastrous alliances. Dr. Wey, of the New York State Reformatory, struck a responsive chord when he urged the care for a proper physical training, as indispensable for the moral training of convicts, as for their physical health. Mr. Richard Vaux, of Pennsylvania, advocated in a somewhat revolutionary paper, that a special education was needed for the securing of proper officers to take charge of prisons; and that their appointment should be regarded as one of the most sacred and honorable trusts of the state. This is particularly important, if the present aim at reformatory measures shall be encouraged, since the commutation of sentences by the action of any but disinterested and properly trained persons would greatly impair the ends of justice as administered in the courts.

It is needless for me to say that I cordially indorse each and all of these sentiments, and would, if I could, deeply impress them on the citizens of this state. Some of them may be a little revolutionary, or may so appear to some, but they are all reformatory, and steps in accord with modern and more advanced thought.

I can not advance beyond this meager epitome, of some of the measures that were urged by this congress; but they indicate the drift of thought and purpose of the earnest and able men who are giving their services to the national prison association; and they are enough to put the reader on inquiry in the report, where the full record may be found.

The next annual congress will be held at Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, at such a day in November, 1889, as the executive committee may designate.

C. H. BERRY,
Delegate.

SUPPLEMENT III.

SPECIAL REPORT OF HON. H. R. WELLS, ON THE TREATMENT
OF THE CHRONIC INSANE.*To the Board of Corrections and Charities :*

As requested, I respectfully submit my views briefly in the matter of the treatment of the chronic insane. The tendency has been, and is to a very large extent, to impose upon the state, as far as possible, the burden of maintaining almost exclusively the care of the criminal and dependent classes and to a large extent the educational interests of the state. To such an extent has this policy been carried that we find state public institutions so multiplying and the state charge so great, that the practical business sense of the people is becoming interested, if not alarmed, and the outcome contemplated with a degree of perplexity to say the least. The estimate for the support of the charitable institutions alone, for the ensuing two years, is over \$2,000,000, and the tendency is onward. While it may be, and is, a matter of state pride that our people lend willing, generous aid to the care of the unfortunate and to the upbuilding of our institutions, there must come a time when this tendency will be checked and efforts made to localize and minimize the great burden, else our state policy will become too unwieldy, and such extravagance, and possible profligacy, obtain, as to hazard, in the rebound, the whole system itself finding us unprepared, it may be, to cope with the emergency. The more localized public burdens are, the better as a rule and more economically they are administered.

How best to accomplish this result? As to the prison system—I had the honor to submit a paper recently suggesting the construction of no more state prisons, and the adoption of the district prison and workhouse plan, thus ridding us at once of the county jail nuisance and dividing the expenses of the penal system between the state and such limited number of counties as will contribute their prisons for state uses, the state to fit them for such industries suitable to the respective localities and to pay reasonable compensation for state convict support, the institutions to be administered under state supervision.

I may remark in this connection that our high schools receiving state supervision and aid, might perform, in a degree, with in-

creasing efficiency, part of the work of the state normal institutions. It might be well to consider whether the further construction of normal institutions by the state may not with advantage, at least without disadvantage, cease. We have four, I believe, now; that number might be reduced, and those remaining advanced in grade, while the high schools grow into greater usefulness and give them further relief.

In the matter of the insane (doubling in the state every seven years) it must be conceded that more than one-half those now being cared for in the state hospitals are being entertained rather than treated—in fact they need no treatment. They are of the class known as harmless, chronic insane. Sound and healthy in body, they while away the days and months in comparative listless inactivity, and this inducing melancholia and mania rather than improvement in mental condition. How can this best be remedied? Shall the state continue the construction of great state institutions? No other state cares for all its insane in this way, and why should Minnesota attempt it further? Wisconsin, by its actual experience in the past eight years, has, I believe, demonstrated that the remedy is in the county asylum system. Minnesota has three state hospitals, and a fourth is actually contemplated. Wisconsin has two, and I was informed by Mr. Giles, one of the best observers, and who has had much to do in building up their system, that if one of their state asylums should burn, the state would not rebuild it. They have now twenty county asylums, in which are confined, or rather, given homes, more than half the insane population of the state. The advantages actually obtained are, they are cared for at half the expense, the cost per capita being eighty-eight dollars average in the county asylums against one hundred and seventy-nine dollars in the large institutions.

The state saves the cost of construction of huge and expensive state hospitals, while to the counties, the cost of their asylums for the accommodation of from sixty to one hundred patients is comparatively small, one-fifth the state cost.

The cost of superintendence and management is not much greater than the present cost of operating and managing the county poor farms in the state. But the great and material advantage is to the patients themselves. They are brought into more immediate contact with their old home relations and friends. Their minds are occupied in caring for themselves, tending their rooms, and in assisting in working the farms, thus

aiding in their own maintenance. Experience shows that by this means very many improve from day to day; drift out among the population, becoming again productive members of the community. Too much can not be said in favor of this system for the care of the class of insane referred to. It is the happy medium between the old poorhouse and jail enormities, and the unwieldy, overgrown state hospitals, where the individual is apt to be lost in the multitude, to his friends and to the world. It is said that it is impracticable to establish this system in this state, as we are now launched on the sea of state provision and have drifted so far out that we can not get ashore. I think with a disposition to reach the end sought, the result can not be doubted. Suppose the burden of support in the state institutions is reimposed on the respective counties of that class of chronic, harmless insane, at the present average cost per capita per week to the state, exceeding \$3 per week, then with the proffer on the part of the state to those counties having a population of 20,000 or more, which will construct hospitals of their own under the supervision of the state, to accommodate more than 100 patients, that the state will pay to such county an amount not to exceed \$1.50 per capita per week for care and maintenance, the asylums would no doubt be forthcoming, as was the case in Wisconsin, where most of the counties struggle for the privilege of building and owning their own institutions.

These suggestions are hastily made, without any intention of criticising the administration of our ponderous hospitals for the insane, but to bring the attention of the board into a closer or fuller consideration of the problem, and with a view, as I deem it, to the best interests of the state and of the unfortunates themselves.

Respectfully submitted,

JAN. 8, 1889.

H. R. WELLS.

SUPPLEMENT IV.

SPECIAL REPORT OF HON. H. R. WELLS ON THE ABOLITION OF COUNTY JAILS, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICT WORK-HOUSES.

To His Excellency, A. R. McGill, Governor,

SIR: I have had the honor during several years past to submit, informally, to the board of corrections and charities, suggestions looking to a modification of our prison system in the state, and in obedience to the directions of the board at our last session, I herein submit in a more formal manner the views then expressed, without attempting such elaboration as the subjects demand, but in the hope that the suggestion may be tested by those whose experience and special information in those important matters enable them to determine whether good results may be attained in their practical application.

The administration of our penal statutes is designed, first, for the protection of the community from the depredations of the lawless; second, adequate punishment of the offenders; and, third, their reclamation and reformation. Aside from homicides and such petty offenders upon whom fines are imposed, we are practically limited in this state to commitment of criminals to the common jail or to the state penitentiary, inadequate, as is believed, for the accomplishment of the ends sought.

Our common jail is an excrescence and justly conceded and denounced by everyone who has given it even the most casual attention, as an abomination and crime against civilization. It is an outgrowth of barbarism, a substitute for the whipping post and chain gang without their merits. Instead of subserving the purpose for which penalties are imposed, as affecting the culprit himself, it is an aggravation and a menace to the state. The old and the young, the experienced thief, the first offender, witnesses and parties simply charged with offense, are incarcerated indiscriminately, and every contaminating influence known to the race is brought to bear to corrupt the mind and morals of those so associated.

No classification is made or attempted; they are warmed, fed and clothed at the public expense and maintained in idleness.

The vicious and depraved delight in giving to others their experiences and make of the jail a veritable school of crime at

the public expense. As a rule they are unwholesome, made just inviting enough to induce the depraved to pilfer to the degree that he may secure committal that he may spend the winter in idleness, clothed and fed by the public and his daily wants attended to by well paid officials. They should be abolished or greatly limited in number, except for temporary detention, and a system of *district prisons* established at local expense but under the supervision of the state, with provision for state aid in part. One should be located adjacent to quarries, where such persons might be confined, who persist in repeated petty offenses, also vicious tramps; others located with such diversified industries that those committed to them may be educated in some useful employment which will enable them to rely upon their own resources upon their discharge, and earn a livelihood with no other capital than their acquired skill. In this system the workhouses, reform schools and some of the jails, three or more now existing and adaptable, may be made to comprise a part. These institutions should bear such titles as would come to be known and would entail upon the discharged different degrees of obloquy, and this with the power given to the courts to commit, and in their discretion to transfer to any one of these prisons, in view of the age, condition of the offender and the offense, would give that classification of penalty and person as is most essential to improvement and reform.

A distinction in penalties is necessary to insure a distinction in crime, for it is certain that if substantially the same punishment is imposed for a less as for a higher degree of crime, the inducement is to commit the double or graver offense. The adoption of such a graded system as is suggested would lessen the commitments by very many to the state prisons, now too frequent, especially of first offenders, and for comparatively trivial offenses, and save to society and for future usefulness many who would else come out of prison so crusted with moral turpitude as to outlaw them from society wherever they may go.

I am glad to know that Secretary Hart, in part at least, has approved these suggestions, and in a recent production, which I have the honor to append and beg to make part hereof,* he discusses the economic features, in his usual exhaustive manner.

This view alone is, it would seem, conclusive, and demonstrates that the adoption of the system of district prisons would obviate the necessity of building any more prisons by the state

* See page 132 of this report.

or of even enlarging the present ones, as it will afford ample accommodations for all our more hardened criminals, committed for the graver offenses and for whom less hope is entertained for their ultimate reform.

In this view no substantial change will be required in the plant of the prison at Stillwater for the employment of the convicts; the class which will be committed there may as well be employed as heretofore, in the foundry, in the manufacture of cars and threshers and the work incident to and needed for their own care, thus affording ample diversified employment for the comparatively few who, under the proposed system, may be committed there and who will be inclined to become productive members of society. The moneys needed then to meet the contemplated change of plant at Stillwater will be much better invested if expended under such regulations as may be provided for the protection of the state, in assisting such counties, properly located, and having extensive jail buildings, which they will contribute for the purpose indicated, to establish such plant as may be essential for carrying out the end sought to be accomplished. The saving to the counties will be very considerable, while they will pay no more for the board of the jail prisoners than now; they will save the construction and maintaining of expensive jails, with jailer's salary, and only incur the additional expense of transportation of prisoners. Such counties as have jails may use them for detention and such other public use as may be deemed advisable. The plan of employment of labor suggested in nowise conflicts with the views of laboring men or with free labor as now represented by the advanced views of the labor organizations. They represent that they decidedly favor the employment of prisoners, and only object to the placing of their products on the market at less than market values.

H. R. WELLS,
Of the Board of Correction and Charities.

SUPPLEMENT V.

THREE REPORTS OF THE STATE LUNACY COMMISSION TO THE GOVERNOR, RELATIVE TO THE STATE HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

ST. PAUL, November, 1887.

To Gov. A. R. McGill, St. Paul, Minn.,

SIR: The commissioners for the inspection of the insane hospitals of the State of Minnesota have the honor to submit the following report of their recent visitation. The members of the commission met at St. Peter, Minn., Nov. 3, 1887, and organized by the election of Dr. P. H. Millard as chairman, and Dr. D. B. Collins as secretary. In company with the medical officers, we visited the various wards of the hospital. At the time of our visitation there were at this hospital 950 patients, 597 males and 353 females. The wards were in good condition. The north or male wards of the hospital are overcrowded. By reason of this condition, they are obliged to make use of all the available room for sleeping purposes. As a result the dormitories and bedrooms are filled with beds. Rooms intended for one bed have two, those for two have three, and so on through. As a result of this crowded condition of the wards, the inmates are reduced to a small fraction over one-half of the number of cubic feet of air that sanitary authorities claim to be essential to health. This overcrowded condition is less liable to be followed by serious results during the summer than the winter months. The overcrowded condition of the male wards renders it necessary to continue the use of the frame building that was erected for temporary use at the time of the fire. It is a low frame structure and is occupied by fifty-six patients and the necessary attendants. The inclosed drawing will show the arrangements of the first and second floors of the building. The first floor is used as a day and dining room, the second floor as a dormitory. The only means of egress is by a narrow stairway situated about midway of the room and leading to the lower floor. There are five half windows on the south side of the upper story and two full windows in the east and west ends of the room. In case a fire should occur at night, there would be great danger to the inmates. A part of the detached wards are in use and answer the purposes for which they were designed most admirably.

The kitchen, laundry, sewing rooms, and wards furnish employment for about fifty-five per cent of the female. The farm, engine room, pump house, bakery, etc., for about sixty per cent of the males. From the records we find that some form of restraint is necessary in about one per cent of cases. This small per cent could be reduced were it not for the fact that in the wards where disturbances are most liable to occur, the overcrowded condition increases the number of patients per attendant from 13 to 22 and 23. As a consequence, the attendants can not give the patients that care and oversight that they could were the wards less crowded.

On November 4th we visited the hospital at Rochester. In company with the medical officers we visited the wards of the hospital. The general appearance was very pleasing. The patients were particularly neat and tidy in their appearance. In this hospital they are overcrowded in the female department. The centre building and the first wing, east, are veritable fire-traps, and should be reconstructed at the earliest possible moment. Until this is done either iron or wooden doors and shutters, lined with iron or tin, should be provided for all openings between the fireproof and old parts of the structure. This matter should have received the attention of the trustees long ago. About forty-five per cent of the females are employed in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing room, and fifty-five per cent of the males in the engine room, bakery, kitchen, and on the farm. The records show that restraint is made use of in about one-third of one per cent of the cases, and is almost exclusively confined to those patients who are destructive to clothing and other property. The new detached ward is nearly ready for use, and when completed will furnish accommodations for two hundred patients and the necessary help. It promises to be one of the best arranged and most serviceable buildings that has been erected by the state for hospital purposes. We are of the opinion that there should be a detached ward at each hospital for the reception of those patients that are sick. The present accommodations do not allow physicians the chance to remove those that are sick from the noise and confusion incident to the ordinary wards. This building should be under the charge or care of trained nurses, who are much more competent to render intelligent aid to both patient and physician than can be expected at the hands of the average attendant. We are also of the opinion that at each of the hospitals additional medical help

could be made use of advantageously, and that it would be well that one of the assistant physicians at each hospital be a female, and that she be required to reside at the hospital. We are also of the opinion that there is a field of sufficient magnitude in the hospitals at St. Peter and Rochester to warrant the employment of a competent pathologist.

PERRY H. MILLARD, *Chairman.*

HENRY W. BRAZIE.

DANIEL B. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

ST. PAUL, June, 1888.

To Gov. A. R. McGill, St. Paul, Minn.,

DEAR SIR: The lunacy commission would respectfully submit the following report of their June visitation:

The commissioners met at Rochester, Minn., June 12, 1888, and in company with the medical officers of the hospital and Dr. W. W. Mayo, of Rochester, made a thorough visitation of all the wards of the hospital. This hospital has for a long time been rated as one of the most efficiently managed hospitals in the country; and from our observations at this and former visits, we are of the opinion that the superintendent and his corps of assistants are fully entitled to this praise. They one and all appear to be actuated by a single purpose, that of doing the very best for the unfortunates committed to their care that the circumstances will admit. We were particularly impressed with the cheerful and cozy appearance of the various wards and dormitories. The floors are covered with strips of carpet and rugs, the latter the work of the patients. The walls are ornamented with bright and yet inexpensive pictures. House plants are in nearly all the wards. The patients presented a neat and tidy appearance; they were particularly quiet and apparently contented. Special attention is given to the preparation and serving of the meals. The food is of good quality and well prepared. The new detached building is in use, and our predictions in our report of last December are fully verified. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and are made use of by the patients for the purposes of recreation and amusement. No notices to "keep off the grass" are to be seen. Every form of outdoor amusement is encouraged. For the men foot and base ball are the

favorites, and for the women lawn tennis and croquet. At the time of our visit there were 830 patients in the hospital—females, 330, males 500. In all this number there was not a single patient in restraint. The wards, grounds, engine room, carpenter, shoe shop, bindery, and tailor shop furnish employment for a large percentage of the males; the laundry, kitchen, sewing rooms, and wards for the females. Since our visit last December an apothecary has been employed. Additional medical help could be made use of advantageously. The same difficulty is present now that was noted in our last report: the house is so crowded that every available inch of space is made use of for sleeping purposes; rooms intended for one have two or three occupants. This overcrowding is a source of annoyance and trouble to the officers in charge, who, while they exercise the greatest care possible in keeping the violent and troublesome ones by themselves, have to run greater risks than they should be called upon to incur. There is no telling at what moment a homicidal impulse may be developed and carried into effect. Of the truth of this statement our hospitals furnish too realistic examples. We desire to again call your attention to the unsatisfactory method of caring for the inebriate portion of the patients in this hospital. The house is so full that it is impossible to give them separate quarters, and as a consequence they are kept on the wards with the other patients. As a rule they are wholly lost to all sense of honor; they take especial delight in imposing upon the unfortunates around them; and oftentimes resort to acts of cruelty, simply to hear their victims rave and swear. At times it seems as though a return to the old doctrine of an eye for an eye, etc., would be the best way to manage this class. As a rule they grossly abuse privileges conferred upon them, and taking it all in all, they are an ungrateful lot to have around. Either a detached building at Rochester, or a separate institution in the vicinity of St. Paul and Minneapolis, should be provided for this class of unfortunates. We are also of the opinion that a thorough revision of our laws relating to the commitment and care of inebriates is absolutely necessary, and should receive the attention of our next legislature. We again call your attention to the centre building and the first wing east of the centre building at this hospital. They are veritable fire traps, and should be rendered thoroughly fireproof at the earliest possible moment. As long as they remain in their present condition there is danger of a repetition of the sad ex-

perience at St. Peter. It seems to us that any longer delay in rendering this part of the hospital fireproof will subject the legislature to the charge of criminal carelessness.

The commission met at St. Peter June 16, 1888, and in company with Drs. James and Kilbourne, made a thorough visitation of the entire building. While the wards are thoroughly clean and tidy, there is but little done in the way of ornamentation. The walls in the main present a blank and cheerless appearance. What has been done in the way of beautifying is largely confined to those wards that are near to the centre building. Since our last visit Drs. James and Kilbourne have, through letters to persons throughout the state, raised a sum of money, a portion of which they have invested in pool and billiard tables for the benefit of the patients. The patients in this hospital presented a much better appearance than they did at our visit last December, and yet there is room for improvement. The attendants do not appear to be as efficient as they are at the Rochester hospital. While we do not desire to appear dictatorial, we are decidedly of the opinion that many of the methods made use of at the Rochester hospital could be introduced into this hospital with great benefit. This matter is wholly within the control of the board of trustees, and it seems to us that it is their duty to see that the needed reforms are at once instituted. At the time of our visit there were 945 patients in the house—females 425, males 520. The farm, grounds, engine room, kitchen, and bakery furnish employment for a large percentage of the men, and the laundry, kitchen, sewing rooms, and wards for the women. Additional medical help is needed. A detached building is needed at this and the Rochester hospital for acute cases. There is not as crowded a condition at this hospital as there was at our visit last December, and yet many of the rooms and dormitories are overcrowded. There is need of a better system of ventilation in this hospital, and in our judgment a fan located near the engine room, connected with the various wards by suitable flues, would in an effectual manner remedy existing defects.

H. W. BRAZIE, *Chairman.*

PERRY H. MILLARD.

D. B. COLLINS.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7, 1888.

To Gov. A. R. McGill, St. Paul, Minn.,

DEAR SIR: The lunacy commission would respectfully submit the following report of their visit to the hospital at St. Peter. We found a marked improvement in the sanitary and hygienic condition of the entire building, also in the personal appearance of the patients. While this marked improvement has been made we think there is room for still further improvement. A thorough inspection was made of the kitchen, bakery, and stores. The various articles of food are of good quality and well cooked. The wards present a neat and pleasing appearance. A considerable painting and frescoing has been done, the floors improved by painting, rugs, etc. Many articles of an ornamental character have been placed in wards and alcoves, which add to the attractiveness of the hospital. A thorough examination was made of the beds and bedding and the same were found to be in good condition. We found the superintendent and assistants anxious to act upon any suggestions for improvement. The male wards are overcrowded. The addition to the north detached building asked for by the trustees will give needed dormitory space. On the female side of the house there is a lack of single rooms for the actually excited cases. The health of the house is remarkably good, no acute or epidemic diseases being present. We are of the opinion that electric lights should be substituted for the present system, as soon as practicable, at both St. Peter and Rochester. The water supply is ample in quantity and of good quality. Additional furniture is needed in some of the wards, particularly in the new south detached building. The kitchen for this building should be completed and furnished as soon as practicable.

November 21st the commissioners visited the hospital at Rochester, and, in company with the medical officers, inspected the entire building. The various wards and dormitories presented a neat and cheerful appearance. The patients appeared to be contented and in good condition. In our first report we recommended the establishment of special employments, which would furnish work for a larger number of patients than can be employed in the wards, in the kitchen, laundry, bakery, engine room, and on the farm. Dr. Bowers has had in operation for over one year a shoe shop, book bindery, and tailor shop. These have proved

beneficial in every respect. The per capita cost for footwear, including materials of every kind and description, amounted to \$1.40 for the year of 1886 and 1887, and \$1.96 for the year of 1887 and 1888. The repairing which was done in the shop netted a saving of \$5 per day, at the regular prices for such work had they been obliged to have the repairing done outside. All the repairs to harness, etc., are made in this shop. The book bindery has been more than self-supporting. The patient in charge has performed enough work for the hospital at St. Peter to pay for all the materials used during the year. The tailor shop employs from four to six patients. In the sewing room they make the underwear for both men and women, in addition to the bedding, dresses, and other work necessary in an institution of this nature. Other industries can be instituted with advantage and at a small expense. More room is needed in the laundries at both hospitals. Steam mangles should be procured. During the months of July and August the secretary of this commission visited a number of hospitals for the insane, for the purpose of investigation and comparison. In the most of the institutions visited he found that the officers in charge either had in operation or contemplated the establishment of such employment for their chronic insane. At Kankakee, Ill., he found that they were manufacturing all underclothes, stockings, brooms, brushes, baskets, rugs, weaving carpets, upholstering, repairing boots, shoes, slippers, etc., in addition to manufacturing a considerable amount of the shoes and slippers made use of in the hospital. They employ one foreman. The patients perform the labor. The superintendent informed him that it cost less to manufacture the articles mentioned than they could buy them for in the market, and that they were the gainers by reason of the increased number they were able to furnish employment to. Many of the patients thus employed would be left sitting in the wards were it not for these industries. Many of the patients have made good recoveries by reason of the fact that the employment furnished has been useful in causing them to think of something other than their troubles. It breaks in upon the train of thought that they have been accustomed to, causing them to lose sight of their hallucinations, etc., and the establishment in their minds of a healthier and different line of thought, which, being encouraged and stimulated by their work and surroundings, results in recovery. This fact, in and of itself, is of sufficient importance to warrant the expense incident

to the establishment of such industries. At Elgin, Ill., they have the building erected and will start similar industries this winter. At Utica, N. Y., they have the same industries in successful operation. Any thing which will relieve the monotony of hospital life is worthy of trial. Another fact that was impressed upon him was the rigid discipline maintained. In the hospitals visited, which compare with our hospitals, the attendants are uniformed and obliged to attend a school of instruction, where, by means of lectures, recitations, etc., they are familiarized with the various forms of insanity, the best method of caring for the same, etc., etc. They employ a larger number of attendants than we do. Our average is about one attendant to sixteen or seventeen patients; theirs, one attendant to eight or nine patients. They have four grades of attendants and promote from one grade to the next higher as the attendant improves. Their pay is graded and in addition they have what is termed service pay for those who choose to remain in their employ for a term of years. As a result they have a better and more experienced class of attendants than we do. With us a male attendant receives the maximum amount of pay after a hospital residence of six months, and a female after two years. In one respect we are in advance of any state in the Union, and that is the way in which we care for our chronic insane. All of our insane are cared for at our hospitals, while in other states, after an average hospital residence of six months, patients are returned to the counties from whence they came and are cared for by the counties. He visited a number of those county poorhouses or infirmaries and had every reason to feel proud of the fact that he was a resident of a state that believes in caring for her unfortunates "rationally and well." The most of these county houses are in charge of persons whose only qualifications consist of the fact that they are good political workers, or that they will fill the position for a less sum of money than someone else. The only aim that some of the county managers appear to have in view is to see for how small a sum of money they can run their respective county poorhouses. In many of the poorhouses the insane and other inmates were kept together. The provisions for cleanliness were meagre. No skilled attendants were employed and the condition of the insane was pitiable indeed. In concluding this report we would again call the attention of the legislature to the unsafe condition of the Rochester asylum. In view of the fact that the next session of the legislature will be for ninety

days, we would suggest that the legislature as a body visit the various state institutions during the early part of the session and familiarize themselves with the needs and condition of them. We would again suggest the need of additional medical assistants at both hospitals, the erection of a detached building at both hospitals for acute and infectious diseases, the same to be provided with trained nurses. We also believe that the establishment of graded pay for attendants would result in good. Make it an object for good men and women to remain in service. We would also suggest that all attendants be clothed in uniform. The establishment of training schools at both hospitals and attendance upon the same by all attendants be obligatory. A revision of the existing laws, as relate to the insane and inebriates, will be asked for the coming winter. We would renew the recommendations made in our first report as to the establishment of the special industries at St. Peter and the enlargement of those in operation at Rochester.

Yours respectfully,

H. W. BRAZIE, *President.*

P. H. MILLARD.

D. B. COLLINS, *Secretary.*

ST. PAUL, MINN., Dec. 7, 1888.

SUPPLEMENT VI.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AFFECTING CORRECTIONAL AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ENACTED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

The legislature of 1889 enacted several important laws affecting the state correctional and charitable institutions:

A uniform system of accounting for public funds belonging to state institutions was established. The appropriations for the state correctional institutions were combined in an omnibus appropriation bill, based on careful estimates. The state prison law was entirely recodified. A prison labor law was passed, requiring the state account system, "as much as practicable," but permitting the contract system or the piece price system for "not to exceed one-half of all able bodied convicts." The state reformatory law was amended, making provision for the

transfer of convicts from the Stillwater prison under regulations to be prescribed by the boards of managers of the two prisons jointly, and authorizing the appointment of a "state agent." Provision was made for the sale of the reform school site, and the removal of the school to Red Wing; also for the transfer of incorrigible boys from the reform school to the state reformatory. Provision was made for a state agent for the state school for dependent children. The duties of the superintendents of the hospitals for insane with reference to reporting the condition of patients to their friends, were defined and a law passed giving insane patients the right of correspondence with one outside person under a system of registered letters.

The more important laws are given in whole or in part in the following pages:

A. AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING FOR PUBLIC FUNDS IN THE STATE EDUCATIONAL, CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND TO APPROPRIATE MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS FOR THE USE OF THE SAID INSTITUTIONS. ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. *Applied to What Institutions.*—There is hereby established a uniform system of accounting for public funds in the following named institutions of the State of Minnesota, namely: the state university, the state normal schools, the state hospitals for the insane, the Minnesota soldiers home, the Minnesota institute for defectives (which shall render a separate accounting for each of the schools composing the institute), the state public school, the state reform school, the state reformatory, the state prison, and all other similar state institutions which may hereafter be established by law.

SEC. 2. *Accounting Officers and Purchasing Agents to be Appointed.*—It shall be the duty of the managing board of each of the state institutions mentioned in section one (1) to designate an accounting officer, whose duty it shall be to keep or supervise the financial accounts of the institutions and to perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by law or by the said managing board. They shall also designate either the said accounting officer or some other officer of the institution to act as purchas-

ing agent, whose duty it shall be to purchase all goods and supplies needed for the institution under such rules and regulations as the said managing board shall prescribe.

SEC. 3. *Institution Treasurers to be Appointed.*—It shall be the duty of the managing board of each of the institutions named in section one (1), within three months after the passage of this act, to appoint an institution treasurer, which treasurer shall be either some trustworthy person residing in the city or village at which the institution is located or some solvent national or state bank in said city or village, except that the state treasurer shall be *ex-officio* treasurer of the Minnesota soldiers home, as now provided by law. The said treasurer shall give bonds in such sum as the managing board shall require, to be approved by said managing board and to be subject to the approval of the public examiner. It shall be the duty of the said treasurer to hold and safely keep all public funds belonging to the said institution which may come into said treasury from any source, and to pay out the same only on written orders signed by the accounting officer of the institution, and countersigned by a member of the managing board who shall have been authorized by vote of the board to sign such orders.

SEC. 4. *Superintendents to Have the Custody of Funds Belonging to Inmates.*—It shall be the duty of each superintendent of the several institutions named in this act to have the care and custody of any funds belonging to inmates of the said institutions which may come into his hands, to keep accurate accounts of such funds on books provided for that purpose, and to pay out such funds under such rules and regulations as may be established by law or prescribed by the board of management, taking proper vouchers therefor in all cases; and every such superintendent shall give bonds in such sum as may be required by law or may be prescribed by the board of managers of such institution, to be subject to the approval of the public examiner, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties and the due accounting for the funds intrusted to his care.

SEC. 5. *Miscellaneous Receipts — How Treated.*—(a) It shall be the duty of every officer and employe of the several institutions named in this act to pay over to the superintendent of the institution, without delay, any funds which may come into his hands belonging to any inmate of the institution, and to pay over to the accounting officer of the institution, without delay, any funds which may come into his hands belonging to the institution.

(b) It shall be the duty of the accounting officer of each institution at the close of each month, or oftener, to pay over to the institution treasurer all institution funds which may have come into his hands from sales of public property, board of inmates, labor of inmates, or from other sources, and at the close of each fiscal quarter to draw an order on the institution treasurer in favor of the state treasurer for the amount of all such miscellaneous receipts, and at the same time to forward to the state auditor a statement of the amount of the same and the sources from which they have arisen.

(c) It shall be the duty of the state auditor upon receiving such statement to place in the hands of the state treasurer a draft for the amount upon the institution treasurer, specifying the fund to which the same is to be credited, and upon payment of such draft to place the amount so received to the credit of said institution, adding it to any appropriations that may have been previously made by the legislature for the said institution, distributing to it the several appropriations from which it may have arisen or to the current expense appropriation, according to his discretion; *provided*, that the miscellaneous receipts of the state prison and the state reformatory shall be paid over to the state treasurer monthly instead of quarterly, in the manner as herein provided.

SEC. 6. *Pay Rolls and Bills to be in Duplicate.*—It shall be the duty of the accounting officer of each institution named in section one (1) to prepare a duplicate monthly pay roll or pay rolls showing the services rendered by each officer and employe of the institution, which pay roll shall contain the receipt of said officers and employes for the orders issued to them in payment for their services. Services rendered or labor performed by persons other than officers and employes shall be accounted for on proper vouchers.

The said accounting officer shall require all persons selling goods or supplies to the institution to furnish with such goods, when delivered, bills or invoices, in duplicate, and he may require persons who furnish goods at intervals during the month to furnish also a detailed statement in duplicate at the close of the month. The said bills or invoices shall, whenever practicable, be made upon the bill heads or blanks used by such persons in their business; *provided*, that in cases where it is not convenient for the seller to furnish such bills or invoices the ac-

counting officer may make out such bills or invoices on blanks to be provided by the institution.

SEC. 7. *Vouchers—How Receipted and Disposed of.*—Each of the original and duplicate bills mentioned in section six (6) shall be inclosed in an envelope or jacket, on one side of which shall be a classification of the items contained in the bill, and on the other side a receipt in the following form:

“Received on the — day of —, 18—, from the — (Here insert the title of the accounting officer) of the — (Here insert the name of the institution) an order on the treasurer of the — for the sum of — dollars, in payment of the within account;” and pay rolls and vouchers for services rendered or labor performed shall be inclosed in similar envelopes or jackets. One of the said duplicate pay rolls or bills, with the accompanying receipts, shall be retained by the said accounting officer in the files of the institution; the other shall be sent to the auditor of state within thirty days after the issuance of an order on the institution treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC. 8. *Goods to be Checked by the Invoices.*—It shall be the duty of the storekeeper of each institution, or some person to be designated by the superintendent, to check off all goods and supplies, when received, by the invoices, to certify thereon the quantity and condition of the same, and to notify the superintendent or the accounting officer forthwith in case the said goods or supplies do not appear to be of the kind or the quality purchased or bargained for. In case goods are received without an invoice, it shall be the duty of such storekeeper or designated person to make a memorandum bill of such goods and certify thereon, as herein required.

SEC. 9. *Monthly Expense Lists.*—It shall be the duty of the accounting officers of the state institutions named in section one (1) at the close of each month to make, or cause to be made, an expense list for expenses incurred during the month, under appropriations for current expenses, and a separate expense list for expenses incurred under appropriations for other purposes, showing the name of each person rendering service or furnishing supplies, the nature of the service rendered and at what rate, the quantity, kind, price and cost of supplies furnished, and the amount to which each person is entitled by law; *provided*, that the auditor of state may in his discretion allow items of the same class, amounting to less than one dollar each, except food items, to be consolidated on the expense lists as “sundries.” Said ex-

pense lists shall be audited by the managing board or a committee of the same, and shall be certified by the accounting officer of each institution and a member of the managing board, to be designated by the said board, and shall be forwarded to the auditor of state by the accounting officer not later than the eleventh day of the succeeding month.

SEC. 10. *Auditor to Examine Expense Lists.*—On receipt of such certified expense lists the auditor of state shall examine, adjust and approve, suspend or reject the same, and on or before the sixteenth day of each month draw his warrants on the state treasurer for the amounts found due thereon to each institution, and no money shall be paid out of the state treasury for the use of the said institutions except on expense lists duly certified; *provided*, that the auditor of state may, in his discretion, draw his warrants for an amount not exceeding twenty per cent in addition to the amount of said expense list, to be used for the immediate payment of such accounts as he may authorize to be so paid, said payments to be properly accounted for on the next monthly expense list.

SEC. 11. *Unexpended Appropriations to be Canceled.*—It shall be the duty of the auditor of state, upon the passage of this act, and at the close of each biennial period thereafter, to cancel all unexpended appropriations or balances of appropriations which shall have remained undrawn for the period of two years, after the expiration of the biennial period during which they became available under the law; *provided*, that the governor, secretary of state and attorney general may continue such appropriations or balances in force, temporarily, on recommendation of the auditor of state.

SEC. 12. *Miscellaneous Receipts Appropriated for the Use of the Institutions.*—There is hereby appropriated for the use of the several institutions named in section one (1) of this act, all of the funds paid into the state treasury from miscellaneous receipts under section five (5) of this act.

SEC. 13. *Repealing Clause.*—Sections two (2), three (3) and four (4), of chapter one hundred and seventeen (117), of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine (1879), and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

B. EXTRACTS FROM AN ACT TO REGULATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS, PASSED BY THE MINNESOTA STATE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.*

SEC. 2. *Employment of Prisoners.*—Every person convicted of crime and committed to the state prison shall be regularly employed at, and be compelled to perform, a reasonable amount of hard labor in some industrial employment; and no person so committed as aforesaid shall be exempt from such labor and employment unless on account of incapacitating sickness, or other disability, rendering it impossible that such labor be performed.

SEC. 4. *Systems of Employment.*—The managers shall be empowered and required to provide for the employment of such convicts in one or more of three different systems of employment. One usually known as and to be designated the "State Account System," another usually known as and to be designated the "Contract System," and a third usually known as and to be designated the "Piece Price System;" *provided*, that said convicts shall be employed, as much as practicable, under the state account system.

SEC. 5. *Regulation of Labor.*—In providing for and regulating the labor of the convicts under these systems of employment the warden shall, in classifying and apportioning the prisoners to the work, in all cases have in view as well the education and reformation of the individual convict as the pecuniary welfare of the state, and shall, under such rules and regulations as shall have been prescribed by the board of managers, have authority to change any convict from one class of employment to another, as may seem proper and expedient.

SEC. 7. *Letting of Contract Labor.*—The managers may, if in their judgment they deem it proper and expedient, let to service under the piece price or contract system, or both, not to exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of all able bodied convicts confined in the prison at the date of such contract or contracts, to the lessee or lessees of the prison shops, or to any person or corporation, such lease to be made in accordance with the law on the subject of prisons including this chapter, and not to exceed the term of two (2) years. Such convicts shall not be leased to any contractor or lessee for less than two (2) years. Such convicts shall not be leased to any contractor or lessee for less than the sum of forty-five (45) cents per day for actual work; *provided*, that such lease shall not be a lease of individual convicts for any specified

time so as to preclude the withdrawal of any convict and the substitution in his place of another when deemed for the best interests of the convict by the warden, under such rules and regulations as shall have been established by the board of managers.

SEC. 8. *Advertising for and Contracting the Labor of Convicts.*—

* * * * *

Provided, that no bids shall be entertained which shall be for less than forty-five (45) cents per day per convict for work to be performed by the convict. * * * This section shall be construed to allow and authorize the said board of managers to let a part of the convicts to one person or corporation and a part to other persons or corporations, if they shall deem it for the best interests of the convicts and the state.

SEC. 10. *Power of Control Over Convicts Reserved.*—In every contract made pursuant to the authority herein conferred, there shall be reserved to the warden, under such rules and regulations as shall have been established by the board of managers, full power and authority to prevent the demanding or imposition of unusual or severe labor whereby the health and welfare of the convicts may be impaired or their reformation and education may be hindered or retarded, and the said warden may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the board, prescribe all needful rules for the government and conduct of all contractors, their overseers and agents, in relation to the convict, and may require summary dismissal of any individual employed by any contractor in said prison, whenever it shall appear that the presence or the conduct of such individual is prejudicial to the discipline of the prison or the welfare of the convicts.

SEC. 13. *Employment Under State Account System.*—All of the able bodied convicts in the state prison may be employed in industrial labor on state account in such manner and in such trades, occupations or industries, as to the said board shall be deemed for the best interests of the convicts and the state. The board, in its discretion, may provide for one trade or industry or may establish a number of trades or industries, and the warden is authorized and empowered by and with the advice and approval of the board, to purchase all needed tools and machinery for conducting such trade or trades, industry or industries, as the board may see fit to establish. He shall with like approval also be vested with power and authority to purchase in the market all supplies and material needed in the manufacture of any article

or articles in which manufacture the board may decide to engage the convicts or any portion thereof, and shall also have authority to sell and dispose of, to the best advantage of the state, all articles of manufacture produced by the labor of convicts under such system; *provided, however*, that the board shall first employ as many of the convicts as may be found practicable in the manufacture of articles which the state would otherwise necessarily purchase for the state prison and other state institutions.

SEC. 14. *Accounts to be Kept.*— * * * also a statement of all articles manufactured by convicts for the use of the prison and other state institutions, and the market value of the same at the time the same was furnished to such prison and other institutions, and the accounts of receipts and expenditures of the different systems of employment hereinbefore specified, shall be kept separate and distinct from each other.

SEC. 15. *Managers and Officers not to be Interested in Business or Contract.*—Neither the managers, warden, nor any officer of the prison shall be directly or indirectly personally interested in or be connected with any business carried on in or about the prison, nor in any contract or lease, nor in any article manufactured by the convicts, under any contract or lease by the managers to any person or corporation.

SEC. 16. *Appropriation.*—There is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring tools, machinery and material for conducting industrial employment under the state account system, out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand (\$75,000) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.

C. EXTRACTS FROM AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSFER OF STATE PRISON CONVICTS TO THE STATE REFORMATORY AND THEIR RELEASE ON PAROLE, PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

(*Amending Chapter 208 of the General Laws of 1889, relating to the State Reformatory.*)

SEC. 14. The board of managers shall have power to transfer to the state prison at Stillwater any prisoner who subsequently to his committal shall be shown to have been at the time of his

conviction more than thirty (30) years of age or to have been previously convicted of crime; and may also transfer any apparently incorrigible prisoner whose presence in the reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well being of the institution, to the state prison, and such managers may, by written requisition, require the return to the reformatory of any person who may have been so transferred. They may also cause to be transferred any prisoner or prisoners confined in the state prison who is serving out his first sentence in the state prison, to the reformatory, under such rules and regulations as the board of managers of said state reformatory and the board of managers of the state prison in joint session shall prescribe.

They shall have authority to receive and imprison inmates of the state reform school who may be transferred by the board of managers of the state reform school to the state reformatory in accordance with the provisions of law in respect thereto, and such inmates, when transferred to the state reformatory, shall be under the guardianship of the board of managers of the said reformatory, during their minority, subject to parole and release in like manner, and under like conditions, to persons sentenced to said reformatory.

Such board of managers shall have power to establish rules and regulations, under which prisoners within the reformatory may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the reformatory buildings and inclosures, and to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the board of managers, and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said reformatory, and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and re-imprison any convict so upon parole, is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order, certified by its secretary, shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officer to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order, the same as ordinary criminal process.

The said board of managers shall also have power to make all rules and regulations necessary and proper for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal, temporary or conditional, release or return as aforesaid, of all convicts in said reformatory.

The board of managers are hereby authorized to receive and retain during their term of sentence to the state prison such

prisoners so transferred from said state prison as aforesaid, and the laws applicable to the convicts in the state prison, so far as they relate to the commutation of imprisonment for good conduct, shall be applicable to said convicts when so transferred.

SEC. 2. That said chapter is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following sections, twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25).

SEC. 21. *Board of Managers Shall Meet in Joint Session.*—It shall be the duty of the board of managers of the state prison, and the board of managers of the state reformatory, to meet in joint session at the state capitol in the city of St. Paul, on the second (2d) Tuesday in May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889), and as often thereafter as the governor may direct, and the governor shall be *ex-officio* president of such joint session. The said boards of managers, in joint session, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the transfer of convicts from the state prison to the state reformatory, and of inmates of the state reform school to the state reformatory; *provided*, that no life convict shall be transferred from the state prison to the state reformatory, until he shall have first served a term in the state prison of at least twenty-one (21) years, less the diminution which would have been allowed by law for good conduct had he been sentenced for a term of twenty-one years. They shall also consider any matters that may be brought to their attention pertaining to the joint interest of the two institutions, and shall take such action as they shall deem proper thereupon.

SEC. 22. *Parole of Life Convicts.*—No life convict who shall have been transferred to the state reformatory shall be paroled until the approval and authority of the governor shall have been given for such parole, and no such paroled life convict shall be unconditionally released by the board of managers; but such convict shall remain in the legal custody of the said board of managers and be subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of said reformatory, during the term of his natural life, unless the governor shall sooner issue a pardon for such convict.

SEC. 23. *State Agent May be Appointed.*—The said boards of managers in joint session may at any time when they deem it necessary, appoint a state agent for the aid and supervision of discharged prisoners. The said state agent shall receive such salary as they shall fix and determine, together with the necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties,

and shall perform such duties, as they may prescribe in behalf of prisoners discharged from the state prison, the state reformatory, or any other public prison in this state. It shall be his special duty to assist discharged prisoners in obtaining employment. The salary and expenses of the said state agent shall be paid from the current expense fund of the state prison, and state reformatory, and shall be divided between the two institutions in proportion to the appropriation made by the legislature for their current expenses.

D. EXTRACTS FROM AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE STATE PRISON AT STILLWATER, AND TO APPROPRIATE FOR THE EXPENSE OF SAID PRISON ANY FUNDS ARISING FROM THE LABOR OF PRISONERS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS OF THE PRISON, PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

(Recodifying the General Prison Law.)

SEC. 2. *Managers — How Appointed — Term of Office.*—That the government and control of the Minnesota State Prison and of the prisoners sentenced thereto, shall be vested in a board of managers to consist of five members, no more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the consent of the senate; one to serve one year, one two years, one three years, one four years and one five years, as may be designated by the governor at the time of their appointment; and at the expiration of the term of office of each member of the board, his successor shall be appointed in the manner and by the authority as hereinbefore provided, but for the term of five years; * * * *provided*, that the governor may remove any member of the board of managers for cause, but no member shall be removed until he shall have been allowed a hearing by the governor.

SEC. 3. *Organization of the Board of Managers.*—Immediately after their appointment and confirmation as herein provided, the board of managers shall convene in the city of Stillwater, and shall organize by electing one of their number as president of the board, to serve one year and until his successor is elected. Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the board and for the transaction of all business;

but for the appointment and removal of the warden, and any business relating thereto, a concurrent vote of at least a majority of the members of the board voting by yeas and nays shall be necessary at any regular meeting of said board.

SEC. 5. *Officers Appointed by the Board of Managers.*—The board of managers shall appoint a warden, who * * * shall hold his office at the pleasure of the board of managers.

The board shall appoint a prison physician (who shall be a surgeon), chaplains and a principal teacher, who shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the board. They shall have the power to designate some solvent national bank located in the city of Stillwater to be the treasurer and custodian of the funds of the prison.

SEC. 6. *Officers and Employes Appointed by the Warden.*—The officers and employes of the prison, except those specified in section five (5), shall be appointed by the warden, subject to the approval of the board of managers, and shall hold office at the pleasure of the warden. The warden shall so appoint a deputy warden and an assistant deputy warden, a prison clerk, a steward, a hospital steward, a storekeeper and a matron, together with such guards and other officers as the board of managers may deem necessary for the proper management and discipline of the prison.

SEC. 7. *Board of Managers to Fix Compensation of Officers.*—The board of managers shall fix and determine the compensation of all officers and employes, payable in equal monthly installments; *provided*, that the annual compensation of the following named officers shall not exceed the amounts named, viz.: Warden, three thousand (\$3,000) dollars, together with house rent, fuel and lights; deputy warden, two thousand (\$2,000) dollars, together with house rent, fuel and lights; assistant deputy warden, twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars; clerk, fifteen hundred (\$1,500) dollars; physician, one thousand (\$1,000) dollars; chaplains, not exceeding twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars altogether; principal teacher, seven hundred and fifty (\$750) dollars; steward, twelve hundred (\$1,200) dollars, with board and room; hospital steward, nine hundred (\$900) dollars, with his board and room; all other employes such compensation as may be fixed by the board of managers.

SEC. 9. *Duties of the Warden.*— * * *

Seventh—To take charge of any property or money belonging to convicts, which they may have at the time of entering the

prison, or which may come into the hands of the warden during their imprisonment; *provided*, that:

(a) He shall cause a careful and accurate record of such money and property to be kept on books provided for that purpose.

(b) He may, in his discretion, give such money, or property, to the family of the convict, with the consent of the convict, taking their receipt therefor.

(c) Moneys coming into the hands of the warden from any allowance made to convicts by the state for good conduct, as hereinafter provided, shall be placed to the credit of the several convicts on the books kept for that purpose.

When it can be ascertained that the family of any such convict is in a needy condition, it shall be the duty of the warden, by and with the consent and advice of the prison managers, to pay the money, or such a portion thereof as may be deemed necessary to said family, taking vouchers therefor, and the warden shall keep a correct account of all convict money so received and disbursed by him, and make a full exhibit of the same in his biennial report to the board of managers.

In case any such convict has no family, or that it can not be ascertained that his or her family are needy, then the several amounts due convicts under this act shall be placed to their several credits, and it shall be the duty of the warden to place the same to the credit of said convicts in a savings bank, to be designated by the board of managers, said bank to give such bonds as shall be prescribed by the board of managers.

No such funds shall be paid by the warden to any person other than the convict, or some member of his family, previous to his discharge from prison, unless the board of managers shall by vote authorize such payment, on request of the convict and recommendation of the warden. * * *

When any such convict is discharged from prison, whether by expiration of sentence or pardon, it shall be the duty of the warden to pay over to said convict all moneys so due, with the interest which has accrued thereon, taking proper vouchers therefor; *provided*, that whenever, in the judgment of the warden it is for the best interest of any discharged convict, he may pay the amount so due to said convict in installments extending over a period of not more than six months from the date of such discharge. * * *

Eighth—To superintend any manufacturing and mechanical business that may be carried on by the state, pursuant to law,

within the prison; to purchase tools, machinery, and raw material; to sell the articles manufactured and dispose of them for the benefit of the state, and pay over the proceeds of such sales to the treasurer, under such rules as the board of managers shall prescribe. In case the labor of convicts is let either on the contract or the piece system, it shall be the duty of the warden to collect the amount due for such labor from time to time, and pay over the same to the treasurer.

It shall be the duty of the warden, or the deputy warden under his direction, to assign the several convicts to such employment as he shall deem best, and to transfer such convicts from one branch of work to another, whenever in his judgment such change is desirable.

SEC. 10. *Duties of the Deputy Warden.*—* * *

Third—When any convict is delivered at the prison it shall be the duty of the deputy warden, or the acting deputy warden, to search the said convict in the presence of the receiving officer, and to take possession of the clothing and any money or other valuables which may be found on his person and make a descriptive list then and there of said articles, with a record of the condition of the clothing and the disposition made thereof. Upon the request of said convict it shall be the duty of the deputy warden to turn the clothing over to the storekeeper, to be kept for said convict until his discharge, but in such cases the convict shall have no claim for clothing to be furnished by the state upon his discharge. All money and valuables shall be turned over to the warden, to be kept for such convict, as provided by section 9 of this act; *provided*, that in the case of female convicts, these duties shall be performed by the matron.

SEC. 15. *Duties of the Principal Teacher.*—It shall be the duty of the principal teacher, under the direction of the warden, with the aid of such assistants as shall be appointed by the warden, and under such rules and regulations as may be established by the board of managers, to conduct one or more schools in the prison, for the instruction of such convicts as may be designated by the warden, in the common branches of an English education.
* * *

SEC. 16. *Duties of the Matron.*—It shall be the duty of the matron: First, to take entire charge of the female convicts, under the direction of the warden, subject to the rules and regulations established by the board of managers. Second, to be in constant attendance at the prison, and to be present invari-

ably whenever the woman's department is unlocked, unless excused by the warden for temporary absence, in which case some competent woman must be provided to take her place.

SEC. 21. *Managers and Officers Not to be Interested in Contracts.*—No member of the board of managers shall be warden of the prison or concerned in the business thereof, or hold any other appointment or place connected with the prison, and no person shall be appointed as a member of said board or to any office or employment of the state in the prison, who is a contractor in the prison or the agent or employe of such contractor, or who is interested directly or indirectly in any business carried on in such prison. And no member of the board of managers or any other officer or employe of the prison shall be interested directly or indirectly in any contract, purchase or sale for or on account of the prison.

No person shall be appointed as an officer or employe of said prison who is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors, and a single act of intoxication shall justify a removal or discharge.

SEC. 22. *Prison Officers Not to Receive Other Compensation than that Provided by Law.*—No officer shall receive, directly or indirectly, any other compensation for his services than that prescribed by law, nor shall he receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any act or service which he may do or perform for or on behalf of any contractor, either for the labor of the prison or for constructing buildings or furnishing of supplies; and a contractor, or employe or agent of a contractor, concerned in such violation shall be expelled from the prison and not again permitted within it as a contractor, agent or employe. Nor shall any officer or employe of the prison receive any gift from a convict, nor any money or other consideration for any service rendered or to be rendered for any convict. For every violation of this section the party engaged therein shall be discharged from office and disqualified thereafter from holding any office in the prison.

SEC. 24. *Miscellaneous Receipts to be Paid into the State Treasury and Appropriated for the Expenses of the Prison.*—All moneys received for the board of the convicts, the labor of convicts, the rent of shops and offices, the sale of manufactured goods or waste materials, and other miscellaneous cash receipts, shall be paid over monthly by the institution treasurer, on a proper order, to the state treasurer, and shall be accompanied by a statement showing from what sources such funds have been received, and

it shall be the duty of the state treasurer to notify the auditor of state when such funds are received by him. The auditor of state shall thereupon credit the amount so reported on his books to the state prison, adding it to any appropriation which shall have been made by the legislature for the support of the prison, the purchase of raw material, or the carrying on of industries in the prison, and there is hereby appropriated for the support of the prison, the purchase of raw material or the carrying on of industries in the prison, in addition to the amounts appropriated by the legislature from time to time, all of the miscellaneous receipts above mentioned.

SEC. 27. *Convicts on Discharge to be Furnished with Clothes.*—When any convict is discharged from prison the warden shall furnish such convict with a decent suit of clothes at the expense of the state; *provided*, that if such convict shall have to his credit on the books of the prison at the time of his discharge the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) or more, he shall be required to furnish clothing at his own expense; and in case such convict shall so request, it shall be the duty of the warden to act as agent for such convict in purchasing such clothing from any dealer whom the convict may designate; and it shall be the duty of the warden to exercise vigilance to protect the convict against extravagant or unreasonable charges on the part of such dealers; *and provided further*, that in case any convict has not as much as fifteen (\$15) dollars to his credit on the books of the prison at the time of his discharge, the warden shall pay to the convict from the current expense fund of the prison such a sum as shall make the total amount paid such convict on his discharge fifteen dollars (\$15).

SEC. 30. *United States Convicts to be Received — Expenses — How Paid.*—All criminals sentenced to the state prison by the authority of the United States shall be received and kept according to the sentence of the court by which they were tried, and the convicts so confined shall be subject in all respects to the same discipline and treatment as though committed under the laws of this state; the warden shall charge and receive from the United States, for the use of the state, for each convict, forty cents a day for board, the cost of all clothing which may be furnished, and one dollar (\$1) a month for the use of the convict, and if additional guards be required, the compensation of such guards, and no other or further charge shall be made by any officer for or on account of such convicts.

SEC. 35. *Convicts to Have the Privilege of Communicating with the Warden and Managers.*—Every convict in the state prison shall have the privilege of communicating in writing with the warden or the board of managers. The board of managers shall designate the chaplain, or some other officer of the prison, whose duty it shall be, at least twice in each week, to visit each convict in the prison and receive any written communication addressed to the warden or the board of managers, and to deliver the same to the warden. It shall be the duty of the said officer to supply writing material for this purpose when necessary. Every such communication shall be indorsed with the number of the cell of the convict, and it shall be the duty of the warden to acknowledge the receipt of such communication by a written or printed card, indorsed with the cell number, which shall be returned to the convict by the said officer.

Any officer charged with the duty prescribed in this section who shall refuse or neglect to deliver any such communication on the proper request of any convict, may be discharged from office by the board of managers and disqualified from holding office at the prison.

SEC. 41. *Diminution of Sentence for Good Conduct.*—Each convict who is sentenced for a definite term other than life, shall be entitled to diminish the period of his sentence under the following rules and regulations: (a) For each month, commencing on the first day of his arrival at the prison, during which he has not been guilty of a violation of discipline, or of any of the rules of the prison, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, he shall be allowed a deduction of five days from the period of his sentence. (b) After he has passed one full year of his sentence, in which he has not been guilty of a violation of discipline, or any of the rules of the prison, and has labored with diligence and fidelity, the deduction shall be seven days from the period of his sentence for each month. (c) After he has passed two full years of his sentence as above provided, the deduction from his term shall be nine days for each month. (d) After he has passed three full years of his sentence as above provided, the deduction from his term shall be ten days for each month.

* * *

SEC. 42. *Compensation for Good Conduct.*—All convicts confined in the Minnesota State Prison who shall become entitled to a diminution of their term of sentence by good conduct while in prison, in accordance with this act, shall, in addition to said

diminution of their term of imprisonment, receive compensation from the current expense fund for every day, except Sundays and legal holidays, at an average rate of ten (10) cents per day per convict, the compensation to be graded, at the discretion of the warden, from eight (8) to twelve (12) cents per day. The difference in the rate of compensation to be based, not on the pecuniary value of the work performed, but on the willingness, industry and good conduct of the convicts; *provided*, that whenever any convict shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the prison he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed under this section fifty (50) cents for each day of good time so forfeited; *and provided*, that convicts serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other convicts to a diminution of sentence, subject to the forfeiture of good time for misconduct, as herein provided.

E. AN ACT TO SECURE POSTAL RIGHTS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS OR ASYLUMS FOR INSANE, PASSED BY THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. *Inmates to Have the Right to Choose Correspondents.*—That it shall be the privilege of each and every inmate committed to any public or private hospital or asylum for the insane in this state, on entering the institution, or at any time thereafter, to choose one individual not connected with the said institution, as a correspondent, with whom the said inmate shall be allowed to communicate freely in writing; and there shall be no censorship exercised or allowed by any of the officers or employes of any such institution over letters written by inmates to such correspondents. Each inmate shall have the right to choose a new correspondent instead of the one previously chosen, every three months, if he or she desires so to do; *provided*, that whenever it shall appear to the state board of corrections and charities, or to their secretary, that the person chosen as correspondent by any inmate is not a fit person to be so chosen, the said board, or its secretary, may require the said inmate to choose a new correspondent.

SEC. 2. *Superintendent to Post Up a List.*—It shall be the duty

of the superintendent of each hospital or asylum for the insane to keep registered and posted in some public place at the said institution the name and post office address of each individual chosen as correspondent under this act and the name of the inmate choosing such correspondent. When any person is chosen as correspondent by any inmate, the superintendent shall notify the said correspondent within three days that he has been so chosen, and inquire whether he will act as such correspondent. In case the correspondent shall decline to act, the superintendent shall notify the inmate without delay and give opportunity for a new choice.

SEC. 4. *Superintendents to Provide Registers and Stationery.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of each hospital or asylum for insane to furnish each assistant physician with a pocket register of correspondence in such form as the state board of corrections and charities may prescribe, and to keep on hand a supply of stamped envelopes, paper and postal cards, which shall be used for such correspondence. Such registers and stationery shall be furnished on requisition of the assistant physicians, and shall be paid for from the current expense fund of the said institution.

SEC. 5. *Duties of Assistant Physicians.*—It shall be the duty of each assistant physician, or the superintendent if there be no assistant physicians, in any hospital or asylum for the insane, to carry with him during his daily rounds through the wards of the institution the pocket register of correspondence which shall be furnished by the superintendent. The said assistant physician shall, on the day when any inmate is committed to the institution, or at any time thereafter when the said inmates shall so request, record correctly in the said register the name and post office address of said person chosen by said inmate as correspondent in accordance with this act, and shall report the same to the superintendent.

It shall be the duty of the said assistant physicians, on their daily rounds, to receive the requests of any inmates who may desire to write to the correspondents so chosen, to record the same then and there on the said register of correspondence and, within twenty-four (24) hours thereafter, to furnish or cause to be furnished to the said inmate one or more sheets of writing paper, a stamped envelope and a postal card, addressed to the superintendent and having printed on the reverse side a receipt in the following form: "Received of the superintendent of the

hospital (or asylum) for the insane at ———, Minnesota, a letter written by ———, an inmate of the institution.

[Signed]

—————”

Provided, that the said assistant physician shall not be required to furnish stationery for this purpose to any one inmate oftener than once a week. The inmate shall inclose the said postal card with the letter in the stamped envelope, which shall be legibly addressed to the said correspondent, and shall deliver the same, sealed, to the said assistant physician, who shall deliver the said letter on the same day to the superintendent, taking his receipt therefor, on the register of correspondence.

Whenever any letter or postal card from any correspondent chosen under this act shall be delivered to any assistant physician by the superintendent, he shall deliver the same to the inmate to whom it is addressed without unnecessary delay, taking the receipt of said inmate therefor.

SEC. 6. *Superintendent to Mail and Deliver Letters.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent, upon receipt of such letter from the assistant physician, if he shall find that the said letter is addressed to a correspondent duly chosen under this act to place such letter or cause it to be placed in the United States mail without opening or reading the same. It shall be the duty of the said superintendents to request the said correspondents to write their names on the outside of letters sent by them to inmates. The said superintendents shall deliver such letters to the assistant physicians, to be given to the inmates to whom they are addressed, unless, in the judgment of the said superintendents, the receipt of such letters would be injurious to such inmates, in which case they shall forthwith notify said correspondents that such letters are withheld, stating the reasons therefor, and record the facts in the register of correspondence. No letter written by a correspondent to an inmate shall be opened by any superintendent unless he has reason to suspect that it contains such matter as ought not to be delivered to the said inmate, in which case he shall record the fact that such letter has been opened and the reasons therefor in the register of correspondence.

SEC. 7. *Inmates may Correspond with the Governor and Secretary of the State Board of Corrections and Charities.*—Each and every inmate of any hospital or asylum for insane in this state shall have the privilege of communicating in writing with the governor and the secretary of the state board of corrections and charities in

the same manner and under the same regulations as with the correspondents chosen under this act.

SEC. 8. *Penalties.*—Any superintendent, assistant physician or employe of any hospital or asylum for insane or any person refusing or neglecting to comply with or willingly or knowingly violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than thirty or more than ninety days, or by a fine of not less than fifty or more than one hundred dollars and shall be thereafter disqualified from holding any office or position in any hospital or asylum for the insane in this state.

SEC. 9. *Investigation.*—It shall be the duty of the superintendent of each hospital or asylum for insane in this state, every trustee of such institution, every member of the state lunacy commission and every member of the state board of corrections and charities to investigate any alleged violation of the provisions of this act which may be brought to their attention when visiting any asylum or hospital for insane in this state.

SEC. 10. *Act to be Posted.*—A copy of this act, printed in pica type, shall be framed and posted in every ward of every insane hospital or asylum, public or private, in the State of Minnesota.

SEC. 11. *Repealing Clause.*—Chapter one hundred and forty-six (146) of the General Laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. *When to Take Effect.*—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine (1889).

F. AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE COUNTIES TO CHANGE THEIR SYSTEM OF CARING FOR THE POOR, PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1889.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. *Poor Persons to be a County Charge.*—Every poor person who is dependent upon the public for maintenance or relief shall be a charge upon the county in which such poor person has a legal residence, as provided by chapter fifteen (15), General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), unless otherwise provided by law, and the system of caring for the poor in such counties shall be known as the county system.

SEC. 2. *When to be a Charge upon Towns, Cities and Villages.*—In every county of this state where poor persons who are dependent upon the public for maintenance or relief, in accordance with the provisions of chapter fifteen (15) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), have been or shall hereafter be made a charge upon the towns or upon the incorporated cities or villages in which such poor persons have a legal residence, the system of caring for the poor shall be known as the town system. The boards of supervisors of the several towns and the common councils of the several incorporated cities and villages in such counties shall be the superintendents of the poor, in their respective towns, cities and villages, to the exclusion of the county commissioners of such counties.

SEC. 3. *Relief—How Given.*—All applications for aid in counties having the town system of poor relief shall be made to the boards of supervisors of the several towns, or to the common councils of the incorporated cities and villages in such counties; and the said boards of supervisors or common councils, themselves or by committees appointed by them, shall grant such relief as they shall deem necessary by paying for the board and care of such poor persons, or providing transportation to their homes, paying rent, furnishing provisions, clothing, fuel and medical attendance, or burying the dead. No cash shall be paid to any poor person under this act, and no bill shall be allowed by any common council or board of supervisors for goods furnished, or services rendered under this act, unless some member of said common council or board of supervisors shall first certify in writing under his hand that the said account is correct and just, that the prices charged therein are reasonable, and that the service charged for was actually rendered, or the goods charged for were necessary for the relief of such poor person, were actually delivered, and were of good quality. Every such bill shall specify the names of the paupers for whom services were rendered or goods furnished, and the amount charged for each pauper.

SEC. 4. *Officers Not to Have a Pecuniary Interest.*—No member of any board of supervisors or any city or village council which is charged with the care of the poor under this act shall be either directly or indirectly interested in the furnishing of any supplies for the benefit of poor persons or in the erection or maintenance of any poorhouse, and no such member shall be a physician for the poor or overseer of the county poorhouse. Any person violating the

provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5. *Duties of Town Supervisors and Common Councils in Counties Having the Town System.*—In counties having the town system of caring for the poor, the boards of supervisors of the several towns and the common councils of the several incorporated cities and villages shall have the following powers and duties:

a. They may appoint some suitable and competent practicing physician to be the physician of the poor, whose duty it shall be, upon direction of any member of such board of supervisors or common council, to attend upon and prescribe for all sick poor persons requiring medical aid who are at the time receiving or entitled to receive public support or relief according to the provisions of this act. Such physician shall hold office during the pleasure of the board or council appointing him, and shall receive such compensation as they shall, from time to time, determine.

b. Whenever application for public relief is made by any person who has not a legal settlement in the town, city or village in which such application is made, but who has a legal settlement in some other county, town, city or village in this state at the time of making such application, the board of supervisors, or the common council, or the chairman or president thereof shall warn such person to depart from said town, city or village; and if such person is unable or refuses to depart within a reasonable time after being so warned, and is likely to become chargeable upon the public for support, the chairman or president aforesaid may issue an order, directed to any constable or marshal in the said town, city or village, and requiring him to convey such poor person to the county, city or town in which he has a legal settlement; and the said constable or marshal shall take such person and convey him to the place designated in said order. The reasonable expense of such removal shall be allowed and paid to such officer out of the poor fund of said town, city or village.

c. When any minor becomes chargeable upon any town, city or village, the board of supervisors or the common council, or any member thereof, shall apply to the board of county commissioners to secure the admission of such minor to the state public school, or they shall bind such minor as an apprentice to some respectable person, a householder of said county, if such person can be found, who will take such minor by written indenture of

the same tenor and effect as required by the chapter of the General Statutes relating to masters and servants, and which shall be binding upon such minor, as therein provided.

SEC. 6. *Residence.*—The general laws of this state as to the residence of poor persons, in order to obtain aid from counties, shall apply to the residence of the poor persons in towns and incorporated cities and villages in counties which shall have adopted the town system of caring for the poor; *provided*, that if any poor person shall have resided within any county continuously for one year, but has not resided within any town, city or village therein continuously for one year, he shall be entitled to relief from that town, or that incorporated city or village, wherein he has resided for the longest period of time within the year preceding his application for relief.

SEC. 7. *Poorhouse.*—In any county having the town system of poor relief, the county commissioners may establish and maintain a county poorhouse with the advice and consent of the state board of corrections and charities. The said poorhouse shall be governed by the provisions of sections six (6), seven (7), eight (8) and nine (9), of chapter fifteen (15) of the General Statutes of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878). The cost of establishing and maintaining it shall be paid from the county treasury, but at their July meeting in each year, the board of county commissioners shall fix a weekly rate of board to be charged back upon the several towns, cities and villages in said county and paid into the county treasury from the town, city or village poor fund. The chairman of any board of town supervisors or the president of the common council of any city or village in such county shall have authority to sign commitments to the county poorhouse and to designate some officer of said town, city or village to convey any poor person to the said county poorhouse, the expense of such conveyance to be paid from the town, city or village poor fund. The overseer of the said poorhouse shall receive and care for such poor persons; *provided*, that the said overseer shall not be required to receive any person who may be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease. The said overseer shall have authority to discharge any inmate of the said poorhouse whenever, in his judgment, the said inmate is capable of self-support or whenever he shall ascertain that any inmate has not a legal residence in the county, or whenever the officer by whom such person was committed shall issue an order for his discharge. The overseer

may, if he shall deem it necessary, furnish transportation to any discharged inmate to the place from which he came, at the expense of the county.

SEC. 8. *Care of Non-Resident Paupers.*—In all cases where any town, city or village in any such county shall expend any money in the removal, support, maintenance or burial of any person who has any relative chargeable with his or her support, or who has a legal settlement in any other county, town, city or village within this state which is charged by law with the support of such poor person, the said town, city or village shall be entitled to and may recover from such relative or from such county, town, city or village the same amount and in the same manner as is provided by law for counties to recover under like circumstances.

SEC. 9. *Taxes—How Levied.*—The electors of each town, at their annual town meeting, and the common council of each incorporated city or village in every county having a town system of caring for the poor shall levy or cause to be levied each year a tax upon the real and personal property in said town, city or village respectively of such sum as shall seem necessary for the support and relief of the poor; *provided*, that the said levy shall not be less than one (1) mill upon each dollar of the assessed valuation, unless there shall be in the poor fund of said town, city or village not less than fifty (50) dollars above the amount of orders outstanding at the time when such levy is made. The several town clerks and the several city or village clerks or recorders shall certify the facts to the county auditor.

SEC. 10. *Duties of the County Auditor.*—The county auditor of every county having the town system of caring for the poor, shall, at the time of making the grand tax duplicates of the county, assess and levy upon the taxable property of each town and each incorporated city or village in such county the sums levied for the support and relief of the poor; *provided*, that in case the proper officers of any town, city or village shall neglect to make a levy for the support and relief of the poor and to notify the county auditor, as herein prescribed, then it shall be the duty of the said county auditor to make an assessment upon the said town, city or village of one (1) mill on each dollar of the valuation, for that purpose.

SEC. 11. *Duties of the County Treasurer.*—The county treasurer shall refund to the treasurer of each town and each incorporated city and village in such county the amount of poor funds collected from such towns, cities and villages.

SEC. 12. *County Poor Fund—How Disposed of.*—Any balance of the county poor fund remaining in the county treasury when the town system of caring for the poor goes into effect may be used for maintaining a county poorhouse or transferred into the county revenue fund, as the board of county commissioners shall direct.

SEC. 13. *Steps to be Taken Before Changing System of Caring for the Poor.*—Whenever the county commissioners of any county in this state shall vote to consider the question of changing the system of caring for the poor in said county from the county system to the town system, or from the town system to the county system, or whenever one-fourth ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the legal voters of any county, as shown by the registration at the last preceding general election, shall petition for such a change of system, it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of the said county, or the county auditor, by their direction, to lay the question before the state board of corrections and charities at a regular meeting of that board, stating the principal reasons for or against the proposed change. It shall be the duty of the state board of corrections and charities, thereupon, to present to the said board of county commissioners, in writing, without delay, such advice as they may deem necessary and proper, and no final action shall be taken by any board of county commissioners respecting such change of the system of caring for the poor until the advice of the state board of corrections and charities has been received. If a majority of the members of the said board of county commissioners shall concur in favor of the proposed change, by a yea and nay vote, the question shall be submitted to the legal voters of said county at the next following general election in this state. If the question be whether the town system shall be adopted, the ballots used at said election shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed thereon, the words, "For the town system of caring for the poor, Yes—No." If the question be whether the county system shall be adopted, the ballots used at said election shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, the words, "For the county system of caring for the poor, Yes—No," and each elector voting on said question shall erase, mark across or scratch out one of said words, Yes or No, on said ballot, and leave the other on the same when deposited in the ballot box, and no ballots shall be counted except those having only one of said words, Yes or No, thereon. The votes cast upon the question thus submitted

shall be canvassed and returned in the same manner as votes for county officers, and if a majority shall be found to have voted in favor of the said change, the same shall take effect as soon as funds shall become available in the treasuries of the several towns, cities and villages in said county for the support and care of the poor in accordance with this act.

SEC. 14. *Notice of Election to be Given.*—It is hereby made the duty of the county auditor of such county, at least thirty (30) days prior to the said general election, to notify the several town clerks and the recorders or clerks of the several incorporated cities and villages in such county, to insert a paragraph in the notice of the said general election, setting forth that the question of changing the system of caring for the poor, from the county system to the town system, or from the town system to the county system, as the case may be, will be voted upon at the said general election; *provided, however,* that any failure of any town clerk or any city or village recorder to give such notice shall not invalidate such election or prohibit the canvass of the votes cast upon such proposition.

SEC. 15. *Repealing Clause.*—This act shall not be construed to repeal or modify any special laws heretofore passed regulating the care of the poor in Hennepin, Ramsey or Dakota counties unless such counties shall hereafter change their system of caring for the poor in accordance with this act.

All counties in the state which are now under the town system of caring for the poor shall so continue unless the said system shall hereafter be changed in accordance with the provisions of this act, but in all such counties the care of the poor shall be regulated by this act in all cases where the special laws relating to the care of the poor in such counties are inconsistent with this act; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. *When to Take Effect.*—This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved April 23, 1889.

SUPPLEMENT VII.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENSES

Of the Board for the Biennial Period.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS.

Traveling Expenses of C. H. Berry.

1886.			
Sept.	15.	St. Paul	\$6 75
Dec.		Atlanta, National Prison Congress.....	118 50
	22.	St. Paul.....	5 65
		St. Paul.....	13 40
1887.			
April		St. Paul.....	12 45
		Owatonna.....	6 96
		Stillwater.....	6 25
July	13.	St. Paul.....	9 65
Sept.	5-7.	Stillwater.....	15 50
	14-16.	Stillwater.....	16 00
Oct.	17-18.	Stillwater.....	12 00
1888.			
Feb.		St. Paul	31 35
April	3.	St. Paul.....	13 70
			\$268 16

Traveling Expenses of D. C. Bell.

1887.			
July	8.	Owatonna.....	\$4 60
Sept.	5-7.	Stillwater.....	3 50
	14-16.	Stillwater.....	2 25
Oct.	17-18.	Stillwater.....	2 50
			\$12 85

Traveling Expenses of M. McG. Dana.

1886.			
Sept.	Owatonna.....	\$4 25	
1887.			
Aug.	Omaha (National Conference Charities).....	34 90	
1888.			
Sept.	Expenses visiting public institutions in Great Britain and Ireland on behalf of the board.....	50 00	
			\$89 15

Traveling Expenses of G. Vivian.

1886.			
Sept. 15.	St. Paul	\$5 25	
1887.			
Jan. 27.	St. Paul	7 50	
	Owatonna.....	16 58	
July 13.	St. Paul	12 60	
Aug.	Omaha (National Conference Charities).....	50 50	
Oct.	St. Paul	13 85	
1888.			
Feb.	St. Paul	18 15	
			\$124 43

Traveling Expenses of H. R. Wells.

1886.			
Sept. 15.	St. Paul	\$7 25	
Dec. 22.	St. Paul	7 25	
1887.			
Jan. 27.	St. Paul	10 25	
April	St. Paul	7 25	
July 13.	St. Paul	7 25	
Aug.	Omaha (National Conference Charities).....	29 10	
Sept. 5-7.	Stillwater.....	8 86	
14-16.	Stillwater.....	8 86	
Oct. 17-18.	Stillwater.....	7 82	
1888.			
Feb.	.....	12 25	
			\$106 14

Traveling Expenses of the Secretary.

1886.			
Aug. 14.	Hartford, Conn	\$8 40	
16.	Middletown	9 00	
17.	Meriden.....	2 50	

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.

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Aug.	19.	Lakeville.....	7 53
	21.	Northampton, Mass	3 86
Sept.	3.	Faribault	90
	7-9.	Minneapolis.....	80
		Livery, St. Paul (police substations).....	2 00
	20.	Rochester	3 50
	22.	St. Peter.....	1 75
	25.	Livery, Reform School	2 00
Oct.	2.	Faribault.....	2 50
	9.	Livery, Reform School.....	2 00
	12.	Livery, Reform School.....	1 50
	18.	Minneapolis.....	1 40
	23.	Minneapolis, station houses	1 85
Dec.	6.	Madison	12 30
		Livery, Reform School.....	3 00
1887.			
Jan.	6.	Rochester.....	3 68
	11.	Red Wing.....	3 72
	14.	Stillwater.....	20
Feb.	19.	Faribault.....	3 37
Mar.	4-11.	Detroit, Mich.....	37 50
	11.	Dubuque, Iowa.....	1 85
	14.	Warren, Minn.....	4 00
	15.	Crookston.....	1 50
	17.	Moorhead.....	2 50
	18.	Detroit	3 00
	19.	Brainerd.....	2 75
	22.	Aitkin.....	2 25
		N. P. Junction	50
	23.	Tower and Two Harbors.....	9 85
	24.	Duluth.....	9 30
	25.	St. Cloud	1 25
	25-28.	Fergus Falls.	3 60
	29-30.	Luverne.....	3 50
	31.	Worthington	50
		St. Peter.....	75
April	1.	Owatonna.....	2 70
		Windom.....	4 38
	19.	Livery, Reform School.....	2 50
	26.	Stillwater.....	95
May	4.	Minneapolis	3 00
	9.	Faribault	3 81
	10.	Stillwater.....	95
	17.	Owatonna.....	7 35
	19.	Stillwater	1 45
	21.	St. Peter.....	4 60
	24.	Minneapolis	50
		Stillwater.....	95
May	26.	St. Paul.....	75

May	26.	St. Paul (livery to Poor House)	3 00
June	7.	Fergus Falls.....	6 00
	24.	Minneapolis.....	25
	27.	Kankakee and Logansport, Ind.....	23 02
July	13.	Anoka.....	2 10
	30.	St. Peter	4 16
Aug.	2.	Owatonna.....	4 85
	3.	Rochester.....	4 40
	9.	Owatonna.....	4 06
	19.	St. Paul.....	75
	20.	Minneapolis.....	30
	22.	Minneapolis.....	1 30
	23.	Omaha (National Conference of Charities)...	39 00
	31.	Glenwood, Iowa.....	1 45
Sept.	3.	Stillwater.....	40
	8.	Duluth	3 25
	10.	Minneapolis.....	30
	12.	Minneapolis.....	55
	15.	Stillwater.....	76
	16.	Stillwater.....	56
	23.	Minneapolis.....	2 95
	27.	Faribault.....	3 14
	30.	St. Paul (hack).....	50
Oct.	3.	St. Paul (livery, Reform School).....	2 00
	12.	Stillwater.....	44
	14.	St. Paul (livery, Reform School).....	1 75
	17.	Stillwater.....	95
	18.	Stillwater (and hack hire).....	1 70
		St. Paul.....	1 00
		St. Paul (hack hire, governor and members of board).....	5 00
	20.	Rochester.....	7 81
	22.	St. Paul (livery).....	1 50
	25.	St. Paul (hack).....	1 00
	31.	Stillwater.....	95
Nov.	2.	Minneapolis.....	30
	3.	Duluth.....	3 25
	18.	St. Peter.....	3 40
	19.	Stillwater.....	50
	23.	St. Paul.....	2 50
	26.	Minneapolis.....	55
	28.	Minneapolis.....	30
Dec.	9.	Minneapolis.....	30
	13.	St. Paul (livery to Poor House).....	2 50
	14.	Minneapolis.....	80
	17.	Stillwater.....	1 30
	24.	Stillwater.....	56
	29.	Minneapolis.....	30
		Red Wing.....	4 95

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.

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1888.			
Jan.	6.	Red Wing.....	5 00
	15.	Minneapolis.....	70
Feb.	1.	Faribault.....	4 92
	4.	Sparta, Wisconsin.....	6 05
	6.	Madison.....	7 77
	10.	Grand Forks, Dak.....	10 40
	14.	Crookston.....	11 30
	16.	Minneapolis.....	25
	23.	Minnehaha.....	2 50
	25.	Owatonna.....	4 82
	27.	Minneapolis.....	75
	29.	Minneapolis.....	80
Mar.	3.	Worthington.....	3 25
	6.	Windom.....	2 92
		Mankato.....	6 35
	7.	St. Peter.....	2 82
	8.	Le Sueur Centre.....	3 00
		Henderson.....	2 41
	10.	Dodge Centre.....	4 40
		Rochester.....	4 75
	13.	Minneapolis.....	50
	14.	Waukesha, Wis.....	8 10
	15.	Milwaukee.....	3 75
	17.	Waupun, Wis.....	2 31
	19.	Waupaca, Wis.....	4 33
		Appleton, Wis.....	7 05
	22.	St. Paul (livery, Reform School).....	2 50
	24.	Faribault.....	5 64
	25.	St. Paul (livery, Reform School).....	1 00
	30.	Minneapolis.....	55
	31.	Minneapolis.....	55
		Stillwater.....	2 23
			<hr/>
			\$479 35

POSTAGE AND TELEGRAPHING.

1886.			
Aug.	9.	Telegram.....	\$ 40
	16.	Telegram.....	1 00
	19.	Telegram.....	25
Sept.	2.	Telegram.....	50
		Postage stamps.....	10 00
Oct.	14.	Telegram.....	25
Nov.	6.	Telegram.....	25
	19.	Stamps.....	5 00
Dec.	2.	Stamps.....	9 25
	14.	Stamps.....	24 00
		Telegram.....	40
	22.	Stamps.....	50 00

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1887.

Jan.	Telegram.....	40
	Stamps for biennial reports.....	100 00
April 5.	Stamps for biennial reports.....	55 75
Feb. 20.	Two telegrams.....	50
Mar. 15.	Stamps.....	10 00
30.	Telegram.....	25
31.	Telegram.....	90
April 1.	Telegram.....	50
4.	Telegram.....	40
	Newspaper wrappers	50
	Telegram.....	10
5.	Stamps.....	50 00
Feb. 1.	Telegram, Winona	30
	Telegram.....	20
	Telegram.....	25
	Telegrams, Winona, St. Peter and Preston.....	2 16
June 28.	Telegram	25
Aug. 8.	Telegram, Minneapolis.....	20
19.	Telegram.....	25
Sept. 7.	Telegram.....	25
8.	Telegram.....	15
	Stamps.....	5 00
24.	Telegram.....	40
Oct. 24.	Telegram.....	29
	Telegram.....	27
25.	Stamps.....	3 00
29.	Two telegrams.....	52
Nov. 18.	Telegram.....	25
Dec. 3.	Stamps.....	3 00
6.	Telegram.....	25
7.	Telegram.....	25

1888.

Jan. 5.	Stamps.....	20 00
6.	Telegrams	50
18.	Telegram, Winona.....	25
23.	Stamps.....	10 00
24.	Telegram, Preston.....	25
31.	Telegram, Columbus, O.....	82
Feb. 1.	Telegram, Faribault.....	25
March 3.	Postage stamps.....	5 00
3.	Telegram, Worthington.....	40
14.	Madison	49
20.	Two telegrams.....	50
April 2.	Postage stamps.....	25 00

\$401 30

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.

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MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

1886.

Sept. 7.	Newspapers	\$2 00
	Expressage on plans... ..	25
16.	G. G. Cowie, expenses incurred in behalf of the board.....	11 35
	City Directory.....	4 00
Dec. 24.	G. G. Cowie, expenses incurred in behalf of the board.....	10 70
Sept. 8.	"Tribune"	2 70
27.	Photos Rochester Hospital.....	75
Nov. 19.	Expressage on books	3 25
29.	Expressage on cuts... ..	45
Dec. 22.	Copying report	2 75
	Two journals.....	70
	Pioneer Press Co., printing uniform classification of expenses of Minnesota state institutions	137 31
	Letter copying press	6 40
	Blotter bath.....	3 85
	Letter press sundries.....	4 85
	150 covers for advance sheets for biennial report of the board.....	4 50
	Rubber stamp.....	1 25
7.	Newspapers	1 00
	Expressage on books from Boston.....	4 00
31.	Messenger.....	15
	Expressage... ..	45
	Freight on books from Boston.....	5 59
	Typewriter sundries.....	2 55
	Standing desk	23 00

1887.

Jan. 31.	Cyclostyle sundries.....	1 10
Feb. 1.	Picture wire and hooks.....	50
15.	Two hundred copies proceedings of National Conference of Charities, 1886.....	176 00
Mar. 2.	Pamphlets, address on prison reform by Gen. R. Brinkerhoff	20 00
Feb. 7.	Expressage on reports.....	1 35
9.	Daily Globe.....	2 15
21.	Expressage on books	50
Mar. 3.	Expressage on books	50
April 4.	Daily Globe.....	85
	Expressage on reports	1 95
	Expressage on reports	15
5.	Subscription, "Lend a Hand".....	2 00
11.	Cyclostyle repairs.....	1 10
20.	8 copies "International Record".....	8 00
May 3.	Pioneer Press, for sundries.....	75
7.	Expressage on books	50
18.	Messenger.....	25

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May	23.	Expressage on reports.....	1 25
June	5.	Delivering reports.....	1 00
July		Miscellaneous expenses.....	4 50
	29.	Pioneer Press Co., ruled statement sheets.....	3 00
Aug.	28.	G. G. Cowie, fare to Omaha, attending National Conference of Charities and Correction.....	23 56
Aug.	1.	Expressage on reports.....	25
	8.	Dispatch.....	45
	11.	Expressage on reports.....	30
Aug.	24.	Proceedings.....	2 80
	31.	Expressage on reports.....	10
Sept.	8.	Dispatch.....	45
	29.	Edison Mimeograph.....	6 00
Oct.	8.	Dispatch.....	45
		Shade for hanging light.....	1 25
		St. Paul City Directory.....	5 00
	20.	Messenger.....	25
	25.	Expressage on books.....	75
Nov.	12.	"Tribune" 1.35, Dispatch 45.....	1 80
Dec.	8.	Dispatch.....	45
		Expressage.....	60
1888.			
Jan.	5.	Oil and can.....	65
	8.	"Tribune" \$1.35, Dispatch 45c.....	1 80
	20.	Expressage on reports.....	25
	30.	Expressage on reports.....	65
		Mimeograph supplies.....	10
Feb.	11.	"Tribune".....	1 50
	13.	Subscription, "Lend a Hand".....	2 00
		Brown, Treacy & Co., for 300 pamphlet cases.....	13 50
		Brown, Treacy & Co., for mimeograph supplies.....	3 35
	17.	Dispatch.....	45
	18.	150 copies proceedings of National Conference of Charities, 1887.....	135 00
		Freight on same from Boston.....	3 35
Feb.	19.	Expressage on reports.....	45
		Expressage on reports.....	15
Mar.	1.	Expressage on reports.....	90
April	2.	Dispatch.....	45
		Twenty copies proceedings of National Prison Association at Atlanta, Ga.....	20 00
	5.	One copy Minnesota State Gazetteer.....	5 00
		Brown, Treacy & Co., miscellaneous supplies.....	8 75
Total miscellaneous expenses.....			\$703 96
1887.			
		Expenses Stillwater investigation — paid official stenographer	\$437 32

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES.

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SALARIES.

Salary of secretary, 1886-7.....	\$2,499 96	
Salary of secretary, 1887-8.....	2,500 00	
	<hr/>	\$4,999 96
Salary of clerk, 1886-7	960 00	
Salary of clerk, 1887-8	1,080 00	
	<hr/>	\$2,040 00
Extra clerk hire, 1886-7.....	267 66	
Extra clerk hire, 1887-8.....	360 00	
	<hr/>	\$627 66
		<hr/>
Total salaries.....		\$7,667 62
		<hr/>
Total expenses of the board for two years.....		\$10,290 28

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